"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today; Friday increasing cloudiness; moderate southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,907. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT BARES BOSS RING SECRETS

Barnes-Murphy Deals on Allds, Stillwell, and Primaries as Revealed to Him by Senators.

BARNES ASKED PROTECTION

Objected to Proposed State Printing Plant Because It Would Ruin Him Financially.

AGREEMENT ON SENATOR

Republicans to Let Murphy Elect Sheehan—Cross-Examination of Colonel to be Begun Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 21.—After smashing home many telling blows in the shape of private letters, remembered scraps of conversations and parts of published magazine articles to prove that he felt he was telling the truth when he accused William Barnes, the Republican leader of Albany, of being in corrupt collusion with Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss of New York, Theodore Roosevelt practically finished this afternoon his direct testimony in the trial of the Barnes-Roosevelt $50,000 libel suit in the Supreme Court here.

The Colonel, with ever growing aggressiveness, hammered into the ears of the jury stories of corruption in the State Government and of crooked deals between Republican and Democratic machine legislators told to him by men like ex-State Senators Frederick M. Davenport, Josiah Newcomb and Franklin D. Roosevelt; William Loeb, Jr.., William Sulzer, Harvey D. Hinman, Theodore Douglas Robinson and John A. Hennessy.

To top it all the Colonel got into the court record the first tangible bit of evidence to show that Mr. Barnes had a deep financial interest in trying to defeat certain inimical legislation. This was in the shape of a letter from Mr. Barnes to Mr. Roosevelt, written in 1899 when the Colonel was Governor, in which the Albany leader pleaded with the then Governor not to recommend to the Legislature the establishing of a state printing office, because, as Mr. Barnes wrote, "it would be a serious if not a fatal blow to me financially."

Governor Roosevelt's answer to this appeal was to send a message to the Legislature recommending the establishment of such an institution.

With consummate adroitness the Colonel managed to get before the jury testimony that Justice Andrews previously had ruled was not admissible. He brought out the old stories of the fight over the Hughes direct primary bill, the race track legislation and the trials of ex-Senators Allds and Stillwell, but he clothed them in a way which made them seem altogether new.

The testimony which seemed to make the deepest impression related to conversations with Mr. Hinman, Mr. Loeb, Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Hennessy. These conversations all had to do with stories of deals between Republican and Democratic legislators and were allowed to go into the record as tending to show mitigation of libel, as the Colonel said he implicitly believed all that he had heard.

Blows Roosevelt Drove Home.

Important points made by Mr. Roosevelt were these:

That Senator Newcomb told him William Barnes and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady of Tammany Hall had made a deal to elect Jotham Allds President pro tem. of the Senate, that a similar deal was carried through when Allds was accused of bribery, and that it was continued when ex-Senator Stilwell got into like trouble.

That Mr. Loeb told him that the combination of crooked business and politics, as brought out in the report of the Bayne Committee, which investigated Albany County and city, extended not only to the printing ring but to other matters.

That Mr. Loeb went to see Mr. Barnes to find out if the Republicans would combine with the anti-machine Democrats to elect a United States Senator other than William F. Sheehan to succeed Senator Depew and that Barnes told him that his arrangement with Murphy was such that he must have a free hand in the election of a United States Senator.

That Franklin D. Roosevelt, his cousin, told him that material progress had been made in breaking up the two-machine combination in Albany by which Legislators were only pawns, to be moved exactly as the bosses behind them pulled the strings.

That in 1911 the Colonel told Barnes that he was through with the Republican party if Barnes was going to follow Thomas C. Platt's methods of bossism and that Barnes replied that he knew best what to do.

That William Sulzer at Oyster Bay in 1913 told him that he had discovered the State Government to be rotten all the way through and that he had employed John A. Hennessy to investigate certain departments.

That Mr. Hennessy told him that after making such an investigation he had found the State Government rotten beyond belief, and that the condition could be remedied only by starting a citizens' movement to smash both machines.

That in a letter to Roosevelt in 1910, Barnes said he was against the renomination of Governor Hughes, adding: "The idea of getting rid of bosses is absurd so long as you have party government.

Barnes's Letter on Printing.

This is the letter to Col. Roosevelt in which Mr. Barnes said that it would ruin him financially if a public printing office should be established:

The Journal Company, Publishers,
Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1899.

Dear Governor: It is rumored that you contemplate in your message advising the establishment of a State printing house. I write you this letter because I presume that your message will be a matter discussed between you and our friends tomorrow. It is not my desire to intrude my personal matters upon you, but I wish merely to state the fact that the establishment of a

Continued on Page 4.

BART DUNN ARRESTED IN NEW JERSEY TOWN

Convicted Highway Grafter Found in a Sanitarium at Butler, Apparently Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, April 21.—Special Assistant District Attorney Haas and Under Sheriff De Noyelles of Rockland County late today arrested Bart Dunn, the Tammany politician, who has been convicted as a highway grafter, and who had evaded the authorities for over ten months. Dunn was located at the Bancroft Sanitarium at Butler, N. J., where, after considerable difficulty, the District Attorney and Under Sheriff were admitted. It required the assistance of County Prosecutor Reed of Morris County, N. J., to bring about the arrest.

The Superintendent of the sanitarium at first protested that Dunn was not in the institution, but when a warrant charging Dunn with being a fugitive from justice was shown, he allowed the officials to enter the convicted man's room. Dunn refused to make a statement to Attorney Haas, and his appearance showed that the claim that he was seriously ill was not a sham to escape arrest. He was formally served with a warrant, and a New Jersey policeman was placed on guard at his bedside.

In December, 1912, Dunn was convicted of having defrauded the State on highway contracts in Rockland County. He was sentenced to spend ten months at Blackwell's Island and to pay a fine of $500. Pending an appeal, Dunn was released on a $5,000 bail bond. The Appellate Division confirmed the conviction, and when Dunn refused to surrender himself, his bail was forfeited.

A few days ago Deputy State Attorney Peter Smith, who assisted District Attorney Gagan during Dunn's trial, appeared before the Court of Appeals and asked that Dunn's appeal to that body be dismissed. The court ordered Dunn to file an affidavit of his place of abode, and as to his reasons for refusing to deliver himself to the custody of the authorities, threatening that unless he did so his appeal would be dismissed. The order had the desired effect, and late Tuesday Dunn filed his affidavit. It was this affidavit that lead to Dunn's arrest.

The Rockland County Grand Jury today adopted resolutions commending District Attorney Gagan for his energy, competency, and honesty. The resolutions urged the Governor not to appoint a Deputy State Attorney General to handle the Rockland County cases now pending.

CANNING BILL REVIVED.

Measure Declared Dead Is Resuscitated by Speaker's Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Governor, the Labor Commissioner and leading Republican up-State Legislators were rebuffed when the Canning bill was recommitted in the Assembly this afternoon and declared killed. The Governor, the Labor Commissioners, and the legislators got to work at once and the Speaker of the Assembly was forced to reverse himself when the Canning bill was reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee at midnight.

The Canning bill, which was on the calendar today, it was understood, was prepared at the instance of the Governor after he had refused to sign the original Thompson-Bewley measure permitting canners to work women and children 72 hours a week. It was drawn at a conference of Senator Thompson of Niagara and Assemblyman Bewley and Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, and provided that canners could work women and children overtime in "emergencies," the emergencies to be determined by the canner and subject to review by the Labor Commissioner.

When it was reached on the Assembly calendar today Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam moved to recommit. There was a chorus of "ayes" from the Republican as well as from the Democratic side of the house. Speaker Sweet did not bother to ask for the "noes," and all of Assemblyman Bewley's efforts to be heard were in vain.

"I call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that all bills recommitted today are recommitted finally," warned the Speaker a moment later.

When the news that the bill was dead spread through the Capitol the wrath of the up-State members knew almost no bounds. The situation acquired further interest when Speaker Sweet, who controls the Rules Committee, announced at midnight that the bill would go on tomorrow's calendar.

"Did you say that the bill is dead today that the bill was dead?" the Speaker was asked tonight.

"I did," was the reply. "But I have been overruled."

It is generally believed that the Governor had a hand in reviving the measure.

CARR TO SUCCEED DECKER.

General Electric Manager Made a Service Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—James O. Carr of Schenectady, General Manager of the General Electric Company, was nominated by Governor Whitman today as successor to Martin S. Decker as a member of the up-State Public Service Commission. Commissioner Decker, whose term expired on Feb. 1, was the only member of the present boards who received his appointment from Governor Hughes. Mr. Carr's nomination was sent to the Senate Finance Committee, but there is no doubt of his confirmation.

SCHOOLBOY DISAPPEARS.

Mails Poor Report to Mother to Explain His Action.

Several thousand Boy Scouts started a search yesterday for 15-year-old Sidney Rogers, son of Mark M. Rogers, an importer of draperies and upholsteries, at Canal and Mulberry Streets, who disappeared from his home, 790 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday afternoon. Young Rogers was a Corporal of Boy Scouts.

The boy left behind him a note from his school teacher to his parents, notifying them that he had received sixteen demerits in deportment. He inclosed this in a note to his mother, telling her that the inclosure would explain his absence.

Mr. Rogers told the police yesterday that he had communicated with all his relatives and with all the friends of his son he could think of. None knew where he had gone. Two playmates saw him when he left the house, and one noticed he carried with him his stamp album containing a collection of foreign postage stamps. He told the other he was going downtown on an errand, and entered the downtown Subway station at 145th Street.

43 ALLEGED QUACKS CAUGHT IN 24 RAIDS

Police Descend on "Free Medical Museums" All Over the City Precisely at 3:30.

SLEUTHS POSE AS PATIENTS

Chief Prisoner Said to Have Had 14,000 Clients—Profits for Two Years, $500,000.

Fifty policemen, acting simultaneously in twenty-four different places in the city, sprang a trap at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that resulted in the arrest of forty-three alleged medical impostors, and the closing of practically every so-called free medical museum in the city.

The medical museums were ordered closed as public nuisances. The proprietors, where they had licenses to practice medicine, were charged with prostituting their profession, and where they had taken money from patients without being licensed they were charged with fraudulently practicing medicine.

Among the places closed were Byron's Museum, 208 West Forty-second Street; Hanson's Museum, 146 East Fourteenth Street; Ward's Museum, 417 Sixth Avenue, and Hunt's Museum, 234 Bowery. It was charged that "cappers" at all of these museums took perfectly healthy police detectives before "specialists" who found the detectives were in the last stage of tuberculosis and cancer, and offered to keep them alive and ultimately cure them at prices sometimes as high as $500 and even $1,000.

Nation-Wide System.

Frank Brough of 57 Fourth Street was paroled until today, when he will appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, according to the police, and make a complete confession of various forms of fraud employed in the museums to convince well men that they were suffering from cancer or tuberculosis and to keep them returning for treatment. The confession, the police say, will lay bare the workings of a nation-wide system of extorting money by the use of fake physicians and false methods of diagnosis.

The police were supported in their raids by the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Labor Department, which had a large force of detectives at work upon the cases for eight months, and the New York County Medical Society, which spent six months perfecting a case against each defendant before Police Commissioner Woods was called in. The trap resulted in the taking simultaneously of every man wanted, so that there was no chance of a warning being carried that raids were under way.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord and Inspector Faurot, who was in actual command of the fifty raiding policemen, said that in their opinion it was the most important police raid undertaken under the present police administration. Items specified in the evidence included selling a two-ounce bottle of "magic water" to a widow for $800, on the pretense that it contained radium and would cure her baby's stiff shoulder. The fluid was shown to be ordinary Croton water. Another item was the sale of a box of "magic pills," guaranteed to cure tuberculosis, for $500.

1,000 Witnesses, Police Say.

The police said that they had 1,000 witnesses ready to testify they had been fleeced out of money at the fake medical institutes. They estimated that in the eight months the medical institutes and museums have been under police observation they have taken in from poor victims, mostly foreigners who could not speak English, more than $500,000.

The "king pin" of the system, according to the police, has rolled up a fortune of more than $1,000,000 through operating a chain of medical offices with free museums as "feeders" in this city, Pittsburgh, Newark, Baltimore, and half a dozen other centres.

The prisoners were taken in patrol wagons to Police Headquarters and thence to the offices of Chief Magistrate McAdoo at 300 Mulberry Street. Magistrate McAdoo heard the cases of the first twenty men brought in. He then tired of the task and insisted that the rest of the line-up of waiting doctors and men who professed to be doctors but had no medical licenses, be taken to the Night Court.

The Chief Magistrate ordered that the police close all of the so-called free medical museums at which raids were made and keep them closed as public nuisances until the cases of their proprietors should be decided in court.

The raids were made upon warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo only twenty minutes before Inspector Faurot was ready to lead his men to the various posts to which they had been assigned. The warrants charged the proprietors and employes of all the medical institutes with maintaining a nuisance, and in cases where the records showed that the proprietors and employes who posed as doctors were not licensed physicians it was charged also that they were practicing medicine without a license.

Raiders Use Automobiles.

Inspector Faurot received the warrants, fifty-seven in number, at 3:10 P. M. He had each of his men set his watch, so that all were in agreement, and he then had them whisked in fast automobiles to the places where they made the raids.

Inspector Faurot, with a squad of detectives who had been obtaining evidence as supposed sufferers from cancer and tuberculosis, made the rounds of the places where those caught in the police trap were waiting. His detectives picked out those against whom there was evidence enough to cause an arrest. The others were permitted to go.

As Inspector Faurot and his prisoners appeared before Chief Magistrate McAdoo they presented a variegated appearance, as many of the alleged surgeons evidently had made it a business to appear as distinguished as possible. Several wore beards and sideburns. Most of them, it turned out, went by the title of "the professor-physician," or "the eminent Viennese professor-doctor."

Patients were obtained through exhibiting the grewsome effects of cancer, tuberculosis, and other diseases by means of wax figures in the free museums. Hardly any of the patients could speak English. As they seemed to take an interest in the wax figures a countryman of theirs would approach them and in their own language would explain the charts shown in the museum, and then would tell of his own wonderful cure by "the Viennese professor-doctor upstairs." The "capper" would assure the victims that signs of tuberculosis or cancer were apparent, and that they ought to have a free medical examination made upstairs.

According to the police some of the medical institutes employed men to go through the pockets of the victims while they were undergoing examination, and find out how much money was in their purses. The fee for supposed microscopical examinations would be fixed

Continued on Page 8.

A Remarkable Prose Poem by Andreyev

The noted Russian writer in his most virile vein in a monologue called "Belgium."

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Also a signed article by former President Huerta on Intervention in Mexico.

CIRCUS RIDER KILLED IN RING BEFORE 5,000

Otto Kline, Famous for Vaulting Over Back of Running Horse, Thrown Against a Box.

LOST GRIP ON SADDLE

Suffers Compound Skull Fracture—Act Repeated at Night with Substitute.

Otto Kline, the young "rough rider" whose horsemanship won round after round of applause at every performance of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, and who was admittedly one of the greatest trick riders in the United States, met death in Madison Square Garden near the end of the afternoon performance yesterday.

He was doing his famous leaping act, in which he vaulted over the horse and back again while the animal was running at top speed, an act that always held the spectators breathless.

The accident occurred in full view of about 5,000 people, at least half of them children. In the performance about twenty-five riders appear and take part. It follows the big acrobatic "turn," and precedes the wire rope walkers and dancers.

The act opens with lasso throwing in which Tex McLeod and Cy Compton have the principal part. After that comes a dash at dizzy speed around the arena, in which half a dozen men and girls participate, and then came Kline. All the other members of the team retired to the western end of the Garden, leaving him alone in the arena. Mounted on a big cream-colored racer, he swept around the Garden and then followed his great relay stunt, in which he jumped from one racing horse to the back of another, each successive horse in the relay going at full speed as he vaulted gracefully into the saddle.

The relay act preceded the vaulting performance. In this he rode Kitty, a little black mare, trained to the minute for the hazardous feats of her rider. He circled the Garden first without leaving the back of the horse, but all the time whirled round and round in his saddle. By the time he had circled the Garden twice Kitty was fairly leaping through space, and then it was that Kline started the vaulting.

Grasping the pommel of his saddle, Kline would swing from side to side, his feet touching the ground at the end of each leap after vaulting over the horse and not once touching the saddle seat.

Twice around the garden he would race, repeating this perilous feat. Yesterday he was half through the second and last dash when just as his horse was opposite the middle boxes on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden he lost his grip on the pommel and was flung head-on against the side of a box. The crash as his head struck the boards was heard all over the Garden.

Kline fell on his back and lay there unconscious while Kitty, his horse, stopped almost in her tracks. The animal seemed to realize that something terrible had happened to her master. McLeod, Compton, and circus attaches ran to the side of the dying man. There was no mark to indicate the nature of his injuries. He was carried gently back into the assembling room and was hurried to Bellevue. For two hours the doctors worked over him, but he didn't regain consciousness, and at 7:40 P. M. he died. The examination of the surgeons showed that Kline had suffered a compound fracture of the skull.

The dead rider's home was Napiersville, Ill., where his parents still live. They were telegraphed last night of his death. He was only 28 years old, yet for more than a decade he had been known from one end of the country to the other as among the best of exhibition rough riders. He was boyish-looking and boyish-acting, and when he was not trick riding for the entertainment of the thousands who attend the circus he was generally playing tricks on the other members of the big Wild West number, in which he shared honors with Tex McLeod, Cy Compton, and little Miss Dot Vernon. He was married, and his wife, who is an actress, was telegraphed to last night.

One of the largest crowds that has witnessed any performance of the circus this season was in the Garden last night. The Wild West act was not eliminated, and another rider, Arthur Maywood, appeared and did the stunts that had won so much applause for Kline. He rode Kitty, too. But Maywood was nervous, and spectators who knew of the death of Kline noted that his face was very pale and his lips drawn as he raced around the Garden, vaulting over the saddle of Kline's little mare. Little Dot Vernon did not smile once during the act, and there was sadness on the faces of Compton, McLeod, Walters, and the others.

The accident was the third fatal one in the Barnum and Bailey Circus in ten years. Late in the afternoon of April 1, last year, Miss Ella Hackett, daughter of Dr. Clarence Hackett of 153 East Forty-third Street, fell from a trapeze and was killed in Madison Square Garden. She met death during the interval between the afternoon and evening performances, and the accident was witnessed only by her young sister and circus employes.

The other Barnum and Bailey performer who was killed was Prince Yourturke, a Russian tight-rope walker, who fell to his death in Atlantic City in 1912.

DR. J. M. FAISON FOUND DEAD

Former Congressman Is Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

FAISON, N. C., April 21.—Dr. John M. Faison, former Representative in Congress from the Third North Carolina District, was found dead in the bathroom of his home here early today. Members of his family have declined to state the cause of death, saying "all the information we have for publication is that Mr. Faison died suddenly."

There are persistent rumors that Faison shot himself, but no inquest has been held yet and no official statement has been made as to the cause of death.

BANDIT SHOOTS TWO; COLLISION A SEQUEL

Masked Man Wounds Mrs. Thomas Hansen and Another in a Brooklyn Saloon.

AUTO UPSETS AMUBLANCE

Two Policemen Injured and Victims of Robber Are Shaken Up on Way to a Hospital.

A short, stocky man, his face covered partly with a handkerchief mask, entered the saloon of Thomas Hansen at 5,423 First Avenue, Brooklyn, late last evening and started for the cash drawer. Mrs. Hansen was alone in the bar, though there were several pinochle players in the rear room.

Mrs. Hansen started toward the man, and he fired three shots from a revolver. Two hit her in the left shoulder and the right hip. The third missed. As she fell, screaming, Vigo Vachaziasim ran in from the rear room and the bandit fired twice at him, hitting him in his left shoulder and the left side. The man rushed out the door, up Fifty-fourth Street to Second Avenue, south to Fifty-fifth Street, where he disappeared.

Policemen gathered from all sides and Dr. O'Meara was called from the Norwegian Hospital. He found Mrs. Hansen and Vachaziasim were badly hurt and, putting them into the automobile ambulance, started back at full speed to the hospital. Policemen King, Barry, Hanley, and Nelson jumped on the back.

As the ambulance crossed Third Avenue in Fifty-fourth Street an automobile belonging to William H. Todd of the Hotel Bossert, Montague Street, who is President of the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company, came bowling along. It hit the ambulance, overturning it and throwing the policemen and the doctors off. King's right arm was fractured and Barry was injured internally.

Vachaziasim and Mrs. Hansen were shaken up, but the uninjured ones of the party righted the ambulance, and it was able to continue on the trip to the hospital.

Ralph McDonald of 796 Third Avenue, chauffeur of the automobile, who was alone in the car, said he had taken some friends of Mr. Todd to their homes in Bay Ridge and was on his way back to the hotel when the ambulance crossed his path. He did not see it until the crash occurred.

A general alarm was sent out for the bandit, but beyond the facts he was short and stocky and had no hat and wore a brown suit neither Mrs. Hansen nor Vachaziasim could give much of a description of him. He got nothing.

DECIDE NOT TO ASK A PARDON FOR FRANK

Lawyers Agree to Seek a Commutation of Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 21.—Over the strong protest of Leo M. Frank, his attorneys have decided not to ask the Prison Commission to pardon their client, but will urge that the death sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life. This decision was reached today at a conference in which Frank took part.

Frank insisted, as he has done since his conviction, that he did not want to ask for commutation, as such a plea might be construed to mean that he had been justly convicted, and this, Frank said, he would never admit.

"I am not asking for mercy," Frank is quoted as saying. "I am innocent and have been unjustly convicted. What I want is justice and vindication."

Although Frank's attorneys are fully confident their client is innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan, for which he was convicted, they feel that in the face of the adverse action of the various courts of appeal they could hardly hope for a pardon.

They have decided that it is best to ask for commutation, and they believe that the request will be granted by the Prison Commission, especially as the late Judge L. S. Roan, who presided over Frank's trial, at the conclusion of the trial was in doubt as to Frank's guilt.

The plea for a commutation to life imprisonment will be based on the ground that this is the alternative penalty prescribed by law for the crime of which Frank was convicted, and that such a commutation will give him the benefit of any doubt as to his guilt and afford him the opportunity for time and future developments to determine whether he is innocent, as he and his friends maintain.

All of the Atlanta attorneys who have represented Frank in the various phases of his fight for life will, it is said, continue in the case until his application for clemency is finally passed on by the Governor.

In the event that Frank's petition is filed with the Prison Commission within a week it will not be set for hearing before the May term, which begins on Monday, May 2. There is possibility that the hearing may go over to the June term. It was said at the Capitol that the commission would hardly call a special session to hear the petition.

The interest throughout the United States in the case is evidenced by the telegrams and letters now being received by Governor Slaton and the Prison Commission. As soon as the United States Supreme Court decision was announced people all over the country began sending telegrams and letters urging clemency for Frank. The number of these messages increases daily.

STATE MUST GET $25,000,000 IN TAXES

Leaders Determine on Direct Levy of $19,000,000—Liquors to Pay $5,000,000.

NEW EXCISE PLAN ADOPTED

Levy of 2 1-2 Per Cent. on Gross Receipts Exceeding $2,000—Legislature to Adjourn Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Both the Senate and Assembly today adopted a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment at noon Saturday. In the upper House, Senator Henry M. Sage, of Albany, who reported the resolution from the Finance Committee, received congratulations from the Democratic members. In the Assembly the resolution was adopted to the accompaniment of boisterous applause, in which both Republicans and Democrats participated.

With the final rush on in both Houses, the Assembly went through its calendar in record time. The Senate calendar with more than 150 measures up for final passage, required a night session.

Financial legislation will monopolize attention in the remaining days of the session. The Senate leaders determined definitely today upon the size and rate of the direct tax. It is said, with some degree of authority, that the rate will be 1.7 mills, which, it is expected, will yield $19,000,000. At a joint conference today of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen, which remained in session for four hours, there was a suggestion that a levy of $25,000,000 be made. Senator Brown, opposing this, asserted that $18,000,000 was about all the taxpayers could stand. Some of the up-State Republicans then proposed a $23,000,000 direct tax as a compromise, with a rate of 2 mills flat.

Senator Brown again demurred, but the other leaders were insistent and the proposal actually was carried to Governor Whitman, who said without a moment's hesitation that he would veto any such plan. Then the Senate leaders got together with the result that the 1.7 mills rate was decided upon. There is no reason to expect that the Assembly will no concur.

At the conference such pronounced sentiment against the excise stamp plan developed that the Republican leaders were compelled to abandon it. The difficulty which would be encountered in collecting the tax was one of the arguments advanced against it. Another was that consumers of intoxicating liquors would find a way to evade the tax by importing liquor from other States through mail order houses. The powerful liquor lobby, which has been on the scene continuously for several days, also worked against the stamp tax. As it turned out, however, they jumped from the frying pan into the fire. When the conference adjourned it was announced that an extraordinary tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross receipts of establishments dealing in liquor would be imposed.

New York to Pay Half.

This tax, of course, will hit New York City harder than any other community of the State in proportion to its population, but not so hard as the direct tax. While it is estimated that the taxpayers in New York City will be called upon to pay fully 45 per cent. of $19,000,000, the extraordinary excise tax will be divided about equally between New York City and the rest of the State. Optimistic Republican leaders estimate that the tax will net the State Treasury about $5,000,000 and that the liquor trade in New York City will pay about $2,500,000 of this amount.

The bill providing for the extraordinary excise tax has not as yet been prepared, and it was said tonight that it would not be ready for introduction until about noon tomorrow. Elaborate provisions will be made to check up the business of liquor dealers. Under the proposed plan $2,000 of the yearly gross receipts will be exempt. Proprietors of hotels and saloons will be required to keep close tab on their sales, and agents of the Excise Department will keep constant watch. Incidentally, it is estimated that the new law will make it necessary to increase the number of agents and investigators in the Excise Department, which will be in Republican hands after Oct. 1. The tax will be payable monthly on the basis of gross receipts.

John McGlynn, proprietor of the Rensselaer Inn at Troy and President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association, said tonight that he regarded the proposed tax as grossly unfair.

"It will be a blow to the hotels in New York City and other parts of the State," said Mr. McGlynn. "It will mean that patrons of the hotels will have to pay more for their food, in my opinion, than they are paying at present. It would be impracticable to raise the price of liquor sold over the bars. This has been the principal source of revenue to a majority of the hotels. A great number of hotels are actually losing money on the food they sell at the present prices. The extra tax will have to be provided in some way and I believe that it will be taken out of the kitchen.'

Leaders Take an Inventory.

The Republican leaders paused long enough today to take an inventory. They found that the prospective revenues of the State from existing sources of indirect taxation could not be estimated higher than $38,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The expenditures, which, at this stage, can be more closely calculated, will be $63,000,000. This would leave a deficit of $25,000,000. It is with the hope that the extra excise tax and the revenue from the proposed new secured debts tax would produce $6,000,000 that the direct tax has been fixed at $19,000,000.

Here is a table showing the estimates of the money necessary to run the State for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, with the amounts in the Supply bill, which will be available immediately included:

General Appropriation bill	$32,000,000
Deficiency and Supply bill	5,500,000
Appropriations already made	8,000,000
Improvements at State institutions	3,900,000
Barge canal construction	3,780,000
Special (pork barrel) bills	3,200,000
Sinking funds	9,000,000
Total	$65,380,000

Provided the budget is kept within the $63,000,000 limit, as the leaders expect it will, this would leave $2,380,000 for a surplus, which is regarded as hardly a safe margin to meet emergencies before another session of the Legislature.

The proposal to double the license tax on automobiles as urged early in the session apparently has been abandoned. The Sullivan bill providing for the higher tax on motor vehicles was recommitted in the Assembly today, which means that it has been killed for the session. The Assembly on the other hand passed a bill providing for a tax of $2 on motorcycles, and the Senate put through the Hewitt bill, under which commercial automobiles and automobile buses will pay a higher tax.

The Senate also passed the Lawson

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WILLIAM THAW REPORTED KILLED

American Aviator, Serving in French Army, Said to Have Met Death.

PARIS, April 21.—A report has been received here that William Thaw, an American aviator, serving with the French Army, has been killed near Verdun.

The report has not been confirmed. A postcard dated the 17th, sent to a friend, showed that he was in good health on that date.

William Thaw was well known in America as an amateur aviator before he joined the French Army two weeks after the outbreak of hostilities. When the war began, Mr. Thaw was in Paris flying in a Curtis hydroaeroplane. He enlisted in the Foreign Legion for field service and was later transferred to the Aviation Corps.

Previous to going abroad, Mr. Thaw's most notable air exploit was a trip in a flying boat from Newport to New York in October, 1913. He was the first aviator to pass under the four bridges that cross the East River.

Mr. Thaw was a son of Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh and a nephew of Harry K. Thaw.

BRITAIN TO SHELVE ELECTION THIS YEAR

Party Strife Stilled by War Crisis —Terms of M. P.'s to be Extended.

LONDON, April 9. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Only at rare intervals nowadays do partisan politics cause even a ripple in England, and leading Conservatives like A. J. Balfour and A. Bonar Law are working enthusiastically with the Liberals in handling the countless war problems. Even David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who a year ago was viewed with alarm in many Conservative quarters, is daily meeting the leaders of financial and commercial enterprises and receiving their hearty co-operation.

Herbert H. Asquith passed his seventh anniversary yesterday as Prime Minister, and in a fortnight will have equaled in length of tenure Lord Salisbury's term. Although the act passed by Parliament in 1911 would require a general election this year, it is accepted in all party circles that the term of the present members will be extended and that there will be no considerable opposition to any extension the Cabinet may recommend, whether it be "til the end of the war" or a set term of one or even two years. No desire is manifested in any quarter for an election during the war.

Discussion of suffrage and Irish home rule has virtually disappeared from the papers, though it is evident that at the close of the war both issues will be revived. One hears much of a conciliatory character as to the progress of affairs in Ireland, but it is certain that Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond are endeavoring to urge their respective followings to join the colors. Even Mrs. Pankhurst has buried the hatchet, and there has been no manifestation of militant attack in England since the war started.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WORKING FOR PEACE?

Trying to Influence Comrades in France and England, Holland Hears.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) April 21.—The Socialists of Germany are making an earnest effort to seek for a basis on which the war may be stopped. Dr. Breitscheidt, a prominent member of the German Socialist Party, is now in Holland consulting the Dutch Socialist leaders with a view to getting into communication with the British, and through them with the French Socialists, in an endeavor to bring pressure to bear on the various Governments.

It is declared that the German Socialists are virtually unanimous in favor of peace and against any annexation of territory. It is said that, although the Socialist newspapers in Germany are not permitted, under penalty of suspension, to publish criticisms of the Government or express skepticism regarding the results of the war, at a meeting where only members of the party were admitted and from which the police were absent, free discussions in favor of peace took place.

The general view of the Socialists, it is said, is that Alsace and Lorraine should belong to neither France nor Germany, but should be autonomous. The argument is that if France regained the provinces a desire for vengeance would be entertained by a large part of the population, which it is asserted does not desire to be governed by the French, and that therefore the situation would be as bad as ever.

It is reported that the great East Prussia landowners are trying to treat for peace with Russia, owing to fears that their property will suffer, but the Socialists are said to have expressed the opinion that the prospects of a durable peace are more likely through an arrangement of terms by Germany with France and England and by evacuating Belgium.

With reference to the Dardanelles, it is declared that the German Socialists believe that it will not be feasible to internationalize or neutralize the strait until a United States of Europe has been formed. They assert that the futility of "guaranteed neutrality" has already been shown.

The Socialists of Germany assert that it will be impossible to starve Germany, but express the belief that the war cannot continue much longer in consequence of the disastrous effect on the economic conditions of all the countries engaged in it.

SAYS GERMANS TRIED TO LAND IN ENGLAND

Unsuccessful Attempt of Expeditionary Force Revealed by F. T. Jane, the Naval Authority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—F. T. Jane, the well-known naval expert, addressing a meeting in Liverpool last night, said it was not generally known that the Germans tried to land an expeditionary force in England and that it was the British Navy that made them go back to their harbor again.

"The navy saved the country, he said, and there was never a word of it in the newspapers.

WILSON ANSWERS BERNSTORFF NOTE

Regrets Language That Seems to Impugn Our Good Faith and Restates Our Position.

TO END 'FALSE IMPRESSIONS'

Nation's Real Neutrality Proved, He Says, by Efforts to Mitigate Rigor of Sea Warfare.

NO CHOICE ON ARMS SALES

President Wrote Final Draft on Typewriter—Embassy, Silent, Cables Note to Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In what is regarded as the frankest official communication made to the representative of any belligerent nation since the present war began, the United States Government replied today to the recent memorandum of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, criticising the course of the United States as not being strictly neutral since it permitted the sale and export of arms to the allies.

The note was prepared at the State Department, but was revised by President Wilson, who made additions to it and wrote out on his typewriter the final draft. This was copied at the State Department, signed by Secretary Bryan, and transmitted to Count von Bernstorff at the German Embassy today.

While Count von Bernstorff's memorandum was given to the press by the German Embassy without the knowledge of the State Department, Secretary Bryan took the precaution of obtaining Count von Bernstorff's consent before making the American reply public. This course is in accordance with the practice of the State Department and in unofficial circles is thought to emphasize the alleged discourtesy of the German Embassy in publishing the memorandum without conferring with the United States authorities.

At the German Embassy no comment was made on the note, further than a statement that it had been transmitted to the Foreign Office at Berlin, and that, as it was a reply from the American Government to a communication from the German Government, the Embassy was without authority to say anything until instructed to do so.

The note is not, however, written as if designed as a communication for the Government in Berlin. So far as outward appearance goes, it assumes that the statements, made in the memorandum, were based entirely on the Ambassador's erroneous conceptions of the policy of the United States, and it proceeds to restate our position in respect to neutrality as if to clear away what are specifically styled "certain false impressions" on the part of the German diplomat.

There is no reference in the note to the displeasure felt by officials over the way the memorandum was made public, and the language of the note is courteous throughout. But there is no concealment of the intention of the Government to be plain in showing its dissatisfaction with the tone that permeated the German communication.

Regrets Diplomat's Language.

"I regret to say," the note says at one point, "the language which your Excellency employs in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral."

The note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended," and suggests thereupon that "false impressions" have led the Ambassador astray.

The note likewise points out to Count von Bernstorff as a diplomat of "long experience in international affairs," that the relations of the United States with oneof the belligerents "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government."

Emphatic denial is made, however, that the United States Government has departed in any way from the strictly neutral attitude declared by President Wilson at the beginning of the war.

Takes Issue on Fair Treatment.

In frank language issue is taken with Count von Bernstorff's suggestion that the United States Government had not treated with equal fairness all the parties engaged in the European war. This had particular reference to the statement in the Bernstorff memorandum that "it is, therefore, to be assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international law," this remark applying to a prior statement of Count von Bernstorff that after eight months of war the United States Government had not succeeded in safeguarding legitimate American trade with Germany.

The American note calls Count von Bernstorff's attention to the attempt of this Government to obtain from Germany and Great Britain mutual concessions with regard to the German war zone order and the British measures of reprisal against the German submarine warfare.

The American Government, the note says, had hoped that this act on its part had shown its spirit as prior diplomatic correspondence had shown its "steadfast refusal to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of sea-warfare that affected the rights and interests of neutrals."

The note takes up the virtual complaint of Count von Bernstorff that the United States has shown an unfair attitude toward Germany by permitting the exportation of arms and other munitions of war to the allies.

Attitude on Arms Restated.

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportation of arms is restated, and the principle is laid down that for this country "during the pros-

...ropean theatre" to shut off the shipment of war supplies to belligerents is "an unfortunate departure from the principle of strict neutrality which it has consistently sought to direct its actions."

The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States "is founded upon the firm basis of confidence and good-will."

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

The text of the note is as follows:

"Excellency:

"I have given thoughtful consideration to your excellency's note of the 4th of April, 1915, inclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which your Excellency discusses the action of this Government with regard to trade between the United States and Germany, and the action of this Government with respect to the exportation of arms from the United States to the nations now at war with Germany.

"I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss to understand the interpretation your Excellency places upon the treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects to which I would have expected your Excellency to advert, but which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you do refer which I would have supposed to be hardly appropriate for discussion between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany.

"I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding your Excellency's references to the course pursued by the Government of the United States, with regard to references with regard to trade from this country such as the Government of Great Britain have attempted, as intended merely to illustrate more fully the situation to which you desire to call our attention, and not as an invitation to discuss that course.

Correcting "False Impressions."

"Your Excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that these relations of the two Governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts, and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued.

"I believe, however, that I am justified in assuming that what you desire to call forth is a frank statement of the position of this Government in regard to its obligations as a neutral power.

"The general attitude and course of policy of this Government in the maintenance of its neutrality I am particularly anxious that your Excellency should see in their true light. I had hoped that this Government's position in these respects had been made abundantly clear, but I am, of course, perfectly willing to state it again.

"That seems to me the most necessary and desirable because, I regret to say, the language which your Excellency employs in your memorandum, is susceptible of being construed as implying a good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral.

"I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so open to that construction that I cannot but feel that you are laboring under certain false impressions that I cannot be too explicit in setting forth the facts as they are, when fully reviewed and comprehended.

Has Yielded No Neutral Rights.

"In the first place this Government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any one of the present belligerents.

"It has acknowledged, as a matter of course, the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has, indeed, insisted upon the use of visit and search as a most absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by any enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted also the right of blockade if actually exercised and effectively maintained.

"These are merely the well-known limitations which war places upon neutral commerce on the high seas. But within these limits it has insisted upon the freedom of the seas.

"I call your Excellency's attention to this, notwithstanding it is already known to all the world as a consequence of the publication of our correspondence with regard to these matters with the representatives of the belligerent nations, because I cannot assume that you have official cognizance of it.

"In the second place, this Government attempted to secure from the German and British Governments mutual concessions with regard to the measures those Governments respectively adopted for the interruption of trade on the high seas. This it did, not of right, but merely as the exercising the privileges of a sincere friend of both parties and as indicating its impartial good will.

"The attempt was unsuccessful, but I regret that your Excellency did not deem it worthy of mention in the publication of the impressions you expressed. We had hoped that this act on our part had shown our spirit in these times of distressing war, as our diplomatic correspondence had shown our steadfast refusal to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals.

Cannot Break World Law on Arms.

"In the third place, I note with sincere regret that in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany, your Excellency seems to be under the impression that it was within the choice of the Government of the United States, notwithstanding its professed neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to inhibit this trade, and that its failure to do so manifested an unfair attitude toward Germany.

"This Government holds, as I believe your Excellency is aware and as it is constrained to hold in view of the present indisputable doctrines of accepted international law, that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war, which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war, would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality, by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions, and I respectfully submit that none of the circumstances, urged in your Excellency's memorandum, alters the principle involved.

"The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would constitute such a change and be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. It will, I feel assured, be clear to your Excellency that holding this view and considering itself in honor bound by it, it is out of the question for this Government to consider such a course.

Neutrality Based on Good-Will.

"I hope that your Excellency will realize the spirit in which I am drafting this reply. The friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Germany is so warm and of such long standing, the ties which bind them to one another in amity are so many and so strong, that this Government feels under a special compulsion to speak with perfect frankness, when any occasion arises which seems likely to create any misunderstanding, however slight or temporary, between those who represent the Governments of the two countries.

"It will be a matter of gratification to me if I have removed from your Excellency's mind any misapprehension you may have been under regarding either the policy or the spirit and purposes of the Government of the United States.

"Its neutrality is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"W. J. BRYAN."

ADMISSION AS TO CHINA.

Answer to Bernstorff, Some Think, Intimates We Can't Meddle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—One statement in the note in answer to Count von Bernstorff, is construed in some quarters here as having a possible application to the reported course of the United States Government in seeking to induce Japan to moderate the demands made on China in the negotiations now in progress between those two countries.

In answer to the German Ambassador's remarks on this Government's action concerning British interference with American trade, the note stated that the relations of the two Governments (Great Britain and the United States) with one another, cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts, and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued."

It is suggested that this may imply that the United States Government acknowledges that it cannot extend its part in the Japanese-Chinese negotiations or insistence that it must be freely consulted.

The President and Secretary Bryan have declined to discuss the effort of Japan to obtain far-reaching concessions from China, except to admit that inquiries on the subject had been made.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

Great Britain.

LONDON.—Violent and continual counter-attacks still are being made on Hill 60. Yesterday afternoon the enemy's activity was renewed, and, between 8 and 9 o'clock, two heavy attacks made by infantry were repulsed, with great loss to the enemy. The hill was heavily shelled all night and several further attacks were repulsed.

A bold and successful attack was made on the enemy's airship harbor and shed at Ghent. The extent of the damage must have been considerable.

France.

PARIS.—(*Night report*)—In Belgium an attack was made against a trench won by the British on Hill 60, near Zwartelene, but was repulsed. The losses of the enemy at this point, since April 17, are from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

In Champagne, near Ville-sur-Tourbe, the Germans attempted to attack. Our artillery prevented them from leaving their lines.

In the Argonne, near Bagatelle, a purely local but very energetic attack was stopped short by our fire.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle we repulsed German attacks of varying importance, some of them being merely reconnoissances—one at the Bois d'Ailly, five at the Bois de Montmare, and one at the Bois le Pretre.

We attacked to the north of Flirey and captured another German trench. We established ourselves there and connected it with those which we had previously taken.

Our gain of the last few days thus extends over a continuous front of more than 700 meters (about half a mile). The enemy left more than 300 dead on the ground.

In Lorraine there has been an artillery duel. In Alsace we easily repulsed, to the east of Hartmannsweilerkopf, an attack for which preparations had been made by a violent artillery fire.

Our aeroplanes have bombarded in the Woevre, the headquarters of General von Etrantz, and a number of convoys in the Grand Duchy of Baden, as well as an electric power plant at Lorrach.

(*Day report*)—A cannonade of some violence took place in the region of Arras yesterday.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in the wood Mortmare, close to the Flirey-Essey high road, not only did our attacks make some slight progress, but two German counter-attacks on the line of trenches we had succeeded in winning April 20 were successfully repulsed.

Belgian aviators have bombarded the arsenal at Bruges and the aviation ground at Lissevegh.

Germany.

BERLIN.—In the western arena, a battery of the enemy, observed not far from the Cathedral of Rheims, was taken under our fire. In the Argonne the French employed a bomb, the effect of which was to cause men to vomit.

An attack of the enemy to the north of Four de Paris resulted in failure.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, an attack extending over a large front was repulsed at Flirey yesterday, with heavy losses to the French. In the wood of Le Pretre we gained further ground.

In the Vosges the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions to the northwest and southwest of Matneral and at Sondernach. Here the French suffered serious losses.

Early yesterday morning an aviator of the enemy dropped bombs on the town of Loerrach, in Baden, damaging a silk factory, belonging to a Swiss, as well as two other houses, and injuring several civilians.

In the eastern arena there has been no change in the situation. In reply to the dropping of bombs by Russians on Insterburg and Gumbinnen, both open towns, situated outside the zone of operations, we dropped 150 bombs yesterday on the railroad junction at Bialystok.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—In Western Galicia, we repulsed an Austrian attack near Gorlitz, on Tuesday night. The previous day the enemy had attacked, but without success, our positions in the region of Verkhnila, Jablonka, in the Beskids, Polen and North Oroszepatak.

The offensive movement of the enemy against the heights of Polen, previously captured by us, was particularly fierce and his losses were very great. The first batch of prisoners captured at this point to the number of 500 has been brought in.

Other sections of the front remain as a whole unchanged.

A German aeroplane squadron on Tuesday dropped in the neighborhood of 100 bombs at Bialystok, killing and wounding civilians. No material damage was done. Tuesday night the town of Oiechanow was bombarded with bombs by a Zeppelin airship. No damage was done. Our aircraft successfully bombarded the railroad station at Soldau, on the Polish frontier in East Prussia.

Austria.

VIENNA.—The enemy has discontinued his attacks against the most important sectors in front of our position which protect Ondawa, Laborcza, and the Ung Valley.

In the wooded mountains, between Laborcza and the Ung Valley, the enemy again attempted, despite heavy losses, to break through by advancing against our extreme wings. This caused severe fighting in the Upper Csircka Valley near Nagypolany, which lasted for several nights. The Russians suffered severe losses in killed or wounded. We captured over 3,000 unwounded prisoners.

The Uzsok Pass is still in our possession.

GERMAN POET SINGS THE SONG OF "BREAD"

Author of "The Hymn of Hate" Invokes a Bounteous Harvest for Germany.

Ernst Lissauer, the author of the famous "Hymn of Hate Against England," has written a second poem, entitled "Bread," and directed against the British policy of cutting off Germany's food supply. The poem was published in the Bonner Zeitung and reprinted in the Frankfurter Zeitung of March 26. The following is a translation:

ANNUNCIATION:

With arms they cannot overpower us,
With hunger they would fain devour us;
Foe beside foe in an iron ring.
Has want crossed our borders, or hunger, or dearth?
Listen; I chant the tidings of Spring:
Our soil is our ally in this great thing;
Already new bread is growing in the earth.

ADMONITION:

Save the food and guard and hoard!
Bread is a sword.

PRAYER:

The peasants have sown the seed again.
Now gather and pray the prayer of the grain:
Earth of our land,
With arms they cannot overpower us,
With hunger they would fain devour us.
Arise thou in thy harvest wrath!
Thick grow thy grass, rich the reaper's path!
Dearest soil of the earth,
Our prayer hear:
Show them of little worth,
Shame them with blade and ear!

17 MORE SHIPS TORPEDOED?

German Embassy Report That They Were Overdue at Hull, England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—What was construed as an intention to suggest that a considerable number of British merchant vessels had been the victims of the German submarine warfare without any announcement on the subject from the British Government was contained in a brief statement made tonight by the German Embassy. The statement was as follows:

"According to advices by the port authorities of Hull, England, seventeen English ships were overdue between March 15 and April 14."

No explanation of the statement was forthcoming from the German Embassy.

BRITISH PATROL OFF COAST.

Warships Inspect Craft Bound in and Out of New York Harbor.

Three British warships were sighted yesterday cruising about seven to fifteen miles east of the Ambrose Channel Lightship and inspecting the various craft bound in and out of the harbor.

The flagship was the four-masted cruiser Natal, which came down from Halifax, and the two war vessels with her were the cruiser Suffolk and the auxiliary cruiser Caronda.

BRITISH MOVE WILHELMINA.

American Steamer's Seized Cargo to be Discharged at Cardiff.

LONDON, April 21.—The American steamship Wilhelmina left Falmouth today for Cardiff, where her cargo will be discharged. The vessel had been detained at Falmouth since Feb. 11 after putting in at that port with a cargo of foodstuffs which she was carrying from New York to Hamburg.

No referee has been named as yet to estimate the damages due to the owners of the vessel or to fix the price to be paid by the British Government for the seized cargo.

EXPECTS THAT ITALY WILL JOIN THE WAR

Italian Senator Says von Buelow Told Him Germany Would Fight to the Bitter End.

MINISTERS HOLD COUNCIL

Report on Situation Made by Foreign Minister — Patriotic Outbursts on Rome's Birthday.

ROME, (via Paris,) April 21.—A council of Ministers was held this morning and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, made a report on the international situation. The nature of the report was not made public.

The Messaggero today publishes an interview with Senator Riccardo Carafa, which gives a pessimistic forecast of the outcome of the negotiations between Italy and Austria.

The newspaper says the Senator, who is a frequent caller at the house of Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Rome, makes the statement that he heard from the Prince a "confession" which was substantially as follows:

"Unfortunately, the Italian-Austrian conversations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Their failure will be followed by a rupture between Rome and Vienna. This will be regretted in Germany. I am sorry to affirm that in this sad eventuality Germany will do her duty to the end by the side of Austria."

Continuing, Senator Carafa declares that he repeated his conversation to Premier Salandra, who did not seem surprised at it. On the contrary, he said to the Senator:

"Impelled by the paramount interests of our country, we will proceed with our duty against all our antagonists."

An official statement issued today by the Italian Government says that Senator Carafa asked for an interview with Premier Salandra, saying that he wished to present to the Prime Minister a memorandum of a communication which "perhaps appeared to the Senator more important than it really was."

Premier Salandra, the statement continues, simply undertook to transmit the memorandum to the Foreign Office. That department out of pure courtesy entertained Senator Carafa in a few minutes' conversation without "making him any concrete statement of any kind."

Senator Carafa, the Government communication concludes, "would have acted more correctly and more patriotically if he had maintained a complete reserve regarding a conversation on such a delicate subject accorded him in consideration of his position."

ROME'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED.

Deputy Boselli in Dante's Name Wishes the City Victory Tomorrow.

ROME, April 21.—Today is the birthday of Rome. The eve of the anniversary was observed last night with great patriotic demonstrations throughout the city. The dominating note of the manifestation was a desire for the complete unity of the country.

Senator Boselli, dean of the Italian Parliament and President of the Society Dante Alighieri, which has many branches abroad, including several in the United States, and the mission of which is to foster the study of the Italian language, addressed a manifesto to the country. In his statement Senator Boselli said:

"This year on its birthday, Rome is on the eve of great events. Consolation is approaching for the Italians who have waited and suffered."

He urged confidence in the Government, order and calm concord, recalling that Dante Alighieri had only one party — that of United Italy. In the name of Dante he wished Rome "victory" tomorrow.

READY TO AID AMERICANS.

Washington Interested in Cancellation of Italian Liners' Sailings.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Cancellation of sailings of liners from Italy to the United States may cause the United States to take steps to aid home-coming Americans. In the absence of appeals, so far, State Department officials expect they will arrange transportation via France or England.

Inquiry is being made of Italy's detention of a ship with cotton for Switzerland.

A. B. Fassola, head of the Hoboken importing house of A. B. Fassola & Co., received a cablegram from his agent in Italy yesterday announcing that the Italian Government had commandeered the Italian liner America, with the result that $100,000 shipment of wines, cheese and other Italian products would be greatly delayed in transmission. All of this consignment was on the America. The cablegram read:

"Goods being taken off the America. All the passengers notified that the vessel has been commandeered by the Government for immediate use and will not sail. BARRIO."

A. Barrio is the agent of Fassola & Co. in Italy.

William Hartfield of the firm of Hartfield & Solari, agents for the Italian lines in New York, said last night that he had not received any cable from the company at Genoa notifying him of the withdrawal of the steamship America.

"I sent a cablegram to Genoa this morning," Mr. Hartfield said, "asking if the report was correct, but have not received any reply. If the Government has taken the America it will be to carry troops to the Dardanelles, and that will mean Italy's start into the European war."

TELLS OF SERBIAN PLENTY.

Red Cross Worker Says the Country Lacks Little Except Doctors.

Cecil Howard, the young American sculptor, who volunteered for duty with the English Red Cross in Serbia, has written his sister in this city, giving some new impressions of the situation in that country. He is stationed at a sanitarium which, in peace times, is a sulphur bath establishment.

"The country," he writes, "is exquisite, almost mountainous and full of plenty. The weather (in February) is like Summer. . . . Serbs are a most charming people and seem to lack nothing—except doctors. There is no shortage of food, clothing or money hereabouts. This place—like all the rest of Serbia—is full of Austrian prisoners, who do all sorts of work for us.

"We are installed in a brand new sanitarium with electric light, central heating, and hot and cold water and we sleep in beautiful rooms furnished like the Pension Hirschen on the Lake of Theen, so you need'nt worry about my comforts.

"The Serbian soldiers are splendid fellows, rather of the French temperament, very cheerful, and very fond of being clean if only they get half a chance. Every patien who cames in is passed through a receiving room—the exclusive department of Gwin, a young American singer; Schwinn, an English volunteer orderly, and myself—where he is bathed and scrubbed to a finish before he is allowed into the hospital.

"Now our unit has taken over the task of celaning up the four or five native hospitals in town, and we make expeditions to them with our doctors to do the dressings in them. Most of the patients are old cases suffering from lack of doctiring and especially nursing."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Appeals at Once to Every Lover of Fine Whisky.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

NEUVE CHAPELLE COST EQUAL TO BOER WAR

As Much Ammunition Used There as in Conflict Lasting Two Years and Nine Months.

LONDON, April 21.—During the battle of Nueve Chapelle in the month of March as much ammunition was expended as was used during the entire Boer war, according to a statement made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George.

The Boer war lasted for two years and nine months.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An army officer of high rank and an expert artilleryman discussing the comment made by David Lloyd George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the amount of ammunition expended by the British artillery during the Nueve Chapelle battle, said tonight:

"The character of the fighting is such that there is but one way to gain an advantage, and that is to gain a slight percentage of hits over the other side in a steady artillery fight.

"As a matter of fact there are but two shots out of every hundred that can be called hits. The side that can make it three hits out of a hundred is likely to win the battle. The guns used at Neuve Chapelle could dispose of 1,000 rounds a day, and the whole line in that particular fight would use not less than 100,000 rounds a day.

"The larger problem is the question of which combatant has the greater and more enduring resources for producing and keeping up this use of ammunition.

"Germany in this respect has vast resources within her own domain. Before the war she made ammunition for the world. She furnished it to both sides during the war between Japan and Russia. Germany does not care a rap for our ammunition, as she has all she wants and can produce what she will need indefinitely. In this respects it is practically a match between Germany and the Allies, plus this continent.

"The Allies are now trying to corner all the high explosives in the world outside of Germany. They are willing to buy all the world can produce in ten years to come. And they are paying nearly five times the prices for both the finished product and for the raw materials. There can be no waste of ammunition. Economy, if such a thing can be conceivable, in the matter of ammunition, would prolong the war and increase manifold the loss of life."

LIEUT. WARREN KILLED.

Toronto Officer, Whose Mother Was a New Yorker, Falls in Action.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 21.—A cable dispatch received here tonight tells of the death in action in France of Lieutenant Trumbull Warren of Toronto, President of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company of this city. No details are given.

Warren was only 29 years of age, and was Assistant Adjutant of the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto. He accompanied the overseas battalion of the regiment to the front after their training in England. On Sunday night Captain Darling of Toronto, Adjutant of the regiment, died in London of wounds received several weeks ago and Warren was to have been promoted to the post.

His wife is in England and will bring the body home for burial.

Lieutenant Warren's sister, Helen, is the wife of Charles S. Band, of 104 East Fortieth Street, this city. His mother was Miss Sarah Van Lennep of New York, and married Harry Warren of Toronto, who is dead. The widow lives in Toronto. The Lieutenant was the oldest of five children.

Mrs. Band received a letter from the Lieutenant on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Frederick V. Van Lennep of 128 West Fifty-sixth Street, widow of Frederic C. Van Lennep, who was the uncle of the Lieutenant, received a cable late last evening which related that the young Canadian was leading a charge on the German trenches, and was within fifty yards of the foe's battle line when he was shot and killed instantly.

His wife, now in England, was a Miss Elizabeth Graithwaite, prominent in the younger social set of Toronto, according to Mrs. Van Lennep.

ALLIES' TROOPS WIN VICTORY IN AFRICA

Compel German Forces in Kamerun, After Heavy Fighting, to Retreat.

PARIS, April 21.—The French War Department today announced that the allied forces had gained a victory in the operations against the Germans in Kamerun, a German colony of Western Equatorial Africa. The text of the statement follows:

"After heavy fighting of the last few months, the German troops in Kamerun have been forced to retreat from the high plateaus situated in the centre of the colony. The seat of government has been transferred to Jaunde. The movement of the allied forces in this direction continues.

"French native troops from Central Africa have attained in the east the line Lomis-Dume. Toward the west troops commanded by Colonel Mayer, following the railway line, have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Kele River.

"British troops, marching in a northerly direction and following the Edea-Jaunde road, have taken possession of the Ngwas bridge. Two brilliant engagements caused the Allies insignificant losses."

BRITISH DEFEAT IN AFRICA.

Lose 700 in Battle on East Coast, According to German Report.

BERLIN, April 21, (via London.)—Official news from German East Africa of the defeat of British forces on Jan. 18 and 19 in a two days' battle at a point near Jassini has just reached Berlin.

The British forces lost some 200 men in killed. Their total casualties amounted to about 700. These include the capture of four companies of men. Three hundred and fifty rifles, one machine-gun, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition fell into the hands of the Germans. The loss to the Germans was seven officers and eleven men killed and thirty-eight men wounded.

Mafia Island, off the coast of German East Africa, was occupied by the British Jan. 10.

OUR SHIPPERS COMPLAIN.

Forced by Britain to Bear Expense of Cargo Delays.

LONDON, April 21.—American shippers are complaining vigorously to the American Embassy and Consulate because they are compelled, under the regulations of the British Admiralty, to bear the expense incidental to delays in the examination of cargoes of ships detained at Kirkwall and other British ports. Charges for loading and unloading cargoes and other port expenses incurred in the examination of suspected goods are assessed against the owners of the cargoes or ships.

The Procurator General gave assurances today to Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, that every effort would be made to hasten the release of cargoes of American apples. Large quantities of these apples, principally from Oregon and Washington States, are being held in British ports and in some instances their owners have complained that they are deteriorating rapidly in quality on account of the delay.

Six hundred bales of cotton from the Swedish steamer Georgia, from Savannah March 22 for Gothenburg, have been thrown into prize court at Kirkwall because they were not certificated as having been loaded prior to March 1, which would exempt them from the operation of the Order in Council. For the same reason 200 bales of cotton were removed from the Danish steamer Lyra, from Galveston March 10 for Gothenburg. Part of the cargo of cotton of the Greek steamer Spyros Vallianos, from Savannah March 10 for Gothenburg, has been purchased by the British Government, having been certificated.

GERMAN DOGS HUNT GRAIN.

Trained to Smell Out Contraband Supplies Hidden in Haystacks.

A new breed of dogs is being trained in Germany to scent hidden supplies of grain smuggled away in haystacks to avoid seizure by the German Government agents, according to The Augsburger Postzeitung.

"A well-known dog fancier," the paper says, "has succeeded in training a number of police dogs in a short time in such a manner that they have been able to render admirable assistance to the agents charged with the control of grain and flour supplies. These dogs are able to discover flour or grain even if it is concealed many metres beneath haystacks, and so to unearth the smuggling. The dogs have already been turned over to the authorities and will shortly be acquired by them for use in this valuable patriotic service."

SEES FEAR IN GERMANY.

Paris Temps Says Rulers Realize Their Game Is Lost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 21.—Discussing editorially Dr. Dernburg's suggested terms of peace, the Temps considers it most significant that nearly all of Germany's "apologists," from diplomats to Socialists, have begun to talk peace.

It argues that the German rulers realize fully that the game is lost and are now trying desperately to escape approaching destruction, but says that America, like the Allies, is not deceived. It invites any one who imagines Dr. Dernburg to be sincere to compare with the present proposals Ambassador Bernstorff's "Ten Commandments" and Germany's arrogant demands when victory seemed imminent.

The Temps considers Dr. Dernburg's "clumsy stratagem" a further instance of German failure to understand the psychology of other nations. The article concludes:

"Kultur has built an impassable barrier between Germany and the rest of the world. Their monstrous infatuation is the source of all their disillusions."

WELCOME OUR STOCK BOOM.

British Appreciate Wall Street's Service During the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—The Times says:

"The extraordinary strength which continues to be displayed by the American market is rather a remarkable phenomenon, but a phenomenon which has proved very welcome to this country, in spite of the fact that the British investor will be unable to buy American securities while the war lasts. The American market has cheerfully absorbed the whole of a very considerable amount of stock sold on European account for some time past, and in the past month has put up prices about 25 per cent. in many cases.

"When the war broke out the open position on the Stock Exchange was estimated to represent about £800,000,000, ($4,000,000,000,) but the amount now outstanding is believed to have been reduced to about one-quarter of that sum, most of this being on securities which cannot be realized while the war lasts. That so large a part of the position has been cleared up in less than nine months has been a welcome surprise both to the Stock Exchange and the banks; for no one dreamed last Autumn that anything like that amount would be liquidated in so short a period."

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

750,000 BRITISH NOW AT THE FRONT

Lloyd George Makes the Announcement in Discussing Munitions Question.

HUGE OUTPUT OF SHELLS

England Manufacturing Nearly Twenty Times as Many Now as in September.

LONDON, April 21.—The British expeditionary force in France, which at the beginning of the war consisted of six divisions, has been increased to more than thirty-six divisions, or, roughly speaking 750,000 men, according to a statement made by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons this afternoon.

These divisions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, were adequately supplied, and every man who had dropped had been replaced. It was one of the most magnificent pieces of organization ever performed, and nothing like it, he said, had ever been done before by any country.

Remarking that as much ammunition had been expended in the battle of Neuve Chapelle as during the whole Boer War, Mr. Lloyd George said that the character of the ammunition had to be changed in the middle of the war, and to secure supplies sub-contracts were given to between 2,500 and 3,000 firms. When it was found that they could not keep up the supplies the Government took steps to take over all works suitable for the manufacture of munitions. As a result there had been a great increase in the output.

If they took the figure 20, the Chancellor said, as the unit of artillery ammunition manufactured in September, in October it was 90, in November 90, in December 156, in January 186, in February 256, in March 388. As many shells were fired by the British artillery during the fortnight's operations around Neuve Chapelle as during the whole of two and three-quarter years of the Boer war. Lord Moulton's Committee on High Explosives has removed all anxiety as to the supply of these and has enabled Great Britain to send large supplies to the Allies. The demand for artillery ammunition today is nothing to that with which we shall be confronted in six weeks' time.

"These startling statements were listened to intently by the House. When the Chancellor sat down the general impression of the House seemed to be, as evidenced by the cheering from all sides, that Lord Kitchener had realized the urgent need and acted promptly.

"Mr. Lloyd George was rather vague about the exact location of the thirty-six divisions. He mentioned six divisions as the strength of the war expeditionary force which the War Office always had in view before the war began, and then he went on to say that after eight months of war there were more than six times as many men out there fighting for their country. Comparing the proposed expeditionary force with the one now in existence would lead one to believe that the Chancellor meant to indicate that there were thirty-six divisions now in France. This force, he said, is being kept up at full strength and fully supplied with every requisite for the campaign. He might well describe this feat of Kitchener's as marvelous.

"In dealing with the problems of the war Mr. Lloyd George was able to illustrate the fact that the surprise of this war has been the amount of artillery ammunition required. He spoke of a conversation he had last October with an able French General, who told him that the army which he commanded had then been fighting day and night for seventy-nine days, with firing going on during the whole of the time. Another surprise was the fact that high explosive shells were much more necessary than shrapnel, and the Chancellor hinted that operations would be on a much more extensive scale during the next few weeks."

HOLLAND TO GET SHIPMENTS.

Britain Agrees to See That Consignments to Government Are Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Arrangements have been made between the British and Dutch Governments whereby not only conditional contraband, such as food supplies, but even goods on the contraband list of the British Government, may be given safe passage to Holland through the blockade lines.

The British Embassy issued this statement:

"1. Shipments of wheat, wheat flour, and meal, destined for consumption in Holland, should be consigned to the Netherlands Government.

"2. Shipments of all other articles on the British contraband lists, destined for consumption in Holland, should be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

"3. The Netherlands-American, the Royal Holland Lloyd, and the Royal Steamship Company have instructed their agents that shipments of cocoa, coffee and tobacco must also be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

Responsibility for detention of American cotton at Gibraltar bound for Switzerland is disclaimed by the British Government, according to statements of officials here, who say the delay in forwarding shipments is due to lack of transportation facilities.

Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, yesterday appealed to the State Department for the good offices of the United States to get the delivery in Switzerland of American raw materials, especially cotton, which is absolutely necessary to continue many important Swiss industries.

Steamship lines running to Italian ports are said to have declined to convey Swiss owned cotton from Gibraltar to Italian ports, on the ground that so many difficulties had been placed in the way of handling the cotton cargoes that the companies did not care to take the trade.

Efforts are being made to have the cotton forwarded by way of Marseilles, and the French authorities have been approached with that purpose in mind.

KAISER WIRES WILHELMINA.

Cordial Message About the Katwyk Impresses the Dutch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I understand from a trustworthy source that the Kaiser has sent a long personal message to Queen Wilhelmina with reference to the sinking of the Katwyk. He expressed regret at the incident and his hope that the Dutch people would have confidence that everything in Germany's power would be done to compensate Holland for the loss incurred if it should be proved that the Katwyk was sunk by a German ship.

My informant adds that the Kaiser's cordial telegram, which was sent from headquarters, produced a good impression on Dutch official circles.

UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

London Daily News Hails the Creation of a Huge British Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—The Daily News, commenting in its editorial columns on the debate on munitions of war in the House of Commons, says:

"In eight months the Government has created an army on a Continental scale. The utmost that was contemplated by this country by way of military intervention was six divisions. Today we have at the front more than six times that number—in other words, over three-quarters of a million men as efficient, well officered and well equipped as any army in Europe—and that number will be doubled as the months go on. This is an achievement for which there is no comparison in the history of any country."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"In an important speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer lifted the corner of the curtain that conceals the great drama now being played on the battlefields of Europe and gave us a glimpse of the magnitude of the effort put forth by this country. His facts ought to silence a good deal of criticism bred in the darkness of the censors. Here are a few points mentioned after—as he frankly admitted—consultation with Lord Kitchener.

"British troops in the field, thirty-six divisions, equal to 750,000 men; number of firms employed in making munitions of war, 2,500 to 3,000. Taking the output of munitions of war for artillery last September at 20, which was a large increase over August, the output for the succeeding months has been: September, 20; October, 90; November, 90; December, 156; January, 186; February, 256; March, 388. As many shells were fired by the British artillery during the fortnight's operations around Neuve Chapelle as during the whole of two and three-quarter years of the Boer war. Lord Moulton's Committee on High Explosives has removed all anxiety as to the supply of these and has enabled Great Britain to send large supplies to the Allies. The demand for artillery ammunition today is nothing to that with which we shall be confronted in six weeks' time.

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HAMILTON TO LEAD ALLIES IN TURKEY

Veteran British General Who Fought at Ladysmith Will Command Army Aiding Fleet.

TROOPS LANDED AT ENOS

Berlin Hears 20,000 Men Seized the Town—Great Activity Shown at Lemnos.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—A Cairo letter to The Times, describing the big camp of the Allies' expeditionary force for the Dardanelles, now at Alexandria, reveals incidentally the fact that General Sir Ian Hamilton is the Commander in Chief of that expedition.

During a review of the forces, the letter says, General d'Amade, commander of the French section, referred to General Hamilton as "my chief."

General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton is one of England's veteran fighters. At the age of 25 he served against the Afghans. He took part in the Boer war of 1881 and the Nile Expedition of 1884, and served later in Burma and Chitral and in the Tirah campaign. His chief fame was won in the later Boer war where he aided in the defense

FURIOUS BATTLE AROUND HILL 60

Germans Make Repeated Violent Attacks and Shell It All Night, but British Hold On.

ASSAILANTS' LOSS HEAVY

French Report New Gain of Ground Near St. Mihiel, but Berlin Disputes It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—The Times correspondent, describing the battle for Hill 60, says that both the British and German sappers had been at work for months against each other's position. The British won, but it was a very close thing, for half an hour later the Germans would have been prepared to explode a mine under the British trenches. The mine under their trenches was exploded on Saturday evening, and immediately afterward the trenches on the hill were searched by shrapnel and shattered by shells from the massed British guns.

"I am told by one who was present," says the correspondent, "that the din of our gun fire was deafening. Then the infantry sprang from their trenches to assault the first line of trenches on the hill, which was taken with little opposition, so great had been the effect of the mine explosion and the artillery fire. The second line was still held in great strength and the enemy, surprised and rudely shaken as they were, fought stubbornly, but the dash, bravery, and determination of our men were irresistible and the whole hill was soon in our possession. When darkness fell fresh troops were thrown into the captured trenches and during the night strenuous efforts were made to repair the damaged trenches and put them in a state of defense, but it was a terrible experience for our men. The enemy had the range of the hill, and all through the night rained upon it shell and shrapnel with telling effect.

"Nor was there any respite when dawn came, for with its coming the Germans launched their first counter-attack. Masses of grey-coated troops swarmed over the plain. Decimated by our shrapnel, mowed down by our machine gun and rifle fire, they reformed and continued to advance with desperate courage. More than once they reached our trenches at the foot of the hill, and then the bayonet was needed as well as rifle shot and machine gun fire to keep them out. Time after time they returned to the charge. The fight raged furiously all through the day, but when night had again fallen pluck and the fine fighting qualities of our men had won the day and the enemy had retreated, leaving heaps of dead and wounded in front of our lines. Our losses, too, were heavy, but not as great as were at one time anticipated."

LONDON, April 21.—The German troops are making repeated and violent efforts to recapture Hill 60, the important strategic point southeast of Ypres in Belgium, which the British won on Sunday after three days of fighting.

These attacks have been beaten off with great loss, according to a War Office statement issued tonight, which said:

Violent and continual counter-attacks still are being made on Hill 60. Yesterday afternoon the enemy's activity was renewed, and between 6 and 8 o'clock two heavy attacks, made by infantry, were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The hill was heavily shelled all night and several further attacks were repulsed.

A bold and successful attack was made on the enemy's airship harbor and shed at Ghent. The extent of the damage must have been considerable.

The French War Office bulletin tonight refers to this Flanders conflict as follows:

In Belgium an attack was made against a trench won by the British on Hill 60, near Zwartelene, but was repulsed. The losses of the enemy at this point since April 17 are from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

There has been activity at many other points along the western front, especially in the St. Mihiel district and to the northward. The Paris bulletin tonight says of the encounters there:

Between the Meuse and the Moselle we repulsed German attacks of varying importance, (some of them being merely reconnoissances,) one at the Bois d'Ailly, five at the Bois de Mortmare, and one at the Bois Le Pretre.

We attacked to the north of Flirey and captured another German trench. We established ourselves there and connected it with those which we had previously taken. Our gain of the last few days thus extends over a continuous front of more than 700 meters (about half a mile.) The enemy left more than three hundred dead on the ground.

Berlin contradicts the report of loss in this region. The headquarters report reads:

Between the Meuse and the Moselle an attack extending over a large front was repulsed at Flirey yesterday with heavy losses to the French. In the wood of Le Pretre we gained further ground.

In the Vosges the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions to the northwest and southwest of Matzeral and at Sondernach. Here the French suffered serious losses.

The same report states that a French attack at Four de Paris in Champagne failed.

HAZEBROUCK, France, April 21.—Emphasis is given to the importance of the success gained by British troops near Ypres by details received here regarding the operation. The captured position possesses considerable strategic importance and had been defended by the Germans with desperate gallantry for weeks.

Some German prisoners, who passed through here after the engagement expressed little regret at having to leave the field, for they said they had been in the trenches all Winter.

GERMANS RUSH UP TROOPS.

Reports of Big Movements Filter Through to Rotterdam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is increasingly evident that the shutting off of the Dutch-Belgian frontier by the Germans is due to the tremendous German troop movements—whether to meet the offensive of the Allies or make one last throw themselves cannot be ascertained.

The fast drying up of the country leads to general expectation of big events soon, while the fact that the Germans have been hurrying up reinforcements for the last few days to the west Belgian front shows that particularly heavy fighting is proceeding or is expected there.

Many new troops have passed through Aix-la-Chapelle, including a number of Austrians.

GREAT AIR FIGHT ON RHINE.

Germans Bring Up Zeppelins to Help Beat Off Allied Fleet.

GENEVA, April 21.—The Rhine from Basle to Mülhausen was the scene of an aerial engagement yesterday afternoon. The action lasted from 5 until 7 o'clock and was witnessed by gatherings of people at many points of vantage.

Four aeroplanes of the Allies, two British and two French, moved out from French territory to attack a group of German machines. Numerically the Germans were stronger, and as the aircraft of the Allies were subjected to a bombardment from Fort Istein, they retired. Later they returned with reinforcements. Outnumbering the Germans, they drove them away.

Later, at half past 9 o'clock, two Zeppelin airships, accompanied by several aeroplanes, appeared in the vicinity of Huningen, on the left bank of the Rhine, two miles from Basle. Their coming was followed by firing for two hours.

THE WAR SITUATION.

A very significant statement in the latest Petrograd report is the Austrian attack on Gorlitz, a town twenty-five miles northwest of Bartfield, on the Galician side of the Carpathians. Simultaneous with this attack is a reported attack on Tarnow, which compelled the Russians to fall back out of the town, although the town itself does not seem to have been occupied by the Austrians. In this connection it will be remembered that the Russian line at present extends from a point on the Vistula, northwest of Tarnow, southeast, across the Carpathians to a point at or just north of Bartfeld. In front of this line the Austrians still have a fairly strong line in front of Cracow, the left flank of which rests on the Mierzava River, the line running just west of Tarnow, following for a few miles the valley of the Dunajec River and then, running generally parallel to the railroad which runs south from Tarnow, reaches the Carpathians.

It is this line operating from Crakow as a base that, when strengthened by German reinforcements, will be a menace to the Russian lines of communication. A strategic plan which involves operations against such lines has been the favorite German strategy during the entire war. Consequently with German leaders possessing the preponderance of influence in the Austrian councils of war it would not be surprising to see this movement attempted in the effort to relieve Russian pressure on the Carpathian passes.

To return to Gorlitz, the Austrian attack at this point is the first effort that Austria has made that would indicate an eastern movement north of the mountains. Coupled with the shelling of Tarnow it may well mean the beginning of a general eastern move provided the Austrian line has not been too greatly weakened by the drafts made on it to strengthen the defensive line in the mountains. Tarnow is a necessary point for such a beginning. It is on the main railroad running east from Przemysl to Cracow. It is also the junction of a branch railroad running south to the Carpathians. At Stroze this branch road is joined by the road from Sanok to Jaslo, the importance of which was explained some days ago. Neither branch road nor the lateral road from Jaslo west is necessary to the Russians' Carpathian line. But with all the supplies that Russia must constantly send forward, both these roads are at least of great assistance. By driving the Russians out of Tarnow Austria has rendered this southern branch useless to Russia. It is doubly so since the Austrians have advanced close enough to Gorlitz to drop shells on the Russian positions there.

From Gorlitz Austria would have only a short distance—just about fifteen miles—to cause that part of the Russian line from Bartfeld to Sordnik a great deal of trouble. This line is largely dependent on a highway which runs from Sanok to Jaslo south of the railroad between these points. Supplies are fed to this road from the railroad, largely from the two extremities. If Jaslo, which is fifteen miles east of Gorlitz, were to fall into Austria's hands one of these points of supply would be gone, and with it one of the only too few Russian lines of supply.

The fighting line now is almost continuous from Bartfeld to the Rumanian frontier. Russian reports show this extension by mentioning Jablonka as one of the points where Austrian attacks were encountered. This town is some twenty miles north of Pantyr Pass and about midway between Stanislau and the mountains. It is the most eastern point yet mentioned by Russians in connection with the Carpathian fighting. Reports persist that the Russian advance has been definitely stopped, but still the fighting continues, though not with the same violence as heretofore. Russia will not dare fall back until every resource has been exhausted. Particularly is this true when Italian affairs are at such a crisis.

There are many indications that Italy is at last prepared to take the step which if successful will give her Trieste and Trentino. The Austrians are massing troops along the Isonzo River, the logical line of the Italian advance. The Austrian Minister to Rome is apparently making all preparations for departure. The Italian Government has called into service all Italian liners plying between this country and the Italian ports. These facts show the Italian situation to be more critical than at any other time since the war began. Russia being fully cognizant of this situation, and in fact, having undoubtedly played an important part in bringing it about, could not permit the Carpathian battles to take on the slightest semblance of a defeat without delaying Italy's action.

The fact that Italy's daw of decision is near at hand accounts for the somewhat extreme claims being made as to successes by both Russia and the Germanic allies. Two days after the issuance of an Austrian report which claimed the total defeat of the Czar's campaign against Rungary, the Russian General Headquarters, to offset Austria's claim, issued a report announcing complete success. Since that time the Austrian report, with slight modification, has been reported almost daily. As pointed out, however, matters are about at a standstill. Italy will prove the balance of power. There certainly has not been a time since the Carpathian battles started, in fact not since last August, when Italy could have entered the war under such favorable auspices for herself. If she comes in now, her entrance will be the deciding factor. Her inland, which, with Trieste and Trentino, will be commensurate to the service she renders.

TELLS OF BELGIAN MISERY.

Saddest Scenes Among Those Once Affluent—Day's War Relief Gifts.

James W. Bennett of The Roanoke, Va., Times, the only person not connected with the Commission for Relief in Belgium to cross the Atlantic in one of the commission's steamers, returned yesterday. Mr. Bennett was purser of the Lynorta which carried Virginia's cargo to the Belgians. In Belgium he made an automobile tour of the German-occupied territory, visiting Malines, Dinant, Namur, Louvain, Liége, Brussels, and Antwerp.

"There were terrible scenes wherever we went," Mr. Bennett said. "I saw long lines of famished people waiting for food. Many of them were well dressed, and this made the sight all the more pitiable, for everything defining respectability but their clothes was absent. They had once been affluent, and there they were without means to obtain food. Their faces were lined with despair.

"The Belgians were not slow to exhibit their gratitude. The motor relief car was flying the Stars and Stripes, and many approached and stroked the emblem with affection."

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $1,022,183.42, of which $1,015 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's donations of $10 or more were:

Charles A. Munn	$100	Rev. W. S. Crane	$12
R. H. White	43	L. P. Fletcher	10
Woman's Industrial Exposition	75	F. L. Cadwallader	10
Pres. Ch., Seneca Falls	50	Grace T. Abbott	10
W. P. Tanner	50	Thomas H. Fearey	10
F. H. Clark	25	John Peeters	10
Disciples' Ch., Dudley, N. C.	13	Westfield, N. J.	15
Max Sheffey	10	Cong'l S. S., Bklyn.	22
		William Mitchell	10
		Anonymous	24
		Anonymous	34

British War Relief Fund.

The following additional subscriptions of $10 or more are acknowledged by the British American War Relief Fund of 200 Fifth Avenue:

Sir Arthur Herbert	$36	James C. Knox	$10
A. M. Huntington	200	Anonymous	16
Mrs. Neilson Brown	100	Heather Club Y. M.	
Mrs. C. W. Dickey	21	C. A. for Scotch	
Mrs. W. H. Davidge	25	Soldiers	125
Anonymous	27		

American Paris Hospital.

The Fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $386,127.89. F. M. Kirby of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., contributed $300 yesterday.

For Serbian Farmers.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, announces the following contributions received yesterday:

A. Carnegie	$100	Anonymous	$100
Baltimore Com.	87		

Vacation Relief Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, now amounts to $82,825.91, and of this $1,073.97 was received yesterday. The gifts of $10 or more follow:

Central Com. on Scholarship	$383	Francis Rogers	$78
Lafayette Fund	500	Maude A. K. Wetmore	25
Other gifts	11		

Persian Fund Gifts.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, 43 Exchange Place, now totals $25,553.71. New gifts of $10 or more are:

Misses Miller	$25	Richfield Springs	$50
Men's Club, Central Park South Ch., Buffalo	22	Jonathan Shimmon	10
		William A. Cooley	10

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue, now amounts to $14,492.43. Of this amount $552 was received yesterday. The gifts of $10 or more follow:

Mrs. Z. Crane, Dalton, Mass.	$100	D. B. Fay, Boston	$100
Emanuel Parish, Newport, R. I.	100	Chas. H. Barnard, Brighton, Mass.	10
Miss C. Cheney, Concord, Mass.	10	Mrs. C. H. Lundington, Ardmore, Penn.	25

For Relief in France.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $12.02, making the total $71,503.15.

Direct information cabled to the Secours National stresses the need for supplies for destitute non-combatants of France. This message from W. T. P. Hollingsworth says:

"I have witnessed the return of French civil prisoners, arriving at the rate of about 1,000 each day. Hundreds of babies are born in captivity and their only clothing is improvised from the mothers' soiled and tattered raiment. Great need of babies' outfits, outer and under clothing for women and children, and shoes of all kinds. The return of 150,000 more civil prisoners is expected."

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Warren.

Sacrifice Week.

Next week will be Self-sacrifice Week for the benefit of the unemployed of New York, if the plan of the Belgian-American Relief and Unemployment Fund is carried out in detail. It will open with a mass meeting at Labor Temple on Sunday night, and on Tuesday chutes will be placed in various parts of the city, attached to buildings in which the coins of interested citizens may be placed. The week will be ended on May 1 by a Flag Day. It is most opportune that on May 1 every citizen of New York should be wearing a small American flag in remembrance of the great army of unemployed. The Chairman of the committee is Mrs. M. Dryden Brewer and the Vice Chairman Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

MASQUE OF WAR AND PEACE.

Constance Collier to Act for American Women's War Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—Constance Collier has been chosen to play the rôle of War and Peace in "A Masque of War and Peace" to be produced at Drury Lane on April 27.

"The Masque" is in aid of the American Women's War Hospital.

To Plant Flowers on War Graves.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 21.—The soldiers at the front are asking for flower seeds. The newspapers print letters suggesting that seeds inclosed in packages and sent to the front can be used for planting on the graves of soldiers and in other ways.

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AGE

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QUALITY

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Marchand's

15 Vol.

Medicinal

PEROXIDE of HYDROGEN

First in Purity—
First in Quality—
First in choice of surgeons, physicians and hospitals for 30 years.
First in the home of people who demand the best.
50% more strength than ordinary kinds.

FIRST AND LAST—
Get Marchand's
"The Original Peroxide"
The QUALITY is greater than the difference in price

Your Druggist sells it
4 oz. bottle....25c
8 oz. bottle....50c
16 oz. bottle....75c

THE NEW "LOCKT-KAP" BOTTLE

RUSSIANS HALT BAVARIAN ARMY

Report Drive Against Left Wing in Carpathians and Foe's Leaders Quarreling.

NEW ADVANCE FROM CRACOW

Great Battle in Galicia Expected—Austrians Reported to Have Evacuated Bukowina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The counter-attack of General Litzinger's Bavarian Army against the Russian left wing in the Carpathian position has now been definitely stopped. The Russians have reoccupied the hill village of Oravtchik, four miles westward of Koziouwka and overlooking the Munkacz-Stryi Road. This attempted German advance northward has been the only serious threat the Russians have had to meet since they crossed the main ridge.

Generally the situation in the southern campaign is now very favorable to the Russians. There are signs of discord between General Litzinger and Archduke Frederick, who is the nominal commander of the entire Austro-German combination. The Germans are ready to sacrifice Hungary, at least economically, by fighting a series of rearguard actions and drawing the Russians down toward the middle of the Danube. This would relieve the Silesian flank, where great German forces are now being deployed from Cracow, chiefly along the Donajec.

Field Marshal von Hindenberg retains in nearly its full strength his extreme northern army which attempted to reach the Nieman in February along the borders of East Prussia, but he has sent great numbers from the Winter positions on the Narew, Bzura and Rawka rivers southward to join the Austrians on the Pilica and Nida, making a continuous and strongly held line from Piotrokow to Cracow and southward. This region is also threatened by the Russians, and may be the scene of a great battle before it is possible to move further south from lower slopes of the Carpathians.

The Austrians on the Pilica are using only explosive bullets, despite public notification that prisoners found with them would be punished. General Selivanoff, who directed the siege of Przemysl, informed General Kusmanek on Jan. 25 that prisoners with explosive bullets would be treated as criminals. Documents found in the fallen fortress show that General Kusmanek on Jan. 26 ordered that these bullets should be returned to the artillery depot.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—The Russian advance in the Carpathians has now apparently come to a full stop, for reports from that region speak only of attempted attacks, which were repulsed, both in the mountains and in the direction of Stryi the Austro-Germans have made an outflanking effort to support this latter movement.

It is stated from neutral sources that the Austrians have virtually evacuated Bukowina.

RAIN BOMBS ON BIALYSTOK.

German Airmen Take Revenge for Attack on Insterburg.

PETROGRAD, April 21, (via London.)—Ten German aeroplanes raided the town of Bialystok, in Russian Poland, forty-five miles southwest of Grodno, Tuesday morning and threw down upon it more than 100 bombs.

BERLIN, April 21, (via London.)—Details of the Russian air raid on Insterburg, East Prussia, in retaliation for which German aviators attacked the Russian town of Bialystok with bombs, state that a Russian machine appeared above Insterburg about 10 o'clock in the morning and dropped six bombs.

The first missile fell in a vacant building of the cavalry barracks. The second dropped on a children's playground, near a large group of children, but without injuring any one. The third and fifth fell without doing any damage, but the fourth bomb instantly killed a ten-year-old boy named Scherr and severely wounded a woman shopkeeper.

The last bomb struck a house occupied by a family of East Prussian fugitives and killed a young daughter and injured severely both parents. Three young children miraculously escaped.

FRIEDBURG, Baden, April 21, (via London.)—The funeral of eight victims of a French aeroplanist was held here today. The victims were one man and seven boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

"PEOPLE'S PALACES" IN RUSSIA

Recreation Centres Replacing Closed Saloons Throughout the Empire.

LONDON, April 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"As a substitute for the vodka shops which have been abolished, there have been erected in the open places throughout Russia 'people's palaces' and smaller buildings where the people may meet for entertainment and instruction.

"Considerable progress has already been made in carrying out this scheme, the scale of which can be inferred from the fact that in the Government of Poltava alone 300 of these popular recreation places have been opened or projected. They contain reading rooms and halls in which concerts, exhibitions, and other entertainments can be given."

TO GET TRUTH ABOUT JEWS.

Our Consul at Warsaw to Report on Conditions in Poland

The State Department at Washington has telegraphed the American Consul at Warsaw to report fully to the department concerning the present situation of the Jews in Poland, it was announced yesterday in a letter received from Counselor Robert Lansing by The Jewish Daily Warheit of New York. This action was taken in response to a request made to the State Department by The Warheit, which charged that the Jews in Poland had suffered persecution at the hands of the Russians during the present war.

Representative Linthicum recently wrote to the State Department regarding the severe sufferings of the Jews in Russian Poland, and was told by Secretary Bryan that, according to the department's information then in hand, the Jews only suffered in common with other residents of the district as a result of the war. The Warheit, citing this response, submitted to the department in a letter numerous specific instances of conditions in Poland from reports it had received. Yesterday's reply from Counselor Lansing followed.

BOHEMIANS LAUD WILSON.

3,000 Meet Here and Organize an Independent Movement.

Three thousand former Bohemians and Slovaks of this State, who met last night at 321 East Seventy-third Street to start a propaganda for Bohemian independence, passed a resolution indorsing President Wilson's neutrality course and protesting against the antagonism of German papers to the Government. The Bohemians also declared themselves in favor of free exports to all of the countries of Europe, including those at war.

The Bohemians, who, according to speakers at the meeting, comprise 26 per cent. of the population of Austria-Hungary, favor the cause of the Allies. It was said last night that seventeen leaders of their brethren in Europe have been put to death in Moravia because they helped the Allies. The speakers were S. Gorsky, F. Kopectky, M. Tepping and E. Voska.

ROCKEFELLER BELGIAN AID.

Foundation Reports on Employment and Clothing Provided.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave out last night a report of its Relief Commission, of which Dr. Wickliffe Rose is Chairman, dealing with the condition of Belgian refugees who have sought asylum in Holland. The report shows that more than 500,000 garments contributed by the central world, principally the United States, have been delivered in Rotterdam and distributed among the needy Belgians, both those who are in Holland and the still greater number who remained in Belgium.

The report says that investigation made in December last showed many suffering for lack of warm clothing and danger of disease due to exposure. It was also found that universal idleness was undermining the energy and character of the refugees, that they were discontented and quarrelsome and disinclined to do even such simple tasks as bed-making and preparing food.

The clothing upon the principles outlined above the commission undertook to distribute the clothing donated from all parts of the world and to provide work through the organization of sewing classes for women, who worked to supply underwear for the refugees. To finance these activities the foundation appropriated $75,000 and also arranged for a warehouse in Rotterdam where the clothing was assorted and packed by Belgian labor.

The report says that up to Feb. 22 cases containing 1,386,572 articles of clothing were received at Rotterdam for the Belgians. In addition also 5,000 cases of clothing were en route or remained to be unpacked at the time the report was written.

Among the articles distributed were 16,749 overcoats, 34,834 coats and jackets, 18,350 trousers, 86,823 cloaks, 42,110 jackets and coats for women, and 13,977 pairs of shoes. For children there were 280,775 articles, 250,263 of which were suits.

FRANCE TO SEIZE CHAMBORD

Government Acts Against Austrian Owner of Famous Castle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 21.—The Journal des Debats states that M. Briand, Minister of Justice, has informed Pierre Berger, Deputy for the Loiret-Cher Department, in which Chambord is situated, that the authorities are taking steps to sequestrate the famous castle, because its owner, Comte Elie de Bourbon, is an Austrian subject.

Hitherto Chambord has been let alone because it was considered the mutual property of a score of members of the Bourbon family, of which Comte Elie is the titular head, many of whom are Frenchmen or neutrals, but recent legal decisions have established Comte Elie's definite ownership.

Walking Sticks in Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 21.—Walking sticks in the trenches is the latest military fashion, according to the Echo de Paris, which says the majority of the soldiers at the front are now carrying canes with elaborately carved handles.

The Echo tells its readers not to suppose that the innovation is due to foppishness, the fact being that the sticks are invaluable during night operations to feel for shell holes or other obstacles.

Passing "The Third Degree"

LOTS of clothes-fads remind you of a headache powder—they sizzle up and subside in almost the same breath.

We keep shy of the half-baked and immature. Seasoned fashions—yes! Unseasoned vagaries—no!

So—you're *sure,* that whatever you buy here, from a Suit to a Scarf and from Hosiery to Hats, has passed "The Third Degree" of New York Taste.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

WE GET $21,724,400 ORDER FROM RUSSIA

American Bidders Receive Sub-Contracts for Shrapnel and Other Shells.

$15,000,000 GUN CONTRACT

Recently Placed Here by Russia—Another, for Shells, of $30,000,000 in Prospect.

Full details of the $83,000,000 order for shrapnel and howitzer shells placed by the Russian Government with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company early in April, are at hand, and show that contracts for $21,724,400 of that amount have been sublet by the Canadian company to American manufacturers. Negotiations are far advanced for additional subcontracts for the manufacture of $30,000,000 additional shells in this country.

From authentic sources it is also learned that the Russian Government recently placed a $15,000,000 contract calling for the manufacture and delivery of miscellaneous artillery, field and machine guns, by American mills.

Following is a complete list of the sub-let contracts, with the names of firms and the amount of each as it is apportioned, and of the subcontracts pending:

Sub-contracts already awarded: Participating Company.	Value.
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio	$475,000
American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio	930,000
Burney & Smith Car Co., Dayton, O	1,122,000
Page & Storms Drop Forge Co., Chicopee, Mass.	202,500
American Car & F'dry Co., N. Y.	96,000
Dayton Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio	468,000
Federal Pressed Steel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	1,850,000
Northern Elec. Co., Montreal, Can.	275,000
United Lead Co., New York	280,000
Recording and Computing Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio	6,000,000
King Powder Co., King's Mills, O.	130,000
American Tube and Stamping Co., Bridgeport, Conn.	67,500
Michigan Brass & Copper Co., Detroit, Mich.	2,400,000
American Brass Co., Kenosha, Wis.	375,000
Auto Parts Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.	650,000
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.	650,000
Consolidated Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.	550,000
Robin Hood Ammunition Co., Swanton, Vt.	15,000
Wallace Barnes Co., Bristol, Conn.	35,900
Lavigne Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.	21,000
Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass.	14,000
Pope Mfg. Co., Westfield, Mass.	42,000
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York City	71,000
American Powder Works Co., Boston, Mass.	50,000
Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn.	52,000
Ignatio Hickok Co., Burlington, Vt.	175,000
U. S. Steel Products Co., New York City	840,000
Meade, Morrison Co., Boston, Mass.	900,000
Crocker Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.	450,000
Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O., and Stromwell Co. jointly	630,000
Lauzen Engineering Co., Levis, Que.	180,000
Dayton Mfg. Co., Dayton, O.	320,000
Worcester Mfg. Co., Worcester Mass.	480,500
Page & Storms Drop Forge Co., Chicopee, Mass.	50,000
Blake & Johnson Co., Waterbury, Conn.	22,000
Bridgeport White Metals Casting Co.	360,000
Corbin Screw Corporation	100,000
Total	$21,724,400

PENDING.	
American Locomotive Co.	$10,000,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	10,000,000
U. S. Cartridge Co.	10,000,000
Dayton Manufacturing Co.	104,330
Total	$30,104,330

The balance of the order to be manufactured by the Canadian company in its plants in Canada amounts to $31,171,270.

Other details of the shrapnel and howitzer contract have also been learned. They show that the total profit to the Canadian company will be approximately $20,000,000. The profits to the American manufacturers have not as yet been accurately computed, according to American participants in the contract.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, it is understood, in taking over the contract from the Russian Government, assumed an option on all future orders of that Government for war materials to be made up on this continent. The terms of the agreement provide that Russia is to make advances to the Canadian company in cash, from time to time, of sums ranging from $750,000 to $4,000,000, and these may be as much as $10,000,000 in one or two instances. The funds are to be used in part for extending the company's plants and purchasing special machinery for the manufacture of the products.

The stipulation has been made, it is said, that all of the cash advances must be deposited in a special banking account by the Canadian Government; and in case the contract should be abrogated, in the event of the early termination of the war, all such funds that have not been expended in increasing plant facilities will be returned to the Russian Government.

As may be seen from the list, one of the most important sublet contracts is that to the Recording & Computing Machine Company of Dayton, Ohio, amounting in value to $6,000,000. This contract calls for the delivery of the major portion of the time fuses which are to be used in the shells. Another important contract is that to the Michigan Brass & Copper Company of Detroit, amounting to $2,400,000, and still another is the contract to the Federal Pressed Steel Company of Milwaukee.

The American Locomotive Company bid for a sub-contract with the Canadian company is not yet consummated, but the prospects are that the deal will be closed in a very short time. The Pressed Steel Car Company and the United States Cartridge Company will probably participate to the same extent as the locomotive company in the distribution of the sub-contracts. Then too, the Dayton Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, of which John Kirby, Jr., former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, is the head, is figuring on an additional sub-contract of $104,330, having already obtained awards from the same source in Canada, to the extent of more than $800,000.

In carrying out the agreements reached on the sub-contracts, the Canadian company, it is understood, is to deliver to the various plants in this country the shrapnel parts ready to be machined and assembled. It develops, too, that at least three large steel manufacturing corporations in the Middle West, to which were offered portions of the contract, refused the business with the statement that they did not care to participate in the manufacture of death-dealing implements of war.

A phase of the contract terms arranged by the Russian Government with the Canadian company provides, it is understood, that in the event of litigation arising, the contract terms are to be strictly those of the Russian phraseology and not the terms as they may be regarded from the English translations. This would make it imperative that the litigation be determined in Russia, in accordance with the procedure of the Russian courts.

The McElwain shoe factory at Manchester, N. H., has also received an additional order from European sources for 1,000,000 pairs of shoes. This latest order, it is said, supplements previous orders received by the same concern, as follows: Oct. 15, 200,000 pairs; Nov. 1, 210,000 pairs; Jan. 15, 500,000 pairs, and Feb. 1, 85,000 pairs. The total number of pairs of shoes ordered from this concern and others in the nearby New England territory, including the latest order, is 2,085,000.

PRZEMYSL NOT STARVED OUT.

Had Stores to Last for Two Weeks, Conqueror of Fortress Says.

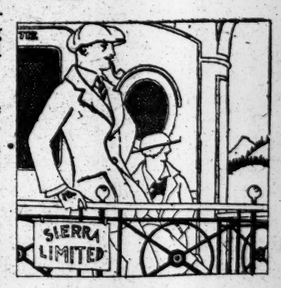
LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—The Russians everywhere have suspended operations until the Spring floods have subsided and conditions are favorable for manoeuvring," says the Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent.

The correspondent says General Selivanoff, the victor of the siege of Przemysl, who has returned to Petrograd, has paid a tribute to the sportsmanlike conduct of the Austrian garrison.

"I consider it desirable to point out," General Selivanoff is quoted as having said, "that while the discussions of the surrender of the garrison were in progress no stores were set on fire and no ammunition was blown up. Such explosions as occurred were the result of fires lighted before the discussions began.

"It is incorrect to say that Przemysl was forced to surrender owing to starvation, as stores sufficient for two weeks were found there. The surrender was due simply to the Austrian staff's conviction that further resistance and sacrifice were useless. The men of the garrison suffered most severely from rheumatism, which incapacitated thousands of them."

Observant Travellers Along the Way



NEW YORK sleepers are hitting the transcontinental trail every night.

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Passengers on the way to the great Panama-Pacific Exposition spot the "New York party" at sight.

★ ★

It may be in the Yellowstone, or it may be in the Sierras—but Jones of New York bears the indelible stamp of Broadway.

As easily distinguished by his clothes as Phoebe Snow.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner clothes—sack suit, morning suit or dinner suit—carry this atmosphere.

They are the result of most intimate contact with the live, New York public.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner hats are sold in every large town through which you pass — the recognized New York styles.

★ ★

Suits, $20 to $40; Spring coats, $25 to $40; Spring hats, $3 to $5.

★ ★

No retail haberdashery business from here to San Francisco equals this one in size—which means in satisfactory offerings to New York men.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42d and 5th Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th-B'way, 42d-5th Av.

The Most Famous Cigarette in the World

WAR CREDITS REFUSED BY HUNGARIAN CHAMBER

Attempts of Premier Tisza to Overcome Opposition of Deputies Said to Have Failed.

LONDON, Thursday, April 22.—A Paris dispatch to the Central News says that the opening session of the Hungarian Chamber was a gloomy sitting.

The Chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the General Staff. The attempts of Count Tisza, the Premier, to break down the Opposition was futile.

The Morning Post's correspondent gives a different version of the opening of the Chamber. He says that Count Tisza, in a long preliminary conference with the leaders of the opposition, Counts Apponyi, Andrassy, Michy, and Karolyi, tried to obtain their promise not to oppose the new bill to be submitted to the Chamber, but that it is believed he failed to secure their promise.

END TO EITEL PROTEST.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Bryan said today that he regarded as a closed incident the protest made by the British Government against the cleaning of the hull of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News. The argument made by the British Government was rebutted by the United States Government, and it is believed in official circles here that this rebuttal was satisfactory.

At any rate the same course that was adopted with respect to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has been followed in the case of the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which has been permitted to enter drydock at Newport News to have its bottom cleaned and painted. No protest has been made by the British Government in this case.

The first public knowledge of the existence of a protest in the case of the Eitel came from London last night in a cablegram which stated that Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in a written reply to a Parliamentary question had explained that a protest had been made against cleaning the Eitel's hull on the ground that the increase in speed acquired would increase the fighting power of the vessel and thereby contravene international law.

The United States Government met the British protest by contending that any damage caused by the action of the sea to the vessel and not inflicted by naval operations could be justifiably repaired in order to make the vessel seaworthy. And that in any event the nature and extent of the repairs to be made should be determined by this Government. It was said at the State Department today that Sir Edward Grey, in his statement to Parliament, had stated the facts fairly.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

For the Chauffeur

A Splendid Spring Outfit

special at $42.50

More than a dozen years of specialization in Motor Apparel has produced an intensive and supremely capable organization in this difficult department of outfitting. The above Outfit consists of—

Overcoat, double- or single-breasted, with convertible collar. Made of high grade, all-wool whipcord or worsted serge. Either of these fabrics in the correct Oxford gray.

Suit, Norfolk, pleated or plain, with trousers or breeches. Fabrics are all-wool whipcord or worsted serge, of Oxford gray to match Overcoat.

Cap to match is included.

Sixth floor

The new and improved

Mendel-Drucker Trunks

**are a

CHURCHES MAY OPEN IN SUNDAY REVIVAL

Paterson Ministers Say Tabernacle Cannot Hold the Sabbath Crowds.

A BROOKLYN CHURCH COLD

Tompkins Avenue Congregation Refuses to Participate if Revivalist Comes There.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 21.—The ministers of Paterson met informally today and decided that, inasmuch as the Billy Sunday Tabernacle is not large enough to hold the crowds who desire to attend service on Sunday, they would like to reopen their churches, which were closed when the Sunday campaign started. They will put the proposal up to Sunday in a day or so.

Sunday was very much disappointed when he learned that the local option bill was defeated in the Pennsylvania House today. In the Philadelphia campaign, Sunday actively supported the local option measure and a great number of petitions in its favor started in the Sunday Tabernacle. He said today: "The whisky crowd has succeeded in staving off for the time being what will come as sure as God reigns. Liquor interests can no more stop the temperance sentiment that is sweeping the world than you can sink a battleship with a shot gun or turn the course of a bullet aimed at your heart by closing your eyes. We have gotten the number of the men who refused to give the people of the State a right to express their views upon the subject."

E. A. Walker, President of the Lovell Manufacturing Company of Erie, Penn., who was one of Sunday's backers in the campaign held in Erie four years ago, was introduced to the audience of 9,000 by Sunday tonight. Mr. Walker said:

"Four years ago Mr. Sunday conducted a campaign in Erie, and if I had the time I could stand here for an hour and tell you of the permanent good his coming did the town. If there had not been one convert in Erie the moral influence exerted by Billy Sunday was worth every dollar spent."

Here Sunday smiled and interjected, "And Professor West thinks I'm vulgar."

Mr. Walker said that nearly all of the converts made by Sunday in Erie were permanent and that the membership in the churches had made remarkable growths.

Mrs. Sunday has gone to Winona Lake to bring their two small boys on to Paterson and Sunday was plainly lonesome without her. The audience of 3,000 this afternoon was not enthusiastic and only eight women and two men came forward to "hit the trail." In the evening 218 took seats in the convert section. In his sermon he attacked slanderers and cheated. "If you ever see anything against me in the newspapers you only have to dig deep enough and you'll smell the whisky."

Today's collections totaled $1,011.59; total for the campaign, $16,996.52.

Sunday will address about 200 society people at the residence of Peter Quackenbush, a department store proprietor, tomorrow morning.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, it was decided that the church would not participate in revival services conducted by Billy Sunday if Sunday should decide to accept an invitation to come to Brooklyn. The meeting was held several days ago. Dr. Nacy McGee Waters, the pastor of the church, said yesterday:

"The Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church does not favor 'Billy' Sunday coming to Brooklyn, and has voted not to participate in the campaign if he does come. This decision was reached after careful thought. Three trustees and three deacons of the church were appointed to go to Philadelphia and study the methods of 'Billy' Sunday. At the church meeting, which was well attended, these men were called upon to give their opinions.

"All of the representatives were of the same idea, that it was not for the religious welfare of the church to enter such a campaign. Reference was made to the vulgarity of the blasphemy and irreverence of the evangelist, but the decision was based more on the fact that it was believed that the money spent in such a campaign would be much better employed in building up our weak churches and in opening new churches."

WIFE MISSING, MAN HELD.

Girl Says Pasca Threatened to Kill Her, as He Had Her Mother.

On the strength of the story told by 11-year-old Clotilda Pasca, Detectives Bennano and Caso of the Bronx Bureau last night arrested her father, Enrico Pasca, a piano polisher, who lives at 281 East 136th Street, on the charge of felonious assault on his wife, Margaret, who has been missing for some days. The police are investigating Mrs. Pasca's disappearance, and it is possible the charge will be changed to homicide.

The girl came to the Bronx Bureau yesterday afternoon and said that on April 10 and 11 her father and mother had had a series of fights, beginning with a dispute over some cheese, and that on the last occasion Pasca had dragged his wife into the hallway and beaten her severely, after which he told Clotilda to go to the movies and forget about it. When she came home, the girl said, there was no one in the apartment but her small brother and sister, who had been playing in the street during the quarrel; and there were bloodstains on the floor.

The next day the father reappeared and said to Clotilda, according to the story: "If you don't clean up the blood I'll kill you like I did your mother." The girl waited, hoping that her mother would return; but when ten days had passed with no signs of her the child told the police.

When questioned by the detectives, Pasca admitted the fights with his wife and said that she had left the house April 11 and gone to live with her brother in a near-by street. At the brother's house the police were told that nothing had been seen of her. The police are searching the Bronx for his wife.

Pasca told the police that his father was a Baron and had at one time been an Italian Consul in Spain, and that his mother was also of noble birth. He was questioned with regard to a homicide in Boston in 1911, but denied any connection.

BOSTON ACTRESS ARRESTED

Mrs. Estelle de Raye Accused of Theft at Boarding House.

Mrs. Estelle de Raye, an actress, living at 529 Boylston Street, Boston, was arrested last night by Detective Boyle of the Fourth Branch and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street police station on the charge of grand larceny from Harry Parr, at whose wife's boarding house at 135 West Seventy-first Street Mrs. de Raye had been stopping for about a week. She made a good impression about the house until last night, when a woman boarder, going down late to dinner, says she saw Mrs. de Raye emerging from Mr. Parr's room carrying some silver-mounted hair brushes.

Mr. Parr, who was in the dining room, was notified and went up to Mrs. de Raye's room, where he says he found the hair brushes, a silver shoehorn, and other toilet articles belonging to himself and his wife, worth about $75, laid out on the bed. Mrs. de Raye was unable to give a satisfactory response to his questions, so he notified the police and had her arrested.

ROOSEVELT BARES BOSS RING SECRETS

Continued from Page 1.

State printing house here would be a serious, if not a fatal, blow to me financially. I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Care of Douglas Robinson, Esq., Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Governor sent Mr. Barnes this reply:

Dec. 28, 1909.

The Hon. William Barnes, Jr., The Journal Company, Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Mr. Barnes: I showed your letter of the 22d inst. to Senator Platt. I would like to see you about it as soon as possible. There is a perfect consensus of opinion that there should be a State printing office. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Did you send a message to the Legislature about the matter?" inquired Mr. Bowers.

"Yes," replied the Colonel. "In my message to the Legislature I advocated the establishment of a State printing house."

Mr. Barnes flushed a deep red when his letter and the answer were read to the jury. The Roosevelt forces considered the letter a trump card, as they said it tended to establish Mr. Barnes's connection with the Albany printing ring.

The next most important piece of evidence, from the Roosevelt standpoint, was a conversation Col. Roosevelt said he had had with William Loeb, Jr., his former private secretary. The Colonel told it this way:

"Mr. Loeb informed me, in answer to certain questions of mine, that a combination of crooked business and crooked politics was shown to exist by the report of the Bayne investigation committee, and that it extended not only to the printing but to what I regarded as the worst type of ——"

Mr. Ivins objected and accused the witness of trying to get his personal opinions before the jury.

"I'm only giving you what Mr. Loeb said," retorted the Colonel. "Mr. Loeb informed me that at the time of the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Depew in 1911, when there was a Democratic majority in the Legislature and when there was a split between the machine and the anti-machine Democrats he, Loeb, went to see Barnes to ask him if the Republicans in the Legislature wouldn't support an anti-machine candidate for Senator, and that Barnes answered that he could not do so because Mr. Barnes's arrangement with Murphy, the Tammany boss, must have a free hand in the election of a United States Senator."

Two Setbacks for Roosevelt.

The Colonel got only two setbacks during the day. At the beginning of the morning session Justice Andrews ruled against the admission of evidence not set up in the pleadings filed by counsel; later in the day the Justice refused to allow in the record the entire report of the Bayne Investigating Committee. Parts of the report were admitted, however, and the Colonel practically got all he wanted out of both propositions by telling of conversations he had had concerning things the Justice had ruled against.

The witness made many long speeches and gave his attention entirely to the jury. His attitude irritated William M. Ivins, counsel for Mr. Barnes, and once the lawyer accused the Colonel of making an address to the jury for effect.

"I'm not," Mr. Roosevelt flashed back, with an indignant look at the lawyer.

Near the close of the afternoon session John M. Bowers, his counsel, asked the Colonel if he intended to gratify any personal feeling when he wrote the article about Mr. Barnes upon which the suit is based. With deliberate emphasis the witness made this answer:

"I did it for what I regarded as the highest type of the duty of citizenship, without any personal feeling or malice and without any idea of reaping any personal benefit whatever. I did not intend to charge Mr. Barnes personally with corruption. I intended to show that there was corruption in the State Government, and that it was due to the political dominance of Mr. Barnes and the kind of men to the methods they typified and represented, and to the way in which the two machines and their respective heads worked together when their interests were in common and adverse to public interest as a whole."

The Colonel's habit of ignoring his counsel and of insisting upon telling his story in his own way, even when Justice Andrews mildly admonished him, furnished amusement for the crowd that packed the courtroom. Sometimes, especially when the Colonel laughed in his high falsetto manner, the Justice joined in the merriment, and some of the jurors laughed outright.

Colonel Roosevelt always was emphatic in his answers. He would rap on the Judge's bench with spread-out fingers, or, leaning far out of the witness chair and thrusting his chin at the nearest juror, would strike the palm of his left hand with his right fist. Once, in telling how he told Barnes that he would not appoint Francis Hendricks Superintendent of Public Works, he fairly exploded with the intensity of the answer he said it was this: "I told him I was not going to let anybody choose my appointees."

Jurors Seemed Fascinated.

Every time the Colonel spoke of bosses and their domination of party government he would break into a grin that showed a wide gleam of white teeth. The jurors would stare at him as if fascinated. Every time he started on one of his long speeches, the jurors would strain forward in their seats, as if they had received an electric shock. And when the Colonel finished they would relax with a sigh, as if the current had been turned off. He had the same psychological effect upon the audience, many of whom were women. Whenever the Colonel laughed, the audience followed suit.

Mr. Barnes, who acted far more like the defendant in the case than the Colonel, was a picture of gloom, especially whenever the Colonel broke out into a philippic against bosses. As if to avoid falling under the spell, the former State Chairman changed his seat, so that his back was turned toward his enemy. At times Mr. Barnes would grasp his chair, as if trying hard to keep a grip on himself.

An interested spectator was Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, who was present under subpoena to testify. Mr. Smith said he would not be surprised if Mr. Murphy also should be called.

The day's session ended after the Colonel had identified several magazine articles dealing with affairs at Albany. Justice Andrews to rule in the morning whether he will allow them to be introduced. When this is decided the Colonel's direct testimony will be over. Mr. Ivins then will start his cross-examination of the witness.

When Colonel Roosevelt resumed the stand at the morning session there was a delay of half an hour while counsel conferred with Justice Andrews concerning the evidence which he would permit to be submitted. Justice Andrews finally gave this ruling:

"I am going to hold that while, under the general denial of malice in the answer, the defendant may give evidence as to the condition of his mind; may state, for instance, that when the article was published by him he did it without malice, with no ill-feeling or anything of that kind against the plaintiff, yet, when it comes to proving independent facts which gave rise to that state of mind or which bore upon it those facts must be pleaded."

Mr. Bowers took an exception to the ruling, and the examination of Colonel Roosevelt proceeded. Mr. Roosevelt had several clashes with Mr. Ivins and finally Mr. Bowers accused Mr. Ivins of attempting to break up the continuity of the witness' statement so that it would lose the force of it.

"Why, I cannot break up his continuity," exclaimed Mr. Ivins.

"You surely can't," chuckled the Colonel.

His First Clash with Platt.

Mr. Roosevelt was directed by counsel to give conversations he had with Mr. Barnes relating to the poyer of the boss and the dominance of Barnes in party affairs. He started off with vigor:

"The first conversation I had with Mr. Barnes in which he discussed the State Boss, the righteousness of boss rule and the dominance that the boss should have in State affairs, was at the beginning of my term as Governor, when I went over with him the two conversations I had had with Mr. Platt.

"I told him that prior to my becoming Governor Mr. Platt had asked me to come to see him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was between the time I was elected and the time I assumed office. I told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Platt informed me that several Republican men who were there were taking up the question of committee appointments."

The Colonel said he had expressed surprise to Platt because committee appointments were being considered before the Speaker, who was supposed to name the committees, had been selected, and continued:

"The answer of Mr. Platt was that no one would appoint Speaker who did not agree to carry out the wishes of the organization and of Mr. Platt. I stated to Mr. Barnes about that conversation with Mr. Platt that in my judgment that kind of a system of government inevitably led to evil, to a rotten and unclean government.

"Mr. Barnes stated that it was the only kind of government that could exist under our party system—that you could not have a party system of government without bosses, and that the leader had to be absolutely responsible or he couldn't exercise the control which would enable the government to go on."

The colonel next told of a conversation with Barnes about Mr. Platt attempting to dictate to him concerning an appointment.

"I said to Mr. Barnes that Mr. Platt had called me in—asked me to see him at the fifth avenue hotel—and informed me he was glad to say he had got the acceptance of the man whom he considered the best qualified for the most important position under me, that of Superintendent of Public Works, to congratulate me on the face of having such a good man and handed me a telegram of acceptance from the gentleman in question."

Mr. Ivins interrupted with a sharp request for the name of the man. Mr. Roosevelt said he was perfectly willing to give the name, although he was not sure it had been mentioned in the conversation with Barnes.

Man Was Francis Hendricks.

"If it was not," he said, "it was only because we knew it so well that it was not necessary to mention it. The man was Francis Hendricks of Syracuse. I told Mr. Barnes that I had told Mr. Platt that I had a high regard for Mr. Hendricks, but that for this particular place I did not intend to appoint any man from any district along the line of the canal counties; that, moreover, I did not intend anybody to choose my appointee and that, accordingly, I would not appoint Mr. Hendricks.

"Mr. Barnes reiterated then that the organization had to control. He did not defend the way that Mr. Platt had spoken to me. He stated in substance that Mr. Platt might have been wrong in acting without previous consultation with me, but he upheld the position Mr. Platt took, saying that, as the head of the organization, he had to be dominant in the control of the State when his party was in power. In 1900 I discussed at length in correspondence with Mr. Platt this subject of the control of the boss over the Governor."

Justice Andrews expressed the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt was getting far afield. The Colonel exclaimed that he would "connect things up all right." Despite vigorous objections from Mr. Ivins, whose militant attitude he ignored, he got this statement before the jury, emphasizing his points with vigorous gestures:

"In 1908, in a conversation, I specifically referred to my views expressed to Mr. Platt in my letter of 1900, saying that I held the view as strongly as ever, that the Governor had to be independent—that my personal sympathies and friendship were with Mr. Barnes, and not Mr. Hughes. My personal relations were closer with Mr. Barnes. I told this to Mr. Barnes, which he already knew—that my personal sympathies were with Mr. Barnes, rather than Mr. Hughes, but that I held the Governor, elected by the people, and to be independent of the organization, as I had set forth in detail in this letter to Mr. Platt in 1900.

"Mr. Barnes answered that the organization had to be dominant and that he and those who felt as he did were going to control the organization. At that time he said they would not renominate Mr. Hughes—that Mr. Hughes had tried to break down the organization and that he—Mr. Barnes—and the other leaders of the organization controlled it absolutely, and would control the convention, and would not tolerate the nomination of Mr. Hughes. The conversation directly bore upon my letter that I had written to Mr. Platt in 1900."

"Mr. Barnes spoke with me generally on the subject of direct nominations, not specifying any particular bill that I now recall, but stating that Mr. Hughes was urging legislation outside of the organization, that the organization controlled the Legislature, and that the Democratic organization was in sympathy with the Republican organization and would join with them in defeating any legislation to which they were opposed that Governor Hughes backed."

Mr. Ivins angrily demanded an identification of the time and place of that conversation. The Colonel smilingly explained that it must have been some time in 1907 or 1908, and that he had had several conversations with Mr. Barnes at Washington or Oyster Bay.

Q.—Did the plaintiff make any statement in these conversations as to his position in the party? A.—The plaintiff said that he and his friends had control of the party—that they had control of the organization. I don't recall that he said that he himself controlled it, but he said he and his friends had control of the organization, and the Legislature would do what they said, and Mr. Hughes could not take it away from them.

Q.—Where were you in the early part of 1910? A.—In Uganda, on the Upper White Nile. I returned to the United States about June 20.

Q.—At what time did you have any correspondence or conversation with Mr. Barnes? A.—I had correspondence with him, I may have had conversation with him, but of that I am not sure.

Barnes Complained of Hughes.

Mr. Bowers offered in evidence a letter from Mr. Barnes to Mr. Roosevelt, and it was read to the jury. Here is the letter in full:

Albany Evening Journal,
Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1910.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt: I am sorry that you did not come to see me in Albany or Syracuse before I sailed, for my mind is entirely clear regarding the political situation, and I think that my judgment is not absurd.

Ever since he has been in power, Mr. Hughes has endeavored through his speeches and his attitude to arouse resentment in every locality against the men who have been doing the political work of the Republican Party. Some of these men are the best and most unselfish of men.

It was a case of battle thrown down, which it was the duty to resent. Of course, if I am to remain in the leadership of this county that leadership must be satisfactory to the Republican people of the county. I cannot be exploited as a machine-made politician or patronage broker without resisting the charge to the best of my extent. I never could subscribe to the doctrine advanced by the Governor, which was this—that this agreement with him meant that a man was a rascal.

What I am most deeply interested in is this subject of direct nominations, which, if ever adopted by this State, will lead to untold evils in public life and place therein the cheapest kind of citizens.

The attitude of the Governor toward the Legislature is to depopulate the State Senate of men like Ellsworth, Higgins, Humphrey, Hendricks, Krum and White. And this has been his attitude toward other men in public life, at least those whom he found there. And the men who succeeded these Senators do not measure up to the standard of citizenship required for the reason that men do not want to go to the Legislature if it means that their opinions must be surrendered without even the possibility of a consultation on the merits of legislation.

Of course, newspapers will urge you to make an effort to have the State Convention adopt a direct nomination plank. Of course, you will realize that those who oppose that proposal in principle will be compelled to contest it. The Phillips bill ought to be signed by the Governor of Hughes. It embodied all of his recommendations with the exception of the direct nomination feature. The Car bill was finally passed by a unanimous vote of men who voted for it in the Legislature. I would have done so were it not for the fact that they feared for their skins.

The party is weak, very weak, although Wadsworth would be the strongest candidate for vote-getting purposes. I think he would not consider the nomination. The candidate for governor, however, should be one of the strongest individuality. The reflected glory of the Hughes administration would weaken rather than strengthen the man.

I notice your interview in The World in which you said you did not talk, but strike. You certainly could not expect that we who are opposing direct nominations for four years would change our positions overnight. Sincerely yours,

WM. BARNES, Jr.

Barnes Explains Further.

This memorandum, appended to the letter and signed with the initials of Mr. Barnes, "W. B., Jr.," was also submitted and read to the jury:

Your letter has just come. On my return on the 30th of July I shall communicate with you in the hope of seeing you.

The men with whom I have been cooperating will never relinquish their fight against the principle of direct nominations, but will favor every possible reform to our primary system, so that people will be encouraged to go to the primaries for a fair shake there.

The so-called sentiment for direct primaries does not exist. It is purely pro-Hughes sentiment and has nothing to do with the merits of the proposal. Governor Hughes advocated the plan he did purely to make an issue, not believing that we had the courage or the political strength to back up our opinions.

The principle of committee nominations, with a ratification primary, is worse than direct nominations in every possible way, because the committee making nominations is compelled to make up its judgment a month before the primary, and any malcontent under the guise of regularity can pick up a fuss or can be induced so to do by corrupt dealers on the other side. He will not care whether or not he wins at the primary. But he will have weakened the ticket so that it cannot make the race. Direct nominations are an invitation to party discord, but their evil could be minimized by the holding of unofficial primaries and unofficial conventions, which would unquestionably be done—the idea of getting rid of bosses is absurd, so long as you have party government.

The direct nominations idea is a confusion in the mind of the functions of an individual as a member of a party, a voluntary organization, and the functions of a citizen. The people do the electing, but the party should be free to frame up its proposals to the people in their own way, safeguarding them against fraud.

I sincerely hope and trust that you will not become committed in such a way that it will force an issue at the Saratoga Convention on this question. We should have a primary plank of the strongest possible kind to protect voters and give them every opportunity to express themselves in conventions.

The convention is the best way of training for the battle of the campaign. To have a committee nomination with a ratification primary would be like changing Generals in the middle of a battle. The campaign would be really started, under the Cobb bill, when the nominations are made by the committees. Then for four weeks opportunity is given to those inside the party to complain legitimately because the nominations are rotten.

When nominations are made they should be final. If the people do not like them they can best them at the polls, but the members of a party have a chance prior to the primaries and conventions to exercise their judgment and express their will. W. B., Jr.

Mr. Ivins wanted the Roosevelt letter of which Barnes spoke in his memorandum produced. Neither counsel for the Colonel nor Mr. Barnes could find it, but both promised to look it up. The Colonel smilingly offered to give the substance of it, but was prevented by Mr. Ivins.

Fight on the Race Track Bill.

A long legal battle ensued over the admission of statements which Colonel Roosevelt was alleged to have obtained to show that there was an alliance of "machine Republicans and machine Democrats" to defeat the Agnew-Hart anti-racetrack gambling legislation. Mr. Barnes, who had been fidgeting about in his chair with never a chance for the Colonel, stepped over and talked nervously with one of his attorneys for a few minutes. The Colonel sat forward in the witness chair, his face muscles working, his eyes on the jury, looking for all the world as if he would explode if restrained another moment by annoying objections to his testimony. The court finally ruled that the evidence could be given as mitigation of the alleged libel, but not at this time as justification.

Mr. Roosevelt related how he had talked about the race track bills on several occasions with ex-State Senators Davenport, Hinman and Newcomb. He got his information first, he said in 1912, but more fully in 1914, and before the alleged libel was published. Most of the conversations were at Oyster Bay.

"Senator Davenport and Senator Newcomb," he went on, "informed me that at first there was no opposition so far as they knew, from Mr. Barnes to the race track bills, but later the opposition developed very strongly, the Republican legislators who followed the lead of Mr. Barnes, and the Tammany legislators who followed the lead of Senator Grady, uniting against the bill.

"They told me that the passage of the bill depended upon one vote, that Senator Grattan had favored the bill very strongly, but later had said that he would not be for it, that he had to vote against it because Mr. Barnes said he must, that he hated to do so, but he had to—and that change of that one vote for the time being beat the bill.

"This substantially was the conversation. That Mr. Grattan changed in accordance with Mr. Barnes's direction, and that Mr. Grattan's vote added to the Tammany vote that was behind Senator Grady and to the Republican machine vote, for the time being, just beat the racing bill. It was Senator Davenport and Senator Newcomb that explained the matter to me in detail. Senator Hinman merely made an allusion to Barnes having forced poor Grattan to change his vote and beat the bill."

The court permitted to be read into the record portions of an article saying that Barnes favored race track gambling.

Mr. Bowers here took up the direct primary legislation fight and asked the Colonel about conversations he had had on that topic prior to July, 1914. The witness said he had gone over statements made in McClure's with Senator Davenport and Senator Newcomb.

Barnes Met With Senators.

"Senator Davenport," he said, "told me that when Governor Hughes was urging direct primary legislation the machine Republicans joined with the Tammany Democrats under Senator Grady's lead and defeated it. He told me that on one occasion, when a bill which the advocates of direct primaries regarded as against the case of direct primaries was being pushed, one of the Republican Senators got up in the Senate and asked that the Senate adjourn and that the Republicans meet in a certain room for conference, and that Senator Grady, the Tammany Hall leader of the Democrats, immediately got up and asked that the Democrats meet in another room, which he said was adjacent, for conference.

"Senator Davenport said he walked out into the hall and saw Mr. Barnes enter the room which had been appointed as the meeting place of the Republicans. The Republicans went into that room and the Democratic Senators, with Senator Grady, into the adjacent room. I think Mr. Davenport opened the door and looked into the room in which the Republicans had met, so as to be sure that he was right, and they were meeting there with Mr. Barnes, who was not a State Senator or a member of the Legislature. After a time the Republican machine Senators came out of their room and the Tammany Senators came out of their room. They came out into the Legislature and each contributed substantially the same proportion to the vote. I think he said they contributed exactly the same amount, fourteen and fourteen. But I may be in error in that. Each contributing the same proportion to the vote passed the bill in question.

"I am not clear as to the number of votes, but I am clear as to the meaning of the Republican Senators being in one room in consultation with Mr. Barnes, and the meeting of the Democratic Senators in the next room, under the leadership of Mr. Grady, and both coming out and voting successfully against the attitude taken by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hughes's supporters on this primary legislation.

"Senator Newcomb described substantially the same thing, but did not say he saw Barnes in the room. Senator Hinman spoke to me of the alliance between the Barnes Republicans and the Murphy Democrats to beat the primary legislation.

Combined to Elect Allds.

Colonel Roosevelt asserted that he had been informed of an alliance between the machine legislators of the two parties in connection with the election of Senator Allds as President protem. of the Senate.

"Senator Newcomb," he said, "informed me that the President died, I think early in 1910, and it became necessary to elect a successor, who was to be President of the Senate and leader of the majority, the Republican party, chosen as such in caucus by the Republican Senators. Senator Newcomb told me that the machine Senators chose Senator Allds for that position, that a section of the independent or Hughes anti-machine Senators, voted at the caucus but would not support Allds, leaving the machine men unable to elect Allds by Republican votes. Senator Newcomb informed me that Senator Grady and a number of the other Tammany Senators then voted for Mr. Allds, who thus was elected by the machine Democrats and machine Republicans voting together. Senator Newcomb asked me to remember that the machine Democrats not only voted to make Allds President of the Senate, but to make him leader of the Republican party in the Senate, so that Allds was made leader of the Republican party in the Senate by Tammany votes under the leadership of Grady."

On being questioned by Mr. Bowers, Mr. Roosevelt said that he was not sure that Allds was elected to fill a vacancy caused by a death. He believed, he said, that the vacancy was caused by the death of Senator Raines.

"Senator Newcombe informed me," the Colonel went on, "that the combination for certain purposes between the machine Republicans and the machine Democrats continued and that what had been done by the machine Democrats in aiding Allds was reciprocated by what some of the machine Republicans did in the case of Senator Stillwell, who, he informed me, was charged with bribery, his expulsion from the Senate being demanded; but by accommodation of machine Democrats and machine Republicans he was kept in the Senate. He was convicted and put in prison, but I have forgotten whether that was after or before his term as Senator expired."

Mr. Ivins asked that this testimony be stricken from the record on the ground that it did not connect Barnes with the alleged combination. Justice Andrews ruled that it would be allowed because offered in justification.

Mr. Bowers then took up the Bayne Committee report, and asked the Colonel if he had read it. The Colonel replied that his nephew, Douglas Robinson, and his cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, both members of the Legislature, at the same time called his attention to the report and gave him a copy. The witness said he knew Bayne favorably as being an anti-machine Democrat. Senator Wainwright, who was on the Bayne Committee, Mr. Roosevelt also eulogized.

Mr. Bowers tried to get the whole report before the jury. Justice Andrews ruled that he would admit that part which referred to the graft-ing business as in mitigation and to show that corrupt business and corrupt politics had been combined, but later announced that he would make his final decision tomorrow morning after he had read the whole report.

"I discussed with Mr. Loeb the combination between crooked business and crooked politics set forth in that report," said the witness.

He remarked that Mr. Loeb, whom he called "William J.," had been his private secretary at both Albany and Washington, and that President Taft had appointed him Collector of the Port of New York.

What F. D. Roosevelt Told Him.

The Colonel went on to say that his cousin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, had told him how the independent Democrats had forced the machine Democrats to withdraw their candidates for United States Senator.

"He called my attention to the union of the independent men of both parties," he added, "by which they beat the machines of both parties, using the words 'the Barnes machine and the Murphy machine' in the primary fight, and he stated to me—"

Mr. Ivins insisted that the Colonel tell what primary fight he alluded to.

"Am I at liberty to say what I understood?" the Colonel almost shouted.

"He said they had put through a primary law which, if not satisfactory, marked a big advance. I do not think that I thought so myself, because I had protested against it. But that is what he told me, and he stated that in his judgment material progress had been made in upsetting conditions that had so long existed in Albany by which the legislators were only figureheads, or pawns, who moved exactly as the bosses behind them pulled the strings. He felt that the improvement was mainly due to the agitation by the little group of independent Democrats who stood out against Mr. Murphy—he called him Boss Murphy, and he spoke of beating the combined forces of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Barnes."

Mr. Bowers asked when the Colonel had his last talk with Mr. Barnes. It was at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Republican Club in 1911, and Colonel Roosevelt gave the following account of what took place:

His Last Talk with Barnes.

"I said to Mr. Barnes that I had just been reading a letter from his grandfather, Thurlow Weed, to Abraham Lincoln, written, I think, early in 1865, or thereabouts; that Mr. Barnes had now again just been put in an official position as leader of the Republican Party of the State of New York; that I and those who thought as I did were out; but that I earnestly hoped he would succeed in his leadership; that if he would act toward the Republican Party of our day in the spirit shown by Thurlow Weed in that letter to Abraham Lincoln, believed that we could all support him, but that in my judgment the time had passed when the Republican Party would submit to revival of the boss system as practiced by Mr. Platt.

"I said to him that if the effort were made to rule the Republican Party as the party had acquiesced in being ruled by Mr. Platt, instead of in the spirit which that letter to Abraham Lincoln by Thurlow Weed showed, I believed there would be a revolt in the party; that men like myself would revolt, whereas we would be delighted to support him if he would act in the spirit shown in the letter of Thurlow Weed to Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Barnes said that he must act as he deemed best, and the conversation closed."

Colonel Roosevelt next told of conversations with William Sulzer. He said he called on Mr. Sulzer at the Executive Mansion in Albany and saw him again the following September—in 1913. He said Sulzer told him that he had discovered the government of the State to be rotten throughout and that he had started John A. Hennessy investigating various departments. Sulzer told him he was being attacked by Mr. Murphy and by the Murphy machine, aided by the Barnes machine.

"Sulzer told me," the Colonel went on, "that he was engaged in a desperate fight with the machine; he specified the Murphy machine."

Judge Andrews thought it wasn't necessary for the mention of the Murphy machine to go into the record. The witness started in to tell of a talk he had with Sulzer at Oyster Bay in June, 1914, when the business of the State Government was again the subject of conversation.

His Interview with Hennessy.

"He asked me if I would see Mr. Hennessy, and I did so," the Colonel testified. He told in detail how Hennessy had also seen him at Oyster Bay last year and had talked about his investigations into the State departments.

"He told me," said the witness, "that there was such a condition of rottenness in the State Government that it was almost beyond belief, and that he would not have imagined such corruption and mismanagement existed unless he had actually examined it."

Colonel Roosevelt told what the public already knows of Hennessy's digging into the highways Department and other departments and went on:

"Hennessy said this condition could not be ended until a movement was started to smash both parties machines. He said his object in telling the conditions to me was to get up a non-partisan citizens' movement to throw out both of the old party machines. He said it would be impossible to get rid of the corruption that was eating into the State Government until both machines were overthrown."

Colonel Roosevelt, after stating that he did not intend to accuse Barnes personally of corruption, or that he was gratifying any personal feeling, ended his testimony—it was 4 P. M.—and took his seat at his counsels' table.

William Lyon, treasurer of the J. B. Lyon Printing Company of Albany, was called. Mr. Lyon produced the stock book ledger and other books from which it appeared that Mr. Barnes owned 750 shares of stock in the Lyon Company up to Sept. 4, 1912, when it was turned over to Charles M. Winchester of the printing firm. The stock remained in his possession until June 3, 1914, when it was disposed of in stock dividends. Mr. Bowers seemed to have trouble in making head or tail out of what the books contained, and Justice Andrews excused the witness until the lawyers had more time to study the documents.

There was a crowd of celebrities in the court room listening to Colonel Roosevelt's testimony. Among them were Francis Hendricks, Republican boss of Onondaga County; Frederick M. Davenport, Bull Moose candidate for Governor last Fall; ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman; Horace S. Wilkinson, and ex-Governor Horace White.

William Loeb, Jr., arrived here tonight to testify for Colonel Roosevelt concerning his conversation with Barnes about a combination between Barnes and Murphy on the election of a United States Senator. When asked if he would corroborate what Colonel Roosevelt swore to today on that point he said: "I did not hear Colonel Roosevelt's testimony and can't say what I am going to testify to."

LEOPARD CUB IN WALL ST.

Snaps at Bulls and Bears from "Lady" Mackenzie's Auto.

The self-styled "Lady" Grace Mackenzie, a woman hunter who some time ago attacked Colonel Roosevelt for slaughtering big game, appeared in Wall Street yesterday with a cub leopard, the mother of which she says she killed in East Africa on her last hunting trip in the jungles of Uganda. Lady Mackenzie and the leopard were in an automobile with a man and another woman.

The leopard had the front seat and was looked upon somewhat in fear and trembling by all of the bulls, bears, and lambs of the Street, for, in promulgating his regulation that all dogs must be muzzled, Health Commissioner Goldwater overlooked Lady Mackenzie's idiosyncrasies and did not order leopards to be muzzled as well. So the beast rode through the streets without a muzzle and snapped at the persons who crowded around every time the chauffeur's automobile stopped at the curb. Stops were made several times while "Lady" Mackenzie went into office buildings, but after the first time policemen were on hand to keep the crowds back and make short work of the leopard should it show really bad temper.

"Lady" Mackenzie calls her pet "Beauty."

OCEAN GROVE PAVILION FIRE.

All Bathhouses at South End of Beach Destroyed.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Thursday, April 22.—Fire started shortly before midnight at the South End Pavilion, situated at the south end of the Boardwalk, and destroyed all the bathhouses at that end of the beach.

A general alarm brought out the entire Fire Department of Ocean Grove and three companies from Asbury Park. A cottage some distance from the pavilion caught fire, but the firemen quickly put it out.

The pavilion was built about thirty years ago.

DIPLOMAS FOR 41 NURSES.

Graduation Exercises Held for Class at Bellevue Hospital.

Forty-one nurses received their diplomas at the graduating exercises of Bellevue Hospital last night. The graduates included representatives of Canada, Denmark, Italy, England, and many States.

The Rev. Charles P. Tinker delivered the invocation, and there were addresses by Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, and Dr. George C. Hanlon, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Senate Passes Bible Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—By a vote of 27 to 18 the Senate today passed the bill introduced by Senator Greiner of Buffalo, which provides for the reading of selections from the Bible in the public schools. The bill aroused bitter opposition and was amended radically. If its present form it is a permissive measure providing for censorship by the Regents.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON

SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, APRIL 25TH,
VIA
ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R's.

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

SUNDAY, APRIL 25TH
Also Sundays May 9-23, June 6.
Leave W. 23d St., 11:30 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.
Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 370, 1278, 1440 and 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

BonTon CORSETS

Perfect Form, Correct Poise, Supreme Comfort

From Paris emanates the artistes whose genius is so notably expressed in the latest models. The touch of the master hand is apparent in every conception. Beautiful and varied materials, rich trimmings, perfect boning scientifically placed, some forty different models for the stout, the slender and the average figure.

Don't wait, choose now, and let your selection be one of the exquisite BON TON corsets, back lace or front lace. Price $3 to $25.

Ask YOUR Dealer

Model 995, rich in design and material, is corset luxury indeed for full figures. Price $15.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., WORCESTER, MASS.
Makers also of ROYAL WORCESTER Corsets $1 to $3.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 West 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Particularly emphasize.

Women's Smart Suits—*for town and country*

For tramping, cross-country tours, week-end outings, travel, and general utility—of smart tweeds, wool-guernsey, army-cloth, serge and gabardine—$45.

Of linen, eponge and Palm Beach cloth—$35

Featuring a wide range of Smart Suits for Misses, at $35

Demi-tailleur Suits—*of silk and cloth*

for street, calling, and semi-dress wear.

Reproduced foreign models by Jenny, Callot, Paquin, Lanvin, Premet, Bernard, Drecoll, Beer and Worth—*featuring those at $65.*

Smart Millinery

for "in-town," "out-of-town" or en tour.

Dress and Semi-Dress Styles—in the newest *sunshade, sailor,* and *turban* styles; white and light colors, in hemp, kid, and "peek-a-boo" effects (also black and shades

PRESIDENT TALKS AS MINISTER'S SON

Pays a Tribute to His Father, from Whom He Inherited Habit of Saying What He Thought.

CHURCH ABOVE GOVERNMENT

Christianity's Opportunity in China Pointed Out in Address to Presbyterian Clergymen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—President Wilson made a little speech tonight to a body of clergymen, in which he told of one phase of his early life, and paid a tribute to his father, "one of the most inspiring fathers that ever a lad was blessed with." The President said he was speaking not as President of the United States, but as the son of a minister of the Gospel. The Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, as painted by his distinguished son, "was a very lively companion, and seemed to provoke and draw out liveliness in other people," and also, "he had a very risky habit of always saying exactly what he thought." The President confessed that he himself had inherited this habit in part, and he had diligently to cure himself of it.

The occasion of the speech was the meeting of Potomac Presbytery at the Central Presbyterian Church. President Wilson was in a happy mood, and his description of his youthful efforts to help his father prepare the records of the Southern General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Mr. Wilson was the stated clerk, caused much amusement to his clerical auditors. But if this work was difficult, it brought its reward through the close association it gave him with his father, who, said the President, "was the best instructor, the most inspiring companion, I venture to say, that a youngster ever had."

In the course of his remarks the President referred to foreign missions, and declared that it seemed to him that the heart and nucleus of the great bodies of opinion which sustained the affairs of the world "is the people of Christianity."

Referring to China, he declared that the most amazing and inspiring vision that could be offered was that "of that great sleeping nation suddenly cried awake by the voice of Christ."

When the President was introduced he spoke as follows:

The President's Speech.

"Mr. Moderator, my friends:

"I have not come here tonight to make an address, for I feel that an address by me would merely be an interruption to the business of the Presbytery which is very much more important, I can say with sincere conviction, than anything I might be able to say to the Presbytery. Moreover, I have not come here as representing the office which I now occupy, because so soon as Doctor Taylor asked me if I could meet with the Presbytery, my thought went back to a time, long before I had any thought of occupying public office, when, throughout a very happy boyhood, I was associated with one of the most inspiring fathers that ever a lad was blessed with, who, during practically the whole of my youth, was the Stated Clerk of the Southern General Assembly and who, therefore, among other things, edited the minutes of the Assembly.

"I did a lot of the hard work, let me say, of editing those minutes and I still retain in the back of my head certain grudges against some Moderators of some Presbyteries, I do not remember whether the Moderator of Potomac Presbytery was among them or not; certainly not the present one. I remember then the clerks of thohe Presbyteries gave me a great deal of trouble. Some of them, particularly of the country Presbyteries, would not consult the almanac. They would say that the Presbytery convened on the second Monday after full moon at early candle light. My father exacted of me that I should find which Monday that was and calculate the probable hour of early candle light.

"It was before the days when I had studied, at any rate the mathematical aspects of astronomy, and it was not perfectly familiar with the hours which the sun kept. It was, therefore, necessary for me constantly to resort to very puzzling almanacs and to make calculations the correctness of which I was by no means certain.

"Then, these same clerks gave me a great deal of practice in addition. I had to add up the columns of their reports to see whether they had added them correctly or not. I have sometimes suspected that I may have substituted errors other than their own. But, at any rate, I remember the many hours of somewhat tedious labor which I devoted to the matters of the Southern Presbyterian Church—to the statistical and not to the more entertaining parts—because at that time I had not the imagination to give significance to large bodies of statistics.

"All of this, however, is merely a playful allusion to what was a very delightful experience with me. My father, because of his office, had an extraordinarily wide acquaintance with the active membership of the Southern Presbyterian Church, its ministers and elders, of course, in particular. Their names were familiar in our households; anecdotes about them made their personality very real to us; the visit of a great many of them gladdened us from time to time.

Inherited Frankness.

"My father was a very lively companion and seemed to provoke and draw out liveliness in other people. He had the very risky habit of always saying exactly what he thought, a habit which in part I inherited, and of which I have had diligently to cure myself. But he was the best instructor, the most inspiring companion, I venture to say that a youngster ever had, and in facing a Southern Presbytery I cannot think of myself as the President of the United States; I can only think of myself as the son of Joseph R. Wilson, and I only wish that I could claim some of the vital connection with the church which my father could claim.

"Because those of us who stand outside the active ministration of the Church, so to say, get an illegitimate usury from you. We do not seem to add a great deal to its capital, but we do live on its investments. We do live on its great investment of spirit and of the kind of energy which keeps the world alive, which makes us different from the beasts of the field.

"When I think of the great bodies of opinion which sustain the affairs of the world, it seems to me that the heart and nucleus of them is the people of Christianity, and that, therefore, the conservation of that great fountain of all that is just and righteous is one of the most important things conceivable, infinitely more important than the things which those of us do who attempt to take some part in administering the external affairs of the world—and when I hear men like Mr. Stuart pleading for the means to introduce this great influence into a part of the world now for the time feeling its connection with the rest of mankind, now first wakening to the possibilities of the power that lies latent in it, I wonder if it is possible that the imaginations of Christian people will fail to take fire.

"Why, this is the most amazing and inspiring vision that can be offered you, this vision of that great sleeping nation suddenly cried awake by the voice of Christ. Could there be anything more tremendous than that? And could there be any greater contribution to the future momentum of the moral forces of the world than could be made by quickening this force, which is being set afoot in China? China is at present inchoate; as a nation it is a congeries of parts, in each of which there is energy; but which are unbound in any essential and active unit, and just as soon as its unity comes, its power will come in the world. Should we not see that the parts are fructified by the teachings of Christ?

"But that is quite apart from what I had come to say. I had not come to speak on foreign missions. I am not competent to speak on foreign missions. I am merely competent to utter my deep allegiance to the things which are represented by bodies of people like this and to express my thanks to God that as a youth and as a man I have been permitted to have some part in them."

WIFE SUING NAVAL EXPERT.

Mrs. James, Alleging "Mental Cruelty," Asks Separate Maintenance.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 21.—Leland F. James, a retired commander in the United States Navy, a former Professor of Higher Mathematics in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and recognized at one time as one of the foremost naval strategists of the country, is defendant in a separate maintenance suit now being tried here. "Mental cruelty," involving the name of a woman, is the ground upon which Mrs. James bases her action.

The marital difficulties of the couple, dating back several years, reached a climax, according to Mrs. James, when they came to Denver in 1913 for the benefit of Mr. James's health. Liquor is held by Mrs. James to have been the principal factor in their domestic troubles. She said her husband had been twice court-martialed and reduced in rank as a result of intoxication. When sober, she declared, he was an ideal husband. He was finally relieved from duty and placed on the retired list after the second court-martial, she testified, although then only 40 years of age.

Mrs. James is receiving temporary alimony of $120 a month. She asks the court to determine a permanent sum which her husband shall pay her to properly maintain herself and her 10-year-old daughter.

WOMAN MAYOR IN ILLINOIS.

Warren Elects First Female Chief Executive in the State.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mrs. A. R. Canfield, 74 years old, was elected Mayor of Warren, Ill., yesterday, defeating her opponent by four votes.

Mrs. Canfield is the first woman in Illinois to have been made Chief Executive of a municipality. Warren's population is about 1,500.

MRS. STORY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF D. A. R.

Defeats Mrs. Guernsey of Kansas After Spirited Campaign—Carries Rest of Ticket with Her

VISIT THE WHITE HOUSE

Miss Margaret Wilson Assists Her Father in Receiving the 2,000 Delegates to the Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 22.—Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York, President General of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, was re-elected to that office this morning over Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas by a vote of 695 to 461. All the other candidates on the Story ticket were carried to victory with their leader.

Balloting began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and the polls were open until midnight, when the count of votes was begun. The result of the election was unofficially announced at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

The count of the votes showed that Mrs. Story had been elected.

The Daughters took a recess this afternoon to pay their respects to the President of the United States. Not only the delegates and visitors, but several hundred local Daughters, visited the White House, where, for the first time, Miss Margaret Wilson stood with the President, her father, to receive the guests.

The Daughters entered by the east door as at state receptions, formed in line in the corridor, and passed up the marble stairway through the great East Room to the Blue Room, where the President and Miss Wilson stood. Miss Wilson shook hands cordially as the 2,000 women passed along the line. Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., who wore the full uniform of his rank, made the introductions. The Marine Band Orchestra, stationed in the lobby, played throughout the reception. This is the first time since the death of Mrs. Wilson that an orchestra has been heard at the White House.

The reading and accepting of reports by committees took up a great deal of the day's session. The report of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, showed that the President General's pendant, authorized by the last Congress at a cost not to exceed $500, had been made and accepted. The emblem will be the property of the society and will be worn in turn, by the chief officer. Fifty-two diamonds and twenty sapphires embellish the pendant.

Reports of State regents were taken up at the evening session and, following these proceedings, 300 daughters adjourned to the New Willard for the annual banquet in honor of the President General.

The administration ticket is made up of the following:

President General—Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMIN STORY, New York.

Chaplain General—Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, District of Columbia.

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. WILLIAM C. BOYLE, District of Columbia.

Corresponding Secretary General — Mrs. JULIUS BURROWS, District of Columbia.

Organizing Secretary General—Mrs. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Virginia.

Registrar General — Mrs. GRACE M. PEARCE, District of Columbia.

Treasurer General—Mrs. JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, Louisiana.

Historian General—Mrs. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY, New York.

Director General—Mrs. EDWARD ORTON, Jr., Ohio.

Librarian General — Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, District of Columbia.

Editor of Magazine—Miss NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, District of Columbia.

The opposition ticket included the following:

President General—Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, Kansas.

Chaplain General—Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, District of Columbia.

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. JOHN W. LANGLEY, Kentucky.

Corresponding Secretary General — Mrs. WOODBURY PULSIFER, District of Columbia.

Organizing Secretary General—Mrs. HORACE PARKER McINTOSH, Virginia.

Register General — Mrs. CATHERINE CUSTIS, District of Columbia.

Treasurer General—Mrs. CHARLES P. GRANDFIELD, District of Columbia.

Historian General—Mrs. GEORGIE W. HODGES, Maryland.

Director General—Mrs. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Pennsylvania.

Librarian General—Mrs. EDWARD B. KELLOGG, Massachusetts.

The nominees for Vice Presidents General, ten to be chosen, were:

Mrs. Rhett Goode, Alabama; Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, Delaware; Mrs. William Haimes Smith, West Virginia; Mrs. Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Mrs. William H. Thompson, Kentucky; Mrs. John F. Swift, California; Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, Indiana; Mrs. Kent Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Missouri; Mrs. Thomas Day, Tennessee; Mrs. William C. Robinson, Maine; Mrs. Helen M. Norton, Arkansas, and Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Georgia.

DYNAMITE WRECKS HOME.

Labor Trouble Blamed for Death of Two in Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Penn., April 21.—Samuel Leonoff was killed and his wife was seriously injured here early today, when their house was wrecked by an explosion. The police, after an investigation, expressed the belief that a quantity of dynamite had been exploded under one corner of the building. There were a dozen persons in the house, and many of them were more or less hurt.

Leonoff, until recently, was secretary of the Longshoremen's Union, and because he had refused to give up the books of the organization, when he was succeeded by another member, had been made the defendant in a suit in court.

By noon, ten men, all foreigners and said to be members of the union, were under arrest. According to the police, Leonoff and one of his friends, Fred Orloff, were threatened with violence when the trouble in the organization arose.

INDUCT NEW COLLEGE HEAD.

Dr. Graham Installed as North Carolina's President.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 21.—Before a notable gathering of educators Dr. Edward Kidder Graham, formerly professor, Dean, and Acting President, was formally inaugurated here today as President of the University of North Carolina. The ceremonies, over which Governor Locke Craig presided, were witnessed by representatives from the leading colleges and universities of the nation, as well as by a record attendance of alumni and visitors from the State.

Contributing to the importance of the occasion were the messages borne to the university by the chief speakers, Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, Alderman of Virginia, and Finley of the University of the State of New York. Greetings from the Association of American State Universities were presented by President G. H. Denny of the University of Alabama.

The University of North Carolina is at present in its one hundred and twenty-first year. Its student body numbers 1,022.

Sultan's Assailant to Die.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 21.—The young Egyptian merchant named Khalli, who on April 8 made an unsuccessful attempt in Cairo to assassinate Hussein Kamel, the Sultan of Egypt, was sentenced today by a military court to death by hanging.

JAPANESE TO PRESS FOR CHINA'S REPLY

Setting of a Time Limit May Follow Conference of Elder Statesmen.

WHAT JAPAN'S DEMANDS ARE

Peking Announces That the Text Published Here Is Correct—Checked by a Legation.

TOKIO, Thursday, April 22.—The crisis which has come in the negotiations with China as to the acceptance of the demands of the Tokio Government has been followed by a protracted meeting of the Cabinet, followed by a conference of its members with the Elder Statemen.

Count Okuma, the Prime Minister, has submitted the Cabinet's program to the Emperor.

Two prominent political associations have passed resolutions in favor of Japan taking drastic measures against China. The meetings were arranged to awaken the public to what the resolutions declare to be the "seriousness of the situation."

The resolutions say that "China is ignoring the dignity of Japan, and hence Japan should take the final step."

The semi-official press expresses the belief that Japan has brought the unsettled clauses of her demands down to the irreducible minimum, and that in the event of further procrastination on the part of China she probably will press for a reply within a given period of time.

PEKING, April 21.—Official announcement was made today by the Chinese Government that the English translation of the full text of the demands made by Japan upon China, as already published in the United States, was the official translation of the Chinese text as the Japanese themselves presented it to the Foreign Office here on Jan. 18, in both the Japanese and Chinese languages.

This announcement was made by reason of the fact that the Japanese Government has repeatedly protested because the Chinese Government was informing certain foreign legations as to the progress of the negotiations.

The Chinese Government's English translation has been carefully checked by a legation which possesses a copy of Japan's Chinese text, and it is stated at the legation that the two are substantially the same. The legation's version is in somewhat harsher language than the Chinese Government translation.

For example, the article which in the Government text is translated to provide that China shall agree to the propagation of "Buddhism" by Japanese subjects in China, is translated by the legation to read "shall have the right to propagate religious doctrines."

MAY MEAN WAR, SAYS BERLIN.

If So, The Post Would Be Reconciled to Our Misfortunes.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Post, in an editorial article entitled "The American Troubles," casts doubt upon the genuineness of the accident which caused the grounding of the Japanese cruiser Asama in Turtle Bay, Lower California.

The paper says there are two possible explanations of this incident. One is that an effort is being made to put pressure upon Washington to relieve the situation at Peking, while the other is that it means an attempt to obtain a naval base in Mexico. This would touch America's sorest point, the paper says, namely, the Monroe Doctrine. America must either give Japan a free hand in China or demand that Japan leave Mexico. This would mean war.

Continuing, the paper says:

"Germany would view such a war with mixed feelings. While we do not desire a victory of the yellow race over the white, nevertheless America has no claim to the love or respect of the Germans. We would be satisfied to know that this country, which first became a State at an expenditure of German blood and German energy, should, from its present condition of unsympathetic contentment, come to know the bitter necessities of war."

THREATENING BRITAIN, TOO?

Hamburger Nachrichten Says Japan Defies Her in the Far East.

Under the caption "The Deceived Deceiver," The Hamburger Nachrichten in a recent issue discusses the Japanese-Chinese dispute in which, it says, Japan has shrewdly obtained the whip hand over England and is now free to act as she pleases.

"In Tsing-tao, too, the Englishmen see the door slammed in their faces," it says. "The harbor is open only for Japanese ships, but barred to all others, including English ships. It is represented that Tsing-tao is not yet ready for the reception of ships, that it is still in a chaotic condition.

"In the meantime the State Council elections have already been held in Shanghai for the international settlements. Formerly there were seven Englishmen, one German and one American in this high council. In the new election it is said that on orders from London the German was to be ousted and a Japanese substituted in his place. As a matter of fact, too, the German Figge failed of re-election, in spite of his services, which were admitted frankly even by the Englishmen; but the Englishmen were unwilling, after all, to let a Japanese rule over them in Shanghai. True, one was nominated, but in his place a Russian was elected, although more Japanese than Russians live in the settlement.

"This the Japanese took very hard. The newspaper Yamato, an organ of the Government party, lectures the Englishmen very vigorously in a leading article which has attracted much attention throughout the East and which is translated verbatim in the Japan Advertiser. In it mention is made of the hostile and selfish attitude on the part of the English, and they are reminded how easily Japan could take from England Australia, the Straits Settlements, the British possessions in the South Sea, and India, and Hongkong besides, without any one being able to prevent her so long as England is occupied with her war against Germany.

"'If England tried to restrain Japan, the paper says, 'that attempt would be brought to naught by the German fleet, and England itself would be trampled under foot by the German army; thus England will be unable to defend itself against Japanese attack.'

"That is very plain speech, and it comes from a paper that is very close to the Ministry of Okuma. In the meantime Japan is reaching out in another direction, toward China, and is announcing to its English friends that it will let no one hinder it, least of all England, which is itself in a tight place. England wanted to cheat the world, but has now found its master in its yellow friend. The Japanese can do even better. And what does Washington say to all that?"

LIKES WOMEN CONDUCTORS.

Glasgow Will Extend Their Employment on Car Lines.

GLASGOW, April 21.—So satisfactory has the experiment of employing a dozen women as street car conductors proved that the Corporation Tramways Committee decided today to employ as many additional women as would be necessary to fill the vacancies caused by men enlisting for service at the front.

It is expected that 400 women will be required. They will receive 27 shillings, ($6.75) weekly and service uniforms will be provided.

THE DIFFERENCE

TWO houses stood side by side and the owner sold them both, giving bargain and sale deeds.

One buyer secured our policy of title insurance. The other did not, although we tried our best to persuade him to do so.

Now the claim is made that a former owner of the two houses was insane when he signed his deed. We take care of one man. The other must take care of himself.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MASKED WOMEN ASSAIL GIRL.

Acid Poured Over Face of Pennsylvania Farmer's Daughter.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 21.—Martha Schultz, the 15-year-old daughter of a well-to-do farmer, was fast night attacked by two masked women near a coke plant in the outskirts of Connellsville. One of the women held the girl while the other pressed on each cheek the uncorked neck of a bottle filled with acid. Her face was badly burned, [illegible] she was then allowed to go.

Several weeks ago Miss Schultz received a letter ordering her to place $1,000 and a gold watch in a secluded spot. She ignored the letter.

"Better Than QUEED"

ANGELA'S BUSINESS

By Henry S. Harrison

"Of the three important books by Mr. Harrison this last is the best of all. . . . Its people are so real that one nearly forgets it is a book and feels that he is looking on the actual lives of actual people."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Illustrated by F. R. Gruger. $1.35 net

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"The Leader"

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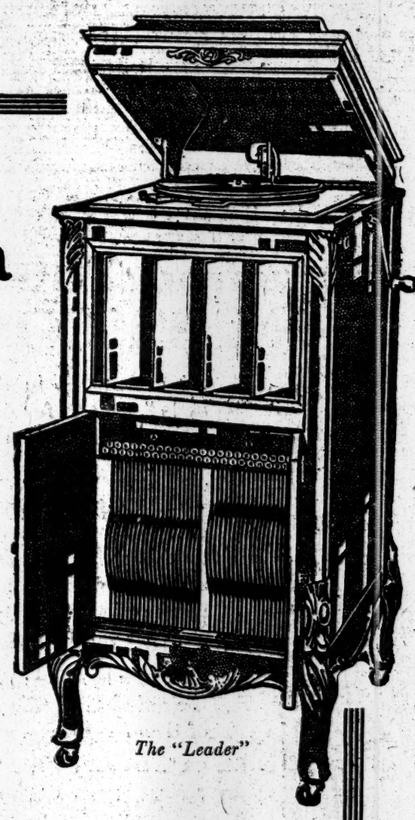
Delivered to Your Home for a Down Payment of

$5.00

Balance ($90) in Payments of $4.00 monthly



The "Leader"

THE Columbia Grafonola "Leader" is a beautiful, full cabinet instrument. It has all the famous Columbia features and improvements, and a very large tone volume, making the instrument especially desirable for playing dance music. It is also equipped with the Columbia Individual Record File and Ejector—the most practical and convenient of all Record filing devices.

The list of Records given at the right—or your own selection of Records to the value of $10—is included with the Grafonola upon the very low terms quoted above—terms lower than are regularly extended upon the Grafonola "Leader" alone.

This Special Offer and Terms in Effect Thursday, Friday and Saturday only, (April 22nd, 23rd and 24th)

THE AEOLIAN CO.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42nd Street

Here is the List of Records—or you may make your own selection

A5659—"I Want to Go to Tokio." "I Wonder What Will William Tell."
5660—"Settle Down in a One Horse Town." "When My Ship Comes In."
5661—"Beverly Hunt." "L'Espit Francaise."
1706—"Everybody Rag With Me." "On My Way to New Orleans."
1516—"Cohen on the Telephone" "Happy Tho' Married."
1686—"Somewhere a Voice Is Calling." "Whispering Hope."
1702—"One-Two, Three-Four." "Ua Like, No a Like."
1700—"Little House Upon the Hill." "Let's Settle Down in a One-Horse Town."
1677—"La Paloma." "Trailing Arbutus."
5625—"Song of Songs." "When You're Away," from "The Only Girl."
1632—"The Perfect Day." "Oh Fair, Oh Sweet and Holy."
1662—"A Little Bit of Heaven." "Roses Remind Me of Someone."

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

GIMBEL Cold-Air Fur Storage—2 Per Cent.

Only 1,000 Men's Very Fine SILK SHIRTS at $3.65

70 Were $7 385 Were $6 545 Were $5

We bought the maker's whole Summer surplus—2,000 Shirts—to get them to sell at this price. Of these, the New York Store has half.

By all odds, the best collection of Silk Shirts we have had to offer in a very long time. Qualities of the silks are superb. Patterns are mostly pretty gay—but that's the thing nowadays. A good many smart black-and-white effects, as well as contrasting colors in plain, novelty and broched stripes; some checks.

All plain bosoms, with French cuffs and pearl buttons. Beautifully made, of course.

At **$3.65** each they are a veritable find with Summer approaching.

Main Floor

Good News—Special Prices on "Old Hickory" Furniture

$2.25 from $3.00

Everybody knows how comfortable 'Old Hickory' Furniture is for the camp, the piazza, or the Summer house; and how faithfully it stands hard use and all kinds of weather.

Here is quite a collection of this fine Summer Furniture at reduced prices:

Arm Chair (Ill't'd) $2.25 from $3.00
Arm Rocker (Ill't'd) $2.75 from $3.75
Arm Chair, Round Back, $3.25 from $4
Arm Rocker, to match, $3.50 from $4.75

$2.75 from $3.75

Fibre Reed Furniture—Also Special

Made of tough, tenacious fibre, twisted into strong strands, stained brown and shellacked.

$12 Reed Tea Wagons, at $8.75

A specially attractive offering, in green or brown stain, with separate tray.

Seventh Floor

Sale of 1,029 Mirror Plateaux At Much Less Than Half Price

Actual cost to manufacture does not enter into the selling price of these fine Plateaux, because The Turner & Seymour Co., of Torrington, Conn., are giving up making the line.

They are in 25 beautiful designs, of finest plate glass, with beveled edge, handsomely mounted, on feet, and are the finest collection of Plateaux ever offered in the city.

Over three-quarters of the lot have silver-plated mountings. The following prices are in every case half price or less, in some instances but one-third.

25c 50c 75c $1 $1.50
$2 $2.50 $3.50 $5

Main and Fifth Floors

Annual Sale of MIRRORS Continues

To our knowledge prices were never so low before on high-grade mirrors. The unusual price concessions which we secured from leading manufacturers we now pass on to you.

Every Kind of Mirror for Every Kind of Room

85c
Picture 6x8 in. Mirror 6x18 in. Plain and Burnished Antique Frames.

$1.35
Picture 6x8 in. Mirror 6x20 in.

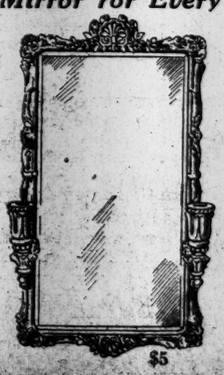
$2.50
Picture 8x10 in. Mirror 8x24 in.

$3
Picture 9 x 12 and 10 x 12 in. Mirror 9 x 32 and 10 x 32 in.

Combination Mirrors
In three parts, some with pictures, others with full plates.

$8.50
Burnished antique frames, beautifully ornamented.

$13.50
Louis XVI. design three part combination.



$5

$3.50
Full mirror plate. Size 12x24 in.

$3.75
Picture, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 in. Mirror, 8 x 24 and 10 x 32.

$5
Picture 12 x 16 and 10 x 12 in. Mirror 12 x 36 and 10 x 34 in.

$6.75
Picture 12 x 16. Mirror 12x36 in.

Sconce Mirrors
Appropriate Period Designs, with ornamented candle holders on side.

$3.75, $5, $10

Main Aisle, Main Floor and Sixth Floor.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

From England—This Fine "Open Stock"
"India Tree"
Porcelain

Tea Cups and Saucers, for example, are only $3.69 the dozen. Tea Plates are $2.49 a dozen, and so on to a 100-piece Dinner Set, with practically all the dishes necessary for a service of 12 persons, at $25.40.
Separate pieces are kept in stock so that you can add to your service or replace breakages when needful.
Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

Pretty Things That Are Made of
Cretonne
25c to $1.00
The quaintest scarfs, squares, pillow-slips, etc.
Also laundry bags, mending bags, shoe bags, and so forth.
All in charming floral designs, and with lace edges. Cool and inviting. For summer homes, the porch, etc.
Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

A Dainty Memory of Olden Times
Pot-pourri
$1.00 & $1.50
Quaintly charming glass jars, full of rose leaves with their rich, yet delicate and elusive perfume.
Tied — each — with a pretty silk ribbon rosette.
Bloomingdales'—Main Floor. Toilet Goods Dept.

NOW IS THE TIME
Your Dog Requires Attention!
Most dogs have worms, especially in the Spring. While often undetected, they are none the less dangerous.
VERMILAX
removes every worm in 25 to 40 minutes. Also Improves health and appearance generally. Is an indispensable Spring tonic. Use it "For Your Dog's Sake."
By Parcel Post, 50c. and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.
VERMILAX CO. (INC.), Dept. 34, 220 W. 42d St., New York.
FREE Dr. Delaney's new, interesting book on DOGS, entitled "For Your Dog's Sake." Write for YOUR copy.

History in a Small Compass
The New York Times Index facilitates references to the world's chief events. Time and place easily and quickly found. Indispensable to public men, writers and others whose business it is to know when, where, and how certain occurrences came to pass.
Published Quarterly
$8 a year; $2 a volume—strongly bound in gray cloth.
The New York Times Index
Times Square, New York

CHURCH IN MEXICO HAS HAD OUR AID

Secretary Bryan Assures Father Kelley of Government's Interest in Fair Treatment.

EARNEST PROTESTS MADE

Father Kelley Regrets That These Have Been Ineffectual and Sees Little Hope for Betterment Now.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The text of a letter written by Secretary Bryan to Father Francis C. Kelley of Chicago, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, explaining what the Administration has done to improve the condition of the Catholic Church in Mexico, was made public today. Secretary Bryan assures Father Kelley of the interest of the American Government in the rights of conscience and worship, "as all true Americans must be," and continues:

"The question which has bulked largest in political discussion in connection with the present revolution in Mexico, and in connection with the revolution which preceded it, is the land question, because upon a people's economic relations to the land everything else, it would seem, that is to determine its institutions and secure its freedom must depend. There can be no permanent pacification in Mexico, no stable settlement of her political troubles, until the land question is justly and wisely settled, and the land made the basis of the independence of her citizens, rank and file, and the foundation of her family life.

"But, of course, economic questions are settled, if the matter be thought through to its real heart, only in order to give leave to the deeper things that are spiritual. A democracy must be sustained by education, by the education of the people, and her schools will be as valuable to Mexico as her acres of fertile land. It will be as necessary that she have them as that she break the monopoly that has controlled her land.

"And, above and beyond all, the full flower of democracy, lies religious freedom, the principle which the builders of our own Republic made the crown of the whole structure. To this freedom political liberty has seemed, at many of the most important crises of history, to be only the handmaiden and servant. There can be no doubt in the minds of Americans about these things.

Extent of Our Interest.

"The Administration has not felt at liberty to play any part in the internal affairs of Mexico except that of friend and adviser. It realizes that by reason of geographical proximity and many historical circumstances known to all the world it is in some peculiar degree charged with the duty of safeguarding, so far as it may within the limits of international privilege, the lives and rights of foreigners in Mexico, and it has again and again made the strongest possible representations with regard to such matters to those who have from time to time assumed responsibility for affairs in Mexico during the troublous months through which that country has been passing. At every turn of affairs there, moreover, and upon every report of persecution, it has advised and warned those who were exercising authority of the fatal effect any disregard for the lives or rights of those who represented religion, or any attack upon liberty of conscience or of worship would have upon the opinion of the people of the United States and of the world."

Secretary Bryan then cites a long message he sent to both Generals Villa and Carranza on July 23, 1914, in which this statement was made:

Nothing will shock the civilized world more than unitive or vindictive action toward priests or ministers of any church, whether Catholic or Protestant; and the Government of the United States ventures most respectfully but most earnestly to caution the leaders of the Mexican people on this delicate and vital matter. The treatment already said to have been accorded priests has had a most unfortunate effect upon opinion outside of Mexico.

This was one of the points upon which recognition of the Constitutionalists would be determined, the leaders were told.

Again on Dec. 16, 1914, and on Feb. 20 of this year the State Department made strong representations in behalf of the religious orders and particularly over General Obregon's action in imprisoning a number of native and foreign priests because of their failure to raise a levy of 500,000 pesos. The Mexican authorities were told that the matter was of the greatest seriousness and importance and would be sure to arouse sentiment both in this country and abroad. Secretary Bryan's letter concludes:

"The Mexican leaders will certainly know that in order to command the sympathy and moral support of America Mexico must have, when her reconstruction comes, just land tenure, free schools and true freedom of conscience and worship. We know of no other foundation stone upon which to build the economic and spirited life that makes political freedom a reality and a blessing."

Father Kelly's Reply.

Father Kelly's reply to this message under date of April 17 was also given out. In it he says:

"I do not know how far the good-will of the Administration can go in urging on Mexican leaders the necessity for reorganizing their country on a juster basis; but I feel confident that it will go a long way. I know that you must lament the fact that even your very strong telegrams urging that the persecution of the clergy and of others should be stopped, had no effect thus far upon the Revolutionists, who committed outrages in Zacatecas almost immediately after the receipt of them; and who, even in the month of March, repeated these outrages in the City of Mexico itself. The flagrant disregard of the wishes of the Government which, as you state, was friendly to the Constitutionalists, and the insult and manifest ingratitude which accompanied it, give little confidence that any change will be made in the conduct of any of the Revolutionary leaders, until the time comes for them to apply for formal recognition.

"It is a hard thing to contemplate the continuation of these outrages in the face of the strong protests of your Department, as well as the protests of foreign Governments and of millions of people—citizens of the United States—who have been horrified by the happenings in Mexico. It is pleasant, however, to know that you, with the full sympathy of the President, have made such strong representations; though anything but reassuring for those so interested in poor Mexico, that the benefactors of your friendship and counsel have seen fit to accept one and throw aside the other, in their mad desire for destruction and their efforts to make of their country the sad spectacle she is today. I say this with a full appreciation of your efforts and regretting, as you do, that they have been ineffectual."

NEW GAINS FOR CARRANZA.

One Army Occupies Guadalajara While Obregon Takes Irapuato.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, LA PAZ, Mexico, by Wireless to San Diego, April 21.—Guadalajara has been captured by the Carranza forces, according to an authoritative report received here late last night. The city is said to have been taken by troops under General Dieguez.

Fighting is reported to be in progress around Navajoa, in the State of Sonora.

The United States cruiser Raleigh at Manzanillo is taking steps to prevent the sale of the property of Chinese which was confiscated by the Carranza forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In an effort to take advantage of the retreat of General Villa's forces, General Alvaro Obregon has now occupied Iraquato. This is an important point on the Mexican main line of railroad north of Celaya and was until last week the headquarters of General Villa. The branch railway to Guadalajara and the west coast leaves the main railway at Irapuato.

First news of the arrival of Obregon at Irapuato reached Washington tonight in this telegram, bearing today's date, from the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz to Eliseo Arredondo, the confidential agent here:

"General Obregon reports today that he has occupied Irapuato. Villa continues to flee north. Unofficially reported that General Angeles is held prisoner by Villa. General Cesareo Castro, in command of Obregon's cavalry, who arrived in Vera Cruz today to confer with General Carranza, verified General Obregon's estimate of Villa's losses."

General Obregon reported that Villa lost 14,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Secretary Bryan received mail advices today from Aguascalientes, sent April 12, after the first defeat of Villa at Celaya, stating that General Estrada of the Villa forces had been killed in the fighting at Celaya and that his body passed through Aguascalientes on the 10th en route to Chihuahua. Four hundred wounded Villa troops, even at that early stage of the battle, were sent to Aguascalientes on April 9 and 10.

Secretary Bryan was notified in reports from Vera Cruz today that on April 10 the American plantation El Chapparal, north of Japala, was robbed by Zapatistas, and on April 11 it was robbed again by Constitutionalists.

Mail advices to the State Department from Tampico, dated April 10, reached Secretary Bryan today. They stated that the fighting at Ebano had been in progress for a week with little advantage to either side. The casualties among the Villa troops were reported small. During the same period the Carranzistas were reported to have lost 100 men killed and about the same number wounded.

The message said that the Mexican Petroleum Company had suffered heavy losses during this fighting, all of which took place on the property of that company.

American Free on Bail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Bryan announced today that Leonard Worcester, the American mining engineer, who has been under arrest by Villista authorities in Chihuahua, has been released after giving bail in the sum of 20,000 Mexican gold pesos. Worcester's case has greatly interested his friends in the mining profession in this country and as a result of these appeals strong representations were made by Secretary Bryan in behalf of Worcester, who had been arrested in connection with some transaction involving a shipment of gold, which Worcester had assayed.

The KNABE PLAYER GRAND

Mignonette Grand, Style H—But 5 ft. 2 in. in length.

THIS, the latest addition to the Knabe Grand Family, incorporates a perfect playing mechanism with the inimitable Knabe Grand Piano. Its simplicity of construction, its total lack of complicated parts and confusing attachments, as well as the moderate price at which it is sold, are obviously attractive features.
The familiar charm of design and perfection of action of the Knabe Piano have been retained throughout and the instrument has set a new standard in the construction of Player Grand Pianos.

The KNABE MIGNONETTE PLAYER-GRAND $1,250 in Mahogany
The KNABE MIGNON PLAYER-GRAND $1,350 in Mahogany

Convenient terms of payment may be arranged
Instruments taken in exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave. & 39th St.

PICTURE GERMANY AS OUR TRADE RIVAL

Greatest Competitor After the War Is Forecast of Government Officials.

SECRET REPORTS GATHERED

Prediction That Kaiser's Subjects at Close of Hostilities Will Force Battle for Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Confidential reports are being received from the Consular agents of the United States Government in Europe in regard to industrial conditions and the prospects following the cessation of hostilities. The information is regarded as of the highest importance in connection with the efforts to extend the foreign trade of American manufacturers. While the war is on competition has practically been withdrawn and, with adequate transportation and banking facilities, goods from the United States, it is contended, would sweep their way into permanent and profitable markets in Oriental, South American and South European countries.

The general import of the reports received is to the effect that after the war the strongest competitor that the United States will have to contend with will be Germany. This view is based on a number of facts that are matters of common knowledge. The English workingmen have been drawn on for the great army Great Britain has put in the field, and the enormous war debt that is being piled up as the war is prolonged makes it certain that the burden of taxes and the high cost of skilled labor will increase the expense of manufacturing. In France, tremendous inroads have been made on the artisan class, and skilled laborers will be found at the close of the war to be in great demand at a decided advance in wages.

Officials who are studying the situation very closely assert that France cannot possibly enjoy the prosperity that attended her efforts after the Franco-Prussian war to pay off the indemnity to Germany. Her per capita of national debt is now more than $200 and is increasing rapidly. Competition from that source, it is said in official circles, is not to be feared.

The conditions in Germany, according to the reports, however, are different. In the first place the war thus far has not done her own territory any harm.

"Not a single smokestack has been thrown down," said a Department of Commerce official today in discussing the trade situation in Germany, "and when peace is declared her tremendous resources will be ready to enter on an era of gigantic industrial energy in the effort to reach and command the commerce of the world.

"Her banking system, her manufactories, her great body of skilled workingmen, and all the system and organization of her great industries will be prepared for the regeneration of her commercial empire. Her debt is practically controlled at home and the scientific national amortization of war obligations will lighten the burden of taxation, so that the cost of living and the standard of wages will not endanger the cost of production as will be the case in England and France from a number of causes. Germany will, we believe, undertake to force competition wherever she can get trade, and it is with Germany that American manufacturers will have to reckon."

Mitchel Calls Tax "Abominable."

Mayor Mitchel was asked yesterday what he had to say about the Senate Committee on Appropriations advising Governor Whitman that the State direct tax should be $23,000,000, instead of $18,000,000. The city, it is estimated, will have to pay 70 per cent. of this tax. "Abominable," was all he would say.

FORD PLANT INCREASES PAY.

Minimum Wage Scale of $4 a Day for Canadian Employes.

DETROIT, April 21.—Announcement of an advance in wages and reduction of working hours for all employes of the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., of Canada, was made here today by G. M. McGregor, general manager of the concern. All employes who have been in the service of the company six months or longer are to receive a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, or $4 a day, the working hours being reduced to eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week.

The company employs about 2,400 persons at its factory at Ford, Ont., and its nine branches located in the principal cities of Canada. It is estimated that this advance in wages will distribute among Ford employes in Canada, in addition to the wages they already receive, about $600,000 a year. The scale as adopted increases the wages of all employes 15 to 60 per cent.

The parent Ford Company in Detroit pays a minimum wage of $5 a day, based on a profit-distribution system. The Canadian company's wage scale is simply an advance in pay without reference to profits, it was stated.

FIFTY TEXAS ALUMNI DINE.

Men and Women Graduates Celebrate Battle of Jacintc.

About fifty alumni and alumnae of the University of Texas met at the McAlpin last night for their second annual dinner and incidentally in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, which freed the Lone Star State, and was freely referred to at the dinner as the greatest and most memorable conflict in history. Banton Moore, who was toastmaster, was elected President of the permanent organization, and it was announced that hereafter the dinners would be held on March 2—University Day.

A reference to a coming campaign for national prohibition, which was made by Judge R. L. Batts, the first speaker, was loudly applauded by some of those present. Other speakers were D. A. Frank, Walter Clifton Sheppard, Dr. Rene H. Huguelle, the Rev. Dr. Stirling Strong, and Judge Ira R. Oeland.

Letters and telegrams of regret were read from Postmaster General Burleson, Attorney General Gregory, and President Mezes of the City College. A similar telegram, also read to the gathering, was dated San Antonio, and signed "Oliver Osborne." George Scarborough, Dr. Augusta Rucker, and Dr. Harvey B. Matthews attended the dinner.

'WETS' WIN IN PENNSYLVANIA

Bill Providing for County Local Option Beaten in House.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—A bill providing for county local option in Pennsylvania was defeated in the lower branch of the Legislature today. The vote was 78 to 128.

The measure had the backing of Governor Brumbaugh, who, in the hot fight that has been waged since January, lined up with the drys.

In the past few weeks a State-wide campaign has been waged, both sides bombarding the people with oral and printed arguments, for and against the measure.

An effort failed to secure the adoption of a local option plank in the Republican platform last Fall, but Mr. Brumbaugh, the party candidate for Governor, spoke in every county in the State and pledged himself to fight for a law giving each of the sixty-seven counties the privilege of voting on the question.

WALL COLLAPSES; 12 DEAD.

Five-Story Structures Crashes Through Roofs of Adjoining Stores.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21.—More than twelve persons are believed to have been killed and twenty were hurt here late today, when a five-story wall of the old Steele-Smith Building, on Second Avenue, crashed down on the Hann shoe store and the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's store.

Late tonight the body of Manager A. E. McLeod of the Atlantic and Pacific Company's store was the only one removed, but four others could be seen by rescuers. Among the known missing are J. H. Whitlock, traveling auditor of the tea company, and Miss Melia Eddinger, Miss Madeline Dedman, and Irving Melbrant of the shoe store.

The Brill Twenty
Suits and Topcoats
At $20.00

At each price, in this "store of style" we aim for excellence and, what is more to the point, we achieve it.

Take these suits and topcoats at $20.00 for instance, their distinguishing feature is STYLE—superb up-to-the-minute STYLE. Clothes that make an uncommonly strong appeal to men and young men who have an eye to the cut of their clothes as well as to the cost of them.

This season's newest models and fabrics, the coats and waistcoats are silk lined and everything, coats, vests, trousers, and topcoats are superior to anything that $20.00 can buy.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

Alexander's Shoes For the New Modes

Light weight and fancy tops are the salient features of women's boots for this season. Our beautiful assortment is characterized by fine fitting, well-made lasts in a wide choice at $4 to $6. Two particularly favored models are a bronze kid button boot with cloth tops of harmonizing shade and a tan calf button or lace shoe with sand cloth tops—both at $5.

Sixth Avenue, corner Nineteenth St.

GREENHUT'S

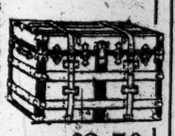
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free With Purchases of $1 or More Friday, April 23.

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps, Free, Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building
As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
Good Friday Only, April 23
It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More Tomorrow, Friday, Only, (April 23).
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
J. B. GREENHUT CO.
N. Y. T., 4-22-15.
37

MAIN BUILDING
A Sale of Strong and Sturdy
Pullman Trunks Today at $7.50
Exceedingly well made Pullman Trunks, canvas covered, with hardwood slats and bound with hard fibre. Strong malleable iron clamps and corners. Two straps over body; linen lined; two inside trays. Choice of three sizes—32, 34 and 36 in.



$4.50 Suit Cases, $3.50
Light weight cane suit cases; very strong and durable; sole leather corners; 2 straps around body; good lock and handle; neatly lined.

MAIN BUILDING
Sale of Men's 50c to $2.50
Negligee Shirts at 19c, 39c, 59c, 79c and $1.35
A Record Breaking Sale Will Be Inaugurated Here Today
By great odds the most wonderful special sale of shirts at these low prices New York has seen in a year or more. The selling prices are less than manufacturer's cost. And every kind of shirt any man can wish for is included.
Choice of Shirts with:—Attached Collars, Plaited Bosoms, Plain Bosoms, French Soft Cuffs, Laundered Cuffs, Neckbands and Attached Cuffs, Neckbands and Separate Collars, Silk Bosoms.
Remarkable assortments include:—SILK STRIPED MADRAS, RUSSIAN CORDED MADRAS, FINEST PERCALES; plain colors and innumerable beautiful patterns.
In this huge lot of shirts you will find thousands in makes well known everywhere. QUALITIES THAT ARE STANDARD.
Every shirt is perfect—cut full and guaranteed to give long wear and best satisfaction.
Sizes 14 to 17½.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS
Exquisite Pieces of Cut Glass Usually Priced to $4.95 Today at $2.45
Every piece richly, deeply and brilliantly cut on the purest of crystal blanks, exquisite in design and tasteful in appearance.
You have a choice of:

4 Pint Water Jugs
12 Inch Vases
(as illustrated)
Covered Butter Dishes
Oval Fruit Bowls
(as illustrated)
Sugar and Cream Sets
9 in. Round Fruit Bowls
Decanters, Fern Dishes
Celery Dishes
Water Bottles
Mayonnaise Sets

Today's Sale of Fine Wilton Rugs From the Leading American Mills
These rugs are of artistic quality, in wonderful colorings, and of exceeding durability.

Size 9x12 ft.		Size 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.		Size 36x63 inches.	
$45	Wilton Rugs $32.50	$36.50	Wilton Rugs $26.50	$8.50	Wilton Rugs $5.75
$38.50	Wilton Rugs $29.50	$34.50	Wilton Rugs $25.50	$7.50	Wilton Rugs $5.25
$34.50	Wilton Rugs $25.50	$32.50	Wilton Rugs $24.50	$5.75	Wilton Rugs $4.50

A Few of Today's Bargains in Furniture
"Odd" Pieces, Taken From Suites Which We Shall Not Re-order, Comprising

Golden Oak Buffets

Former Price.	Selling Price.	Former Price.	Selling Price.
$92	$75	$34	$25
$74	$62.50	$28	$24
$69.50	$60	$27	$22
$58	$50	$24	$20
$44	$35	$23	$19
$37	$31	$19	$15

Buffets

Former Price.		Selling Price.
$23.75	Fumed Oak	$20
$27	Fumed Oak	$21
$39	Fumed Oak	$28
$47	Fumed Oak	$40
$36	Fumed Oak	$30
$37	Fumed Oak	$27.50
$81.50	Mahogany	$50
$110	Mahogany	$55

Dining Room Chairs

Former Price.		Selling Price.
$2.75	Leather Seat Chair	$1.75
$4.25	Leather Seat Chair	$3.50
$3.75	Leather Seat and Back Chair	$3
$3.25	Leather Seat and Back Chair	$2.25

Dining Room Extension Tables

Former Price.		Selling Price.
$13.50	Golden Oak Table	$9.50
$17.50	Golden Oak Table	$14
$25	Golden Oak Table	$19.50
$26	Golden Oak Table	$21.50

Golden Oak China Closets

Former Price.		Selling Price.
$62	Golden Oak China Closet	$45
$69	Golden Oak China Closet	$51.50
$60	Golden Oak China Closet	$45
$51	Golden Oak China Closet	$45
$42	Golden Oak China Closet	$31
$40	Golden Oak China Closet	$30
$35	Golden Oak China Closet	$25
$27	Golden Oak China Closet	$20
$17	Golden Oak China Closet	$14.50
$15.25	Golden Oak China Closet	$11
$47	Golden Oak China Closet	$35

Mahogany China Closets

Former Price.	Sale Price.
$33	$24.50

Former Price.	Sale Price.
$25	$21

MAIN BUILDING

Next-to-Nothing Prices on
Fine "Used" Pianos and Player Pianos
A wonderful opportunity for you to buy an excellent piano or player piano for your country or seaside residence for this Summer.
There is really no good reason why you should risk transporting your valuable instrument from the city.
THE PRICES ARE THE LOWEST EVER NAMED IN A SIMILAR SALE.
And though these instruments have been used, they are all in perfect playing condition. All have been thoroughly fixed, tuned, re-polished and for practical purposes are as good as new.
SALE NOW IN PROGRESS.
The earlier you come here the bigger your choice and the better your bargain.
And any instrument you choose up to $200 in price will be sold on terms of
$5 Down and $1 Per Week
No Interest. No Extras. Free Delivery.

Upright Pianos							
Erard	$40	Mozart	$90	Shoninger	$130	Estey	$155
Minot	$50	Zeisler	$95	Garwood	$140	Walters	$155
Imperial	$75	J. C. Fischer	$100	Goetz	$145	Calenburg	$160
Anderson	$80	Wolfner	$110	Sterling	$145	Waters	$165
Caldwell	$260	Bradbury	$120	Opera	$150	Kirchhoff	$170
Kirchhoff	$295	Schubert	$125	Bacon	$150	Newton	$175

Wolfner	$175	McPhail	$325
Wolfner	$180	Grand Pianos	
Kirchhoff	$185	Weber	$150
Kirchhoff	$190	Chickering	$175
Hardman	$195	Steinway	$295
Brooks	$315		

Special in This Astonishing Sale 88-Note Player Pianos
Used for demonstration purposes only. As good as new.

Garwood	$375
Stanley	$395

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PALS FIRST
By
FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT
Two picturesque vagabonds are traversing a broad highway in the South. They come to a stately old mansion. The negro servant who meets them welcomes the younger as the long-absent master of the house. They accept the situation—they are taken in, and—then—things happen.
$1.30 net
Who Was He? — Harper & Brothers

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Keeps the hands soft and white
The soothing, healing Resinol balsams in Resinol Soap, combined with its freedom from harsh, irritating alkali, give to red, rough hands that whiteness and velvety softness for which women yearn. Hands washed only with Resinol Soap are usually hands to be proud of. Try it for a week and see.
Resinol Soap is sold by all dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
H. W. WILLS, Manager.
(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Dustproof Concrete Floors
Made with SMOOTH-ON Iron Cement No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH - ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
In recent report of U. S. Revenue Dept. but two States showed an increased output. One was the home of the 7-20-4 10c Cigar.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MODERATE RENTALS.
Unequaled location. Unsurpassed for light, ventilation and all modern conveniences.
Times Building
Times Square
$30 a room per month and upward. A few accommodations for lawyers, bankers and brokers, physicians, dentists, engineers and dramatic agents.
Building never closed. Continuous elevator service.
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PALMIERI GIVES BAIL ON TWO INDICTMENTS

Ex-Judge Accused of Subornation and Conspiracy in Bronx White Slave Case.

HELD IN BONDS OF $7,500

Henrietta Arnette, Who Accused Then Defended John J. Delane, the Chief Witness.

John Palmieri, ex-Judge of the City Court of New York and Progressive candidate for Attorney General in 1912, was held in $7,500 bail by Justice Brady in the Bronx yesterday on two indictments, one charging subornation of perjury and the other conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The indictment for subornation, which is eleven pages long, charges that Palmieri induced Henrietta Arnette to change her testimony to favor John J. Delane, whose name is John de George, who was convicted of white slavery in Bronx County in March and sentenced to from ten to twenty years in prison.

The second indictment has not been made public, because persons who have not been arrested are charged with participation in the conspiracy. The alleged conspiracy relates to the disappearance of Henrietta Arnette, who dropped out of sight after going before the Grand Jury as the principal witness against Delane and reappeared during Delane's trial to take the stand in his favor.

Ex-Judge Palmieri, accompanied by his wife and his lawyer, Max D. Steuer, went to the Bronx County Court House yesterday afternoon and told Justice Brady he received news of the indictments. Bail was furnished by a surety company.

Mr. Palmieri referred questioners to his lawyer, and Mr. Steuer said he could not discuss the case because he had not received copies of the indictments.

The white slavery cases out of which the charges against ex-Judge Palmieri grew were formerly in the hands of the Federal authorities. After the convictions a year ago of Antonio Ross and Joseph Mirabella in the Federal Courts on the charges of white slavery, Henrietta Arnette and other witnesses were turned over to District Attorney Martin of the Bronx. On their stories indictments were found against Benjamin Sabbatino and John J. Delane. Sabbatino was convicted, but the trial Judge, County Judge Gibbs, granted him a new trial, which is set for next week.

Delane went to trial in March. His case attracted wide attention in the Bronx because of his prominence. He was leader of the John J. Delane Association, and was considered a power as a politician although he admitted, when his pedigree was taken, that he was not a native of this country and had never been naturalized.

At the trial of Delane a surprise was sprung on the prosecution when Henrietta Arnette, the complaining witness who had dropped from view, appeared unexpectedly at the Court House with her suitcase in hand and asked to be permitted to testify. Justice Brady allowed her to take the stand. She said she had been at Mayfield, N. Y., and there read of the trial of Delane and decided to come back to save him from being wrongfully convicted.

She then testified that her original statement that she had given up her earnings to Delane was false; that it had been prompted by men connected with the District Attorney's office and that she had gone before the Grand Jury under pressure.

The Bronx Prosecutor produced testimony that the girl had voluntarily gone before the Grand Jury and had previously told the same story to the Federal authorities. He investigated the newspaper article, which the girl said had induced her to come to this city, and obtained evidence that it came from an edition of an afternoon paper which never reaches Mayfield, N. Y.

Shortly after this, Henrietta was indicted for perjury and held in $25,000 bail. Since then District Attorney Martin has been making vigorous investigation of the influences which induced the girl to leave the city and later to change her story. The girl herself was one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury which indicted Palmieri.

Shortly after the arrest of ex-Judge Palmieri yesterday, detectives attached to the Bronx District Attorney's office arrested Kitty Manzini of 168 East Eleventh Street, as one of the conspirators indicted with Mr. Palmieri. Mrs. Manzini's part is alleged to have been that of taking Henrietta Arnette to Amsterdam, N. Y., after the indictment and before the trial of Delane, to keep her from testifying against Delane.

Two other witnesses who were found by District Attorney Martin yesterday and taken to his office are said to have accompanied Henrietta Arnette to the residence of ex-Judge Palmieri at 150 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, shortly before Delane's trial.

Another woman held by the Bronx Prosecutor as a material witness is Giovanna Sanna, a maid in the employ of Mr. Palmieri, who was taken from his residence to the office of District Attorney Martin a week ago, and was later produced before the Grand Jury which indicted Mr. Palmieri. According to Henrietta Arnette, when she was in conference with Mr. Palmieri, at his residence before she testified for his client, tea was served to her by Giovanna Sanna. District Attorney Martin has said that the maid heard Mr. Palmieri instructing Henrietta Arnette.

Brooklyn Churches Consolidate.

The Society of the Puritan Congregational Church, at Marcy and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, has voted to consolidate the church with the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. The decision is subject to ratification by the Council of Brooklyn Congregational Churches, which will hold a special meeting in the Puritan Church. The consolidation plan proposes the transfer of the Puritan Church property to the Tompkins Avenue Church and the retention of the Rev. George B. Merriam, pastor of the Puritan Church, as an assistant to the Rev. Nacy McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Church.

SCHOOL TO TEACH SLEUTHS.

Older Men Will Show Recruits How Detective Work Is Done.

Police Commissioner Woods, in conjunction with Second Deputy Commissioner Lord, will in the near future establish a school for the training of young patrolmen for the detective branch of the department. It is expected that the school will be in operation within a week.

Twenty recruits will be selected at a time, and for a week five of them will be detailed to detective squads to observe the older sleuths at work. The men thus assigned will travel with each squad, but will take no active part in the work.

They will then go to the school for a month, where lectures on criminal subjects will be given. During this time they will be observed as to their adaptability.

Lieutenant McKenna and Detective Casassa, the pickpocket experts of the department, will instruct the men in the art of discerning pickpockets or "dips," as they are called. They will journey with the detectives in crowded cars and thoroughfares and learn to recognize this class of criminals and observe their methods.

Others will be assigned to the Pawnbrokers' Squad. They will visit pawnshops and watch the methods used by the older detectives in recovering stolen property and arresting thieves. Others will travel with the Safe and Loft Squads, the Bomb Squad, and other special details.

Inspector Joseph A. Faurot will instruct the students in the taking of finger prints and the method used in identifying them. He will also lecture on the criminal characteristics of the face. Inspector John J. Cray will lecture on the art of shadowing and the general work of the detectives, and Deputy Commissioner Lord, who was formerly an Assistant District Attorney, will lecture on the criminal law and the getting and presenting of evidence.

Commissioner Bingham endeavored to establish a school for detectives, and did establish a library and a school of languages, but after a month or so interest waned and the school was abolished. Commissioner Waldo, soon after taking office, sent Inspector Faurot abroad to study the methods used by Scotland Yard and the German and French police, and when he returned set aside a room in Police Headquarters for detective instruction, but after several lectures had been given the school was abolished.

WIFE SUES GORDON CASE.

Names Servant in Action Against Insurance Examiner.

Mrs. Edith I. Case, an attractive and prominent member of Brooklyn society, has sued her husband, Gordon Case, a Yale graduate and now an examiner in the State Insurance Department, for divorce. The action came up before Justice Blackmar in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on her application for alimony and counsel fees. She received $12.50 a week and $125 counsel fees.

The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Case on June 16, 1910, was a society event in Brooklyn. They lived after their marriage at 504 Fifteenth Street until April 6, last, when they separated. Early that morning Mrs. Case returned home and surprised her husband in the company of a woman servant. When she left home the evening before Mrs. Case said she was going to stay all night at her aunt's home. She didn't, and the divorce suit followed.

In denying his wife's charges, Case had something to say about the plaintiff. Mrs. Case is a member of the Mozart Club and fourteen other organizations, according to her husband. He declared that she lived "extravagantly and wantonly contracted debts." He said he tried in vain to pursuade her to give up her clubs, as his income was not sufficient to maintain this luxury for her.

Case said he worked in an insurance office when he was married, and his salary was $20 a week, but the rent for his apartment was $60 a month, and his wife "began at once her reckless extravagances." By hard work and close application, Case said he obtained a raise in salary, but he declared that his wife's expenses also increased. In fact he got several raises since his marriage, but he experienced a corresponding increase in his wife's expenses. He asserted that Mrs. Case was fond of betting on horses, wagering sometimes $50 on a race.

Although the plaintiff rented a cottage last June at Pine Orchards, Conn., and installed two maids and a Jap cook, Case admitted that her uncle paid some of this expense, but he insisted that the larger part of the bill was paid by him. She often went away on trips, and on her return she would present him with a batch of pawn tickets for jewels, Case asserted.

Mrs. Case says that her husband is a man of means, and owns a farm at Peconic, L. I., valued at $30,000.

FATHER McMAHON'S WILL.

Epiphany Rector Gives Property Left by Father to Sisters.

The will of the Rev. Denis J. McMahon, friend of Cardinal Farley and rector of the Church of the Epiphany, was filed for probate yesterday. No estimate of the value of the estate was given.

The house and lot at 244 East Sixty-second Street, the will recites, was bought with money that came from the estate of the decedent's father, and is left to two sisters, Mary Otis and Elizabeth Martin. The sisters also receive the pictures in the room of the decedent, while the residue is left to them and a brother, Thomas J. McMahon, after a sufficent sum is set aside to care for the priest's mother.

There is a direction that $2,600 be set aside to be disposed of in accordance with a memorandum left with the executors. Another clause requests that the funeral be very plain, the expenses of which are to be defrayed from $750 life insurance, the balance to be used for masses for the soul of the testator.

All books of a religious character go to the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, near Ossining. The rest of the books are bequeathed to Manhattan College.

For Municipal Court Reform.

The New York County Lawyers' Association has appointed a special committee to prepare suggestions and rules for the consideration of the Board of Justices of the Municipal Court. The committee consists of Ely Rosenberg, Isadore M. Levy, William J. A. Caffrey, Irwin Kurtz, and Hyman Fouker. Lawyers having suggestions to make may send them to Mr. Rosenberg, Chairman of the committee, at 346 Broadway. The necessity for establishing new rules is due to the new Municipal Courts act just signed by Governor Whitman, which increases the jurisdiction of the courts, changes the manner of issuing summonses, alters the jury system, and creates a new part for arbitration and conciliation.

Correct Dress for Men
Lot 3581 Size 37 Price SPECIAL $20
Lot 1574 Size 42 Price SPECIAL $25
These stamps on scores of suit and overcoat price tickets are the George G. Benjamin methods of increasing sales, by the force of "more value and higher quality."
Investigate if you are economically inclined.
George G. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

ASKS QUICK REPAIR OF NOISY SPLIT RAIL

Hayward Sends Sharp Demand to Maher After Personal Inspection.

HOTEL GUESTS COMPLAINED

Commissioner Will Not Tolerate Bouncing of Heavy Cars for Weeks Over Broken Tracks.

Commissioner William Hayward put in force yesterday some of the vigorous tactics which he had advocated as the duty of a Public Service Commissioner in dealing with citizens' informal complaints, when he was counsel for the Legislative Investigating Committee. Complaints were received on Monday of the noise caused in Broadway, near Eighty-fifth Street by a broken street car rail which pounded every time a car passed over it. The Commissioner, notwithstanding an injured ankle, went himself to inspect it on Tuesday afternoon, and yesterday wrote a letter about it to Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

In this letter it was stated that one complaint had come from the proprietors of Bretton Hall, who said the rail had been broken for the last three or four months, and had caused considerable annoyance to guests in rooms on the Broadway side of the house. A similar complaint was received from the manager of Euclid Hall, the apartment house on the west side of Broadway, near Bretton Hall.

Then the guests of the hotel on April 9 addressed a joint complaint to the Department of Health on the ground that the noise of the cars kept them from sleeping, and this was delivered to the Public Service Commission last Monday. It was this which sent Commissioner Hayward on his inspection trip, and on his return he wrote to Mr. Maher, saying in part:

It seemed almost incredible that a condition such as described could have been allowed to exist, and I went up there last night to find out about it, and stopped and looked and listened. The condition is quite as bad as the complaints made it out. A section six or eight inches in length is broken out of rail. The four wheels of the cars as they successively slash into the track, make a very loud clanking noise, besides shaking up the passengers and causing vibration in adjacent buildings.

One of the complainants stated to me that the break had been there for two or three months, which statement appeared to be true as evidenced by the present condition of the rail, the broken end at the far side of the gap being flattened and pounded into the pavement.

I am informed that between 400 and 500 cars are operated during every twenty-four hours northbound over that track. As four wheels of each car must necessarily strike into the broken rail, it follows that the people in the neighborhood are tortured during every twenty-four hours by not fewer than 1,600 to 2,000 distinct shocks. Motormen and conductors on these cars have listened to this noise and experienced the annoyance nearly a thousand times every day.

If this condition was never reported, your organization is inefficient and has failed miserably. If it has been reported, you and your subordinates have grossly neglected your plain duty to your stockholders, your passengers and the public.

No decent, self-respecting citizen in any community would use his private property needlessly so to the annoyance, the disturbance and the harassment of his neighbors and fellow townspeople, to say nothing of the injury to the property itself. There may be economies in bouncing heavy cars week in and week out for months over a track with a section broken out of it, but it is a practice which will not be tolerated in this town if I can help it, and if this Public Service Commission law is good for anything.

I shall appreciate it if in this instance you find it unnecessary to use any of the time honored excuses for evading or delaying repairs, such as "new parts have been ordered for these repairs, and will be installed as soon as received," or "as soon as the frost is out of the ground we will undertake to make the repairs," or "track repairers are now working within a few blocks of this point, and will undoubtedly be able to make these repairs in a few weeks."

It seems to me that there is no use in starting the customary series of inspections, first by your inspector, then by our inspectors, and then by a joint inspection. I sincerely hope you will take my word for it this time that you need track repairers and not inspectors on this job.

If permanent repairs cannot speedily be made, you should make temporary repairs. An emergency exists, and it is no less an emergency because three months old. Doubtless some of the people in that neighborhood have to work in the daytime and would like to sleep at night.

"It has been difficult for me to suppress my indignation in this case, and I hope it will not be necessary for me to ask my associates on the commission to join with me in making this a formal case," is the way Commissioner Hayward ended his letter.

In speaking of the excuses, which he expected the company to bring forward, Commissioner Hayward was referring to a similar broken rail case on the Third Avenue line. At the legislative investigation the correspondence in the case, which lasted several months, was put in evidence, and the excuses are taken from that.

PROUD HE WAS A NEWSBOY.

W. B. Joyce Now Aids Campaign for Building Fund.

William B. Joyce, President of the National Surety Company, at 115 Broadway, sold newspapers in Grand Rapids, Mich., thirty-seven years ago, and he is proud of it.

"I used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning," he said yesterday, "and shout myself hoarse before breakfast, hawking the old Michigan Times and Michigan Democrat through the main thoroughfares. Those papers are dead now, but old Michiganites will remember them. There weren't any news stands in those days, and it was all up to the newsboys.

"I wouldn't wipe out that experience for thousands of dollars. Quick character reading, the essential principles of salesmanship, power of initiative, and the realization that honesty is the only policy, sum up my own psychological profits from my career as a newsboy."

Mr. Joyce and other members of the Citizens' Committee who have been chosen to make special appeals for the four and five figure subscriptions on behalf of the Newsboys' Club Building Fund will lunch today at 12:30 at the City Lunch Club and discuss details for the coming campaign.

The Women's Committee, of which Miss Anne Rhodes is Chairman, and the women's teams will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Miss Elizabeth Peabody Stewart, 755 Park Avenue.

The captains of the teams of the Business Men's Committee met yesterday noon at the City Lunch Club and received a lesson in subscription getting from Joseph P. Day, Vice Chairman of the General Committee.

FIRE NEAR SCHOOL FOR BLIND

Twelve Acres of Grass and Underbrush Burned Over in the Bronx.

The Catholic Institute for the Blind, which occupies seven acres and houses thirty blind persons near Union Avenue and Featherbed Lane, the Bronx, was endangered by fire which began yesterday in underbrush on the adjoining Montgomery estate and spread to the institute grounds.

The underbrush burned rapidly to within fifty feet of the old mansion used as a school. The smoke entered the open windows where thirty blind boys and girls were at their studies, but they were told that there was no danger.

In the meantime workmen formed a bucket brigade, but when it seemed that the fire was gaining on them an alarm was turned in.

It took the firemen about half an hour to put out the fire. The damage was small, though twelve acres was burned over.

86 IMMIGRANTS DETAINED.

Greeks Held for Observation as Typhus Precaution.

Under the new regulations put in force by the Health Officer, Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, on April 17 to prevent the typhus epidemic spreading to the United States from Europe, eighty-six Greek immigrants were taken from the steamship Themistocles to Hoffman's Island yesterday to be disinfected.

Dr. O'Connell said that the Greeks probably would be detained for four or five days, as some of them had a slight fever when they arrived. They were put into anti-parasitic baths and their clothing was steamed and fumigated with carbolic acid.

The Greek immigrants came from Patras, where there are refugees from Asia Minor. They include several soldiers, who have obtained permission by the Government to leave the country.

The Lenox Pump
This is one of our newest designs in pumps, made with gun metal and patent leather vamps with fawn and gray buck tops. This pump can be worn with or without an ornament.
Good shoes are an economy
Hanan & Son
Eight New York Stores
Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
205 Broadway, near Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

5 REASONS FOR SUPERIORITY
No. 5, UNVARYING QUALITY
The constantly growing reserve stocks (already the largest in Scotland) are a guarantee of the continued excellence of
BLACK & WHITE
Scotch Whisky
One quality the world over.
SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Removal (6) Specials
Anticipating Summer Needs, We Place on Sale Today
7,560 Men's Shirts
Of Pure Silk, Silk Mixtures, Madras, Cheviot—in every conceivable style for Spring and Summer use
At 1/3 to 1/2 Below Regular Prices
Sport Shirts, Business Shirts, Country Club Shirts, Dress Shirts, Dancing Shirts—all of the highest grade finish. Representing every new desirable shirt fabric and many exclusive, smart effects shown for the first time tomorrow.
Shirts 95c — Regularly $1.35 to $1.65
¶ Negligee Shirts with French or laundered cuffs, of the finest mercerized madras in patterns to suit every taste.
¶ Rep Madras Shirts in white or stripes.
¶ Sport Shirts of the best white cheviot in three distinct styles.
3 Shirts for 2.75; 6 shirts for 5.25
Shirts 3.25 — Regularly $4.50 to $5.00
¶ Pure Silk Shirts with newest satin stripes.
¶ New Tinted Silk Shirts—A splendid assortment.
¶ Fancy Novelty Tucked Shirts offering a wide choice in colorings and patterns.
¶ Weighty Tub Silk Shirts with fancy stripes.
3 shirts for 9.50; 6 shirts for 18.75
Shirts 1.45 — Regularly $1.95 to $3.50
¶ Negligee Shirts in the finest silk mixtures—also plain colors—white, cream, sand, in pleated effects.
¶ Satin Striped Mercerized Shirts in the richest silk patterns.
¶ Smart Flannel Shirts in summer weight.
¶ Dancing and Dress Shirts—Finest imported and American made.
3 shirts for 4.00; 6 shirts for 7.75
Shirts 3.95 — Regularly $6.50
¶ Heavy Pure Silk and Crepe de Chine Shirts—An extraordinary array in these much wanted weaves, comprising every new smart combination of color in striped effects, including new conservative patterns. All finished in the finest custom manner, being without doubt the most luxurious of all Summer shirts.
3 shirts for 11.75; 6 shirts for 22.50
Special Offering of
Men's Summer Ties
Excellent Values
Comprising the very newest effects and advance Summer styles in fine neckwear, including smart foulard and crepe in plain shades, dots, neat figures. Oriental designs and attractive allovers.
For this Sale 1.00 each
Very Special 1,000 Pairs
Men's Pure Silk Hose
1/3 less for this sale
Our famous ACCO brand—heavy black silk half hose of absolutely pure thread silk; full fashioned and double where the wear comes.
1.00 Value $1.50 Pair.
3 prs. for 2.85; 6 prs. for 5.50
3,150 Yards
The Finest French Crepes
Formerly $1.00 Yard; 43 inches wide
In an unusual and most desirable weave, remarkably firm in texture and amply heavy for Summer suits—also extremely smart for seashore and country dresses.
25c Per Yard
In an assortment of smart, plain shades, including Tan, Cadet, Sky, Copenhagen, Heliotrope and Tan.
NOTE—The quantity offered at all previous Crepe sales has proven entirely inadequate to supply the demand, resulting in the disappointment of many of our customers who arrived in the afternoon. Early attendance is therefore advised, as positively no mail, telephone or C. O. D. orders can be filled.
A Very Special Glove Sale
The Smartest Styles for Women and Misses
From Our Regular Stock; Usually Sold at Retail $1.25 to $1.50 Pair
2000 Pairs Pure Silk Gloves
16 button. Black or white. Splendid Quality. — For One Day Only 90 Cents — Double finger tips. Paris Point Stitching.
3 prs. at 85c pr.; 6 prs. at 80c pr.
2500 Pairs "Regis" Glace
Our own Exclusive Brand, equal to the finest French. — For One Day Only 95 Cents — 2 clasp in Black, White, and most Fashionable Shades.
3 prs. at 90c pr.; 6 prs. at 85c pr.
"Extra Special" in Silk Petticoats
250 Circular and New Flare Models
Representing Exceptional Values in highest grade quality—Crepe Taffeta, Pompadour, Peau de Cygne Silks and Milanese Jersey in the most delightful assortment of Spring and Summer colorings and the newest foot trimming.
At 5.50 Regularly Sold up to $9.75
House Furnishing Stocks at Removal Prices
Upholstery: Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes — 1/3 To 1/2 Off
Carpets: $100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard. — At 1/3 Off
Oriental Rugs: $50,000.00 Stock; $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs; $100,000.00 Stock; $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs — 1/4 To 1/3 Off
Domestic Rugs: Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets. Special lot valued at $10,000 At 1/3 Off
NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout April, May, June and July. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.
Broadway & 19th Street

APPEAL TO MITCHEL ON BUILDING BILL

City Officials Divided in Opinion at Lockwood-Ellenbogen Hearing.

REAL ESTATE MEN URGE IT

Effect on Tenement House Department Strongest Argument of Those Who Ask Mayor's Veto.

Real estate men, charitable workers, and city officials crowded the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon to overflowing as Mayor Mitchel held a public hearing upon the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill. It was known that in his opinion it affected perilously the Tenement House Department, and that he was likely to veto it unless he could be induced to change his opinion, and he found arrayed for and against the measure most of the men prominent in real estate and municipal circles. He was confronted, too, with a split among the members of the Board of Estimate and as Controller Prendergast and President McAneny asked him to withhold his assent, Borough Presidents Marks and Pounds urged him to give it.

As the Mayor took his seat, he stated that he was fully aware of the condition of the real estate market and the hardship of the present system of building inspection, and he asked the speakers to steer clear of these topics. Then he called upon Controller Prendergast to open the discussion.

The Controller attacked the bill, as it would set up five standards for building inspection, one in each borough, but said the main reason for disapproving the bill was its effect on the Tenement House Department.

A jeer went up from the back of the hall, and the Mayor's gavel fell sharply.

"If we have any of that the room can be cleared, you know," he said, and order was at once restored.

The Controller went on to say that if the measure had not threatened the Tenement House Department the Mayor would have been in a delicate position, as his desire to concentrate the inspection of buildings was understood, but in the present circumstantes his duty to veto the bill was clear.

Marks Wants a Quick Veto.

Borough President Marks, speaking as a citizen, who had put his life savings into Manhattan real estate, was not so sure of that. The bill did not affect the supervision of the Tenement House Department over the occupancy of tenements and it merely put the supervision of their construction in the hands of the officials who looked after the construction of sky-scrapers, he said.

"If you veto the bill, Mr. Mayor," he said in conclusion, "veto it quickly so that the Legislature can take action on your veto."

Mayor Mitchel catechized Mr. Marks as to the effect of the bill on the power to regulate the heights of buildings and said that it only gave the borough officials permission to regulate tenements, but did not require them to do so. Mr. Marks replied by asking the Mayor not to let a technicality stand in the way of his approving the bill.

Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn protested against the charge that the Borough Presidents desired to break down the Tenement House Department as unwarranted and unjust, and then President McAneny opposed the bill on the ground that in trying to free property owners from the expense and annoyance of overinspection it had cut deeply into the power of several departments.

"The bill will have a grave effect on tenement houses, the regulation of which touches so intimately the life of the people, and it will also undo a great deal of the progress we have made in regard to heights of buildings," he said. "I would rather delay until a good system of inspection can be devised than have this measure passed."

City Club in Opposition.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, contended that the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill would cause more inspections and more conflicts instead of less, and that there would be just as many departments as ever concerned with buildings. It was a mistake, he said, to try to separate inspection of construction from inspection of occupancy, and he charged that the bill was so carelessly drawn that it curtailed greatly the disciplinary powers of the Building Superintendent. Moreover, he was sure that it was aimed particularly at the Tenement House Department.

The argument against the bill was carried on by Albert E. Marling and then Otto T. Bannard called attention to the ceaseless vigilance which was required to preserve the ground won in agitation against such evils as the dark rooms and insanitary conditions in tenements.

To his plea Albert de Roode for the Citizens' Union added an intricate legal argument. He contended that the bill would render the city liable for the acts of the building superintendents, that it authorized these superintendents to make contracts for the carrying out of the structural changes they ordered; that these contracts would be a first lien against the property, and that the bill annulled the power of the Fire Commissioner to regulate the handling of explosives of the Health Department to license lodging houses and of the License Commission to license theatres. Thereby, he said, the city would lose a considerable revenue.

Fire Commissioner Adamson also denied that the bill would reduce the number of inspections, as it would be still necessary for the Fire Prevention Bureau to conduct its own inspections.

"Suppose," asked the Mayor, "the Fire Commissioner wanted the installation of a standpipe, and the Building Superintendent held it unnecessary, would there be a head-on collision?"

"The Fire Commissioner could close the building in such a case," was the reply. "The result would be that to be sure there was not to be such a collision the property owner would have to file his plans with both the Fire Commissioner and the Building Superintendent, and that would cause an increase of expense."

Women Against the Bill.

Tenement House Commissioner J. J. Murphy spoke briefly in defense of his department, and others who opposed the bill were Miss Lillian Wald, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, E. H. Outerbridge, for the Chamber of Commerce; William R. Willcox, Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Rosalie Low Whitney of the Women's Municipal League, and Darwin R. James.

The defense of the measure was opened by Robert E. Simon, who repudiated as a wilful misrepresentation the allegation that an attack was intended on the Tenement House Department.

"If you were so willing to work with the Mayor," asked Mayor Mitchel, "why did you not come and see me?"

"We consulted with Henry Bruere, and thought we were consulting with you."

"I have my own opinion when it comes to matters of this sort," replied the Mayor, and went on to say that he did not believe that the Conference Committee of real estate interests had any intention of arriving at a compromise that the Mayor could accept. He recognized that good legislation could be produced without consulting the Mayor, but it was sometimes a good thing to consult him, he said.

Mr. Simon retorted that the adoption of this bill would mean as much for the real estate interests as the raise of freight rates had to the railroads, and he urged that the Tenement House Department was safeguarded by the creation of the Board of Standards and Appeals, to which the Mayor would appoint.

"But the Fire Commissioner," said the Mayor, "has said that an owner would have to file his plans with the Fire Department as well as the Building Superintendent."

"Real estate men," said Mr. Simon, "will take their chance. We have to in dealing with the Health Department."

Admits Measure Isn't Perfect.

The Mayor called on Walter Lindner, another supporter of the bill, to know if his view of this was not correct.

Mr. Lindner replied that perhaps too little protection was given by the bill, but if the Mayor would approve it, it could be amended in the future. He also refused to admit that it dangerously affected their right to regulate the heights of buildings.

A. R. De Berard expressed the approval of the Merchants' Association for the bill, and then Lawrence M. S. McGuire asserted that the officials had not tried to lighten the burden of many inspections.

"That is not true," replied the Mayor.

Stewart Browne suggested that if the Mayor wished to veto the bill he should do so at once, to give the Legislature time to act, but if he was assured of the value of the bill let him have the nerve to act.

"I usually have," remarked his Honor.

Among those who were recorded for the bill were Cyrus C. Miller, Martin W. Littleton, W. B. Greenman, and Professor Charles T. Perry.

The hearing was closed and the Mayor took the matter under consideration.

ARRESTED IN WIFE'S SUIT.

Mrs. Arthur J. Horwitz Says She Has to Wear Stockings with Holes.

Arthur J. Horwitz, a booking agent, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs, on an order signed by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court, and released on $500 bail. His wife, Edith, who is suing him for a separation, made an affidavit saying she feared her husband would leave the jurisdiction of the court unless he was restrained.

In her complaint Mrs. Horwitz says that she was married on Feb. 26, 1914, and that their last home was in the Hotel Adlon in this city. She said her husband began treating her cruelly shortly after their marriage and that finally he sent for his mother to come here from her home in Chicago. She is sure her mother-in-law's presence is due to the desire of her husband to get rid of his marital responsibilities by making his home so unpleasant that his wife would be forced to leave him.

The plaintiff told of many acts of alleged cruelty practiced upon her by her husband, and declared that on the 12 inst. he said to his mother concerning efforts to rid himself of his wife:

"Don't you worry about your little Arthur, mother; he knows the laws of New York and they can't get anything on him."

Mrs. Horwitz said she has had to "wear stockings with holes in them and is still wearing stockings with holes in them." But Mr. Horwitz, according to the plaintiff, indulges himself to the extent of rich apparel, including silk socks.

EARLINGTON HOTEL CLOSES.

Action Due to Influx of Loft Buildings and Trend Uptown.

More than one hundred guests in the Hotel Earlington, at 49 West Twenty-seventh Street, were notified yesterday that they must vacate their rooms by next Monday, as the hotel will close on that day. Built in 1887, the hotel has housed many well-known people, among them Grover Cleveland, who made his headquarters there when in New York; Mrs. Frank Leslie and Kyrle Bellew.

The hotel was built by the sons of General Ferdinand P. Earle to accommodate 300 people and for many years was successful. It was sold to a subsidiary company of the City Investing Company and then to a holding corporation known as the Earlington Realty Corporation, of which Francis M. Jenks is the moving spirit.

At the hotel yesterday it was said that the influx of loft properties in the neighborhood, the general depression, and the business trend uptown had brought about the decision to close.

SUMMER MAN ON FIFTH AVE.

Crowd Stares at Vision in White Shirt and Trousers, and No Hat.

There appeared on Fifth Avenue yesterday when the afternoon parade was at its height a man, somewhere between six and seven feet tall, and dressed as follows:

White silk outing shirt, unbuttoned at the throat.
White flannel trousers.
White leather belt.
White canvas low shoes.

He was bareheaded. In his hand he clutched a brand new Panama and a walking stick, no bigger than an orchestra conductor's baton. There was not a label or sign in the make-up to lure passersby to some dental parlor or millinery shop. He was just a sublimated Summer man—at least that was the conclusion of all who turned to stare and grin. When last seen he was headed downtown past the Public Library at Forty-second Street, seemingly oblivious to the attention he was attracting.

WILL TEST JAMES'S AUTO.

Police to Pass on Car That Killed Sculptor Bitter.

The automobile driven by Edgar K. James which killed Karl Bitter, the sculptor, in front of the Metropolitan Opera House on April 9 will be thoroughly tested by the Police Department to determine whether the brakes were in working order and the speed that the machine might have made. The test will be the first step in District Attorney Perkins's investigation of the accident.

Within a few days the District Attorney will receive a transcript of the testimony before Coroner Hellenstein, which resulted in James's discharge by a Coroner's jury.

PROMISE TO CHECK HIGHWAY ABUSES

City Heads Tell Columbia Students of Plans for Improving Streets.

MARKS'S EYE ON PAVEMENTS

Too Many Cuts Made, He Says—All Ash Carts to be Covered, Fetherston Predicts.

Borough Presidents Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, Douglas Mathewson of the Bronx, Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, and Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston went to Columbia University yesterday afternoon and discussed the planning construction and maintenance of public highways and public works and street cleaning before an audience including many of the prettiest young women students in the university. The audience showed a great deal of interest in highway building and garbage disposal, but the women particularly became enthusiastic when President Marks told them of his fight for free public markets and assured them he wasn't going to let the matter rest.

When he spoke of public markets Mr. Marks struck a responsive chord in the feelings of Columbia folk who live in the neighborhood of Morningside Heights. Many of them had become customers at the free public market at Fort Lee Ferry which recently was closed by the city authorities.

The question of public markets was not up for discussion at yesterday's lecture conference, a series of which has now almost been completed at Columbia under the auspices of the Academy of Political Sciences, with the cooperation of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, the Institute of Arts and Sciences and a Committee of Citizens. Mr. Marks was permitted to talk along this line, however, because the establishment of free markets was mentioned as one of his many good works by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., Vice President of the Academy of Political Sciences, who was Chairman of the meeting.

Lamont Lauds Marks's Work.

"Borough President Marks, by virtue of his office, has a great deal to do with labor," said Mr. Lamont, "and no man is better qualified by experience to handle labor than Mr. Marks. He is broad-minded in seeing the viewpoint of both capital and labor, and has done a great deal for their common good. He has also established free public markets, and if he can do anything to show us how to reduce the high cost of living we will be greatly indebted to him."

"There are at present too many cuts being made in the pavements on account of gas, water and other connections," said President Marks. "In Manhattan there were 28,000 such cuts last year. We are making great efforts to reduce this number. We shall, in future, place signs at the corners of streets about to be paved which will give notice to the property owners to make any sub-surface connections before the paving is placed. We are also for the first time making public through the daily press the names and numbers of streets to be paved and the type of pavement to be used.

Borough President Mathewson said the individual was accustomed to think of public highways as only the open space in front of his own door. He said there were 280,000 acres of land embraced by the city, distributed thus: Manhattan, 14,000; Brooklyn, 31,000; Bronx, 26,000; Queens, 75,000, and Richmond, 26,000. Parks and cemeteries represented 3.8 per cent. of the total acreage. The total acreage devoted to public highways was 33,000, of which 27 per cent. was in Manhattan, 18, Brooklyn; 14, Bronx; 17, Queens, and 7, Richmond. The total area of highways was two and a half times greater than that of parks and cemeteries.

Manhattan's Bad Plan.

The regular rectangular layout of streets as in Manhattan above Fourteenth Street, according to Borough President Mathewson, was not regarded by many engineers as the best method of city planning. He said the layout of adjoining boroughs where the streets have been superimposed on old roads certainly permitted of greater latitude in the construction of "architectural masterpieces."

Commissioner Fetherston was applauded when he said the Street Cleaning Department had covered 500 of its ash carts, and ultimately all would be covered.

President Pounds said that considering the amount of money spent, no city on the face of the earth could show better pavements than Brooklyn. That Borough had 734 miles of permanent pavement, in addition to 114 miles of macadam, whereas the permanent pavement mileage in other boroughs was: Manhattan, 451; Bronx, 182, in addition to 123 miles of macadam; Queens, 204, in addition of 253 miles of macadam, and Richmond, 56.96, in addition to 153 miles of macadam. Furthermore, Mr. Pounds asserted, with apparent pride, Brooklyn was the only borough that had an asphalt plant.

Mr. Pounds told President Marks that Manhattan was a year behind Brooklyn in serving notice on property owners to make their sub-surface connections before pavement was laid.

MRS. PHILBIN'S GEMS FOUND

Conductor Breck Returns Jewels Worth $15,000 and Is Rewarded.

Walter Breck, a conductor on the Long Island Railroad, found a bag yesterday on his train after it had left Garden City for Hempstead. When Breck looked inside of it he was surprised by the sight of a mass of jewelry. He stowed the bag carefully away to take into the Lost and Found Department when the train had completed its return trip to New York.

Meanwhile Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, who had lost the jewels, was stirring things up in Garden City. She had left her town house at 63 West Fifty-second Street and had taken the 2 o'clock train to Garden City, where she was going to a hotel, and she had with her a necklace and other jewels amounting in value to $15,000. She had gone to her room in the hotel before she discovered that the bag was missing, and the hotel detectives were set to work immediately. Thinking it over, Mrs. Philbin remembered that she had not had the bag when she left the train. So she hurried back to the Garden City station and arrived just as Breck's train stopped on its return trip from Hempstead. Mrs. Philbin got into communication with the conductor and gave a letter-perfect description of the contents of the bag. She returned to the hotel with her jewels while Breck went on his way to New York with Mrs. Philbin's thanks and $50.

Toscanini to Go to Italy for Rest.

Arturo Toscanini, musical conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has had to relinquish the final performances through illness, will sail for Genoa on the Royal Italian Mail steamship Duca degli Abruzzi on next Saturday. He will take a complete rest during the Summer at his home in Italy.

BOY OF 9 ACCUSED OF KILLING CHUM

George Everitt Starts for Hospital with Body of Companion in a Wheelbarrow.

HIS STORIES DON'T AGREE

Lad Finally Asserts Michael Quant, 8, Shot Himself Playing with a Pistol in Relator's Attic.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 21.—Mrs. Samuel J. Ross of 300 Knickerbocker Avenue was returning from a shopping trip this afternoon when she saw nine-year-old George Everitt, son of George H. Everitt, a neighbor, of 439 Knickerbocker Avenue, trudging toward her pushing a wheelbarrow along the sidewalk. As the boy came abreast of her Mrs. Ross saw that another boy lay face down in the wheelbarrow and she stopped George to ask him what was the matter.

The small boy said that Michael Quant, an eight-year-old playmate, who lived at 306 Buffalo Avenue, had been struck by an automobile and he was carrying him to St. Joseph's Hospital. Mrs. Ross looked at the boy in the wheelbarrow and saw there was a bullet wound over his right eye and apparently he was dead. Greatly excited, she called an ambulance, and Dr. Swan from St. Joseph's Hospital said the Quant boy had probably been killed instantly by a bullet which entered his brain.

Young Everitt had run when Mrs. Ross called the ambulance, and Detective William Lord found the boy in his home. He took the child to Police Headquarters, where young George changed his story and said he and Michael, who were school mates and friends, had been playing in the street after leaving school. He had become hungry and had run home for a piece of bread and butter. On his return he had found young Quant dead in the street.

Captain John Tracey questioned the boy closely, and young George began to add details of his story, telling how the automobile had run down his playmate and how he had tried to get him to the hospital as quickly as possible. Finally he admitted that neither of these stories was true, and said young Michael had died in the attic of the Everitt home. He insisted, however, that he had not shot Michael and had not touched a revolver which they had found in an old satchel.

George said they had gone to his home after school to play. They were in the attic when Michael came on a satchel and asked what was in it. George said he had replied it was none of Michael's business and had started downstairs with his back turned to his companion, when he heard a report of a shot. He returned and found Michael lying on the floor. He said he could not rouse him, and so took the boy over his shoulder, carried him downstairs and got the wheelbarrow, intending to take him to the hospital. He said he had returned to the attic after Mrs. Ross appeared and had put the revolver back in the satchel.

As the youngster talked he grew very sleepy, and he had hardly finished telling about the revolver when he fell asleep in his father's arms. Mr. Everitt was allowed to take the boy home on his promise to have him in court tomorrow morning, for the police have charged him with murder. There are no powder marks on the forehead of the dead boy, and the police contend that marks would have been made had he shot himself.

SEEKS WRIT AGAINST B. R. T.

Service Board Alleges Order for Cars Was Disobeyed.

Henry H. Whitman, representing the Public Service Commission, asked Justice Frederick E. Crane, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the New York Consolidated Railroad Company and the Nassau Electric Railway Company, subsidiaries of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to obey orders issued by the commission relative to the operation of cars on the West End Elevated road.

The petition declared that the commission issued an order on Dec. 26, 1913, requiring the running of five-car trains at a ten-minute headway during the day and that on Nov. 27, 1914, three-car trains were operated. Justice Crane asked the commission to submit a brief and said he would hear testimony later.

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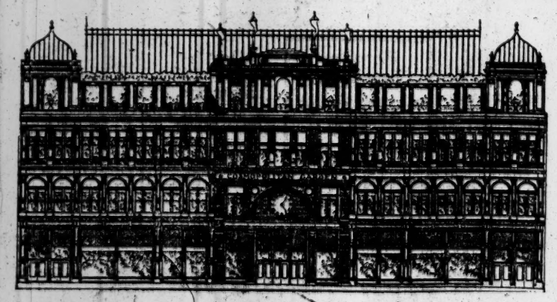

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ORGANIZED RELIEF FOR THE HORSE IN THIS WAR,
THE RUINS OF RETHEL BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES NEAR RHEIMS,
THE GREAT SKODA GUNS OF THE AUSTRIANS,
A CHANGE IN MILITARY MORALE OBSERVED BY THE POLES,
GERMANY'S MODEL WAR HOSPITAL AT HAMBURG,
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WOMEN TALK VOTES TO REAL POLITICIANS

District Leaders and Heads of All Parties Crowd Headquarters for Reception.

A LONG LIST OF SPEAKERS

Judge Ransom Says Country Needs the Female Moral and Emotional Influence.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and other members of the Empire State Campaign Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party were hostesses last night at the party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at a political reception to which prominent members and district leaders of all parties were invited. The men turned out in impressive numbers, Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, and Socialists being present in enthusiastic profusion.

The campaign headquarters were so crowded, in fact, that several of the women were kept busy enforcing the regulations of the Fire Department regarding crowding. As the speaking was on the second floor of the building, which is a converted dwelling, every one tried to get to that floor, and those who could not find room wanted to stand on the stairs. But the women were determined to set a good example by obeying the laws which they want to have a hand in making, so many failed of admittance to the second floor and the stairs were kept clear.

The reception was social in its nature, being held so that the women suffragists and the political leaders might know each other.

"Because," Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, the Chairman, explained, "we expect to meet each other politically many times in the future and each of us ought to know what the others are like."

And there were addresses, too, although it seemed that every one was already in favor of equal suffrage and needed no argument. Algernon Lee, who represented the Socialists, even went so far as to say that arguments for suffrage were never needed nowadays, because, as he put it, "the supply already exceeds the demand." In his speech Mr. Lee said one of the reasons for his advocacy of woman suffrage was his belief, not so much that the world needed women's votes, as that the women, or rather a great majority of them, needed the vote for their own political education.

"It is a fact," Mr. Lee said, "that women now exercise a great influence in politics through their husbands and fathers and sons. And it is also true that this influence is nearly always a reactionary influence. Women are backward in political intelligence because they have been kept out of politics, because many of them have never gone further into the world than their front doors or front yards. Suffrage for women will mean the emancipation of their minds. And that is why I am for woman suffrage. I want to see an intelligent, forward influence substituted for an unintelligent, reactionary influence."

Judge William L. Ransom of the City Court was one of the Progressives who spoke. He gave as his chief reason for favoring woman suffrage the expectation that women would bring into the electorate a moral, emotional influence.

"Even your adversaries," he told the women present, "admit that you are moral and emotional, and we need more morality and emotion at the polls. In my opinion, this should be stressed as a campaign argument in your contest for the right to vote. The men who want to see the world advance need your moral and emotional influence to keep the ground they have won and advance from it.

"Such laws as the workman's compensation law have been largely the result of your influence, and, because you have not the power to make your influence felt in certain quarters, efforts to impair the effectiveness of the workmen's compensation law and other laws are being made from those quarters. The men who have recently jammed through the Legislature the amendment to the workmen's compensation law and the bill permitting women to work in canneries 72 hours a week are gambling, risking their political power, on the chance that the women will be defeated at the polls this Fall.

"These men know that women will not permit their backward steps if they have the vote, so they will oppose equal suffrage. But I believe that women will win the vote this Fall, and if they do, they will bring their moral, emotional influence to bear in such force that the State will be carried forward and not backward."

There were other speakers, a long list of them, Democrats and Republicans being as plentiful as Socialists and Progressives. Among those who accepted invitations to speak, most of whom kept their promises, were Fire Commissioner Adamson, Judge William H. Wadhams, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, Lindon W. Bates, Jr., William Grant Brown, and a number of district leaders.

Every man present got a Woman Suffrage Party enrollment blank, and it was reported that almost every one who came to listen stayed to enroll.

BABY BUFFALO AT ZOO.

Fine Hundred-Pound Calf Born to Black Diamond and Julia.

When Head Keeper William Snyder of the Central Park Zoo counted noses yesterday he found a new arrival, a buffalo calf, born to Julia and Black Diamond, a fine specimen, weighing 100 pounds. It will be named soon.

Black Diamond, the sire of the calf, is 19 years old, and was born in captivity. He is said to have the finest head of any known buffalo and has served as a model for many sculptors and painters.

GREEN IN FARLEY'S PLACE.

Whitman Names ex-Senator as Excise Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Governor Whitman sent to the Senate today the nomination of ex-State Senator George E. Green of Binghamton to be Excise Commissioner. A motion for his immediate confirmation on the ground that he once had been a member of the Senate came from the Tammany side of the house the moment the Governor's message had been read. The only speeches made in support of the motion were by Democrats. The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. Green will take charge of the excise department on October 1. W. W. Farley, the present Democratic Commissioner, has offered his resignation to the Governor to take effect on that date. He comes from Binghamton too, and while Tammany Hall was in control of the Democratic State organization was Tammany's chief lieutenant in the southern tier counties.

Ex-Senator Green several years ago was as conspicuous as a Republican leader in that territory as Mr. Farley is in the Democratic organization.

The appointment will mark Mr. Green's return to public life after years of comparative eclipse. In a statement dealing with the nomination Mr. Green, Governor Whitman said he had received hundreds of letters recommending him for the office, and he made public a long list of names of men who had indorsed him, beginning with Thomas Wheeler, the Old Guard Republican leader of Oneida County.

AMENDS FIREARMS LAW.

Bill Softening Sullivan Statute Goes to Governor.

ALBANY, April 21.—Amendments to the Joseph bill, which would permit a householder or a merchant legally to keep firearms in his home or place of business without obtaining a license, were stricken from the bill by the Assembly today. With the amendments eliminated, the bill passed the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor.

The bill amends the Sullivan law against the carrying of concealed weapons by providing that violation by first offenders who never have been convicted of any crime shall be deemed a misdemeanor instead of a felony.

FAVORS BRONX PARK PLAN.

Senate Passes Bill Urged in Emergency Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Under an emergency message from Gov. Whitman the Senate today passed the Hoff bill, which permits the taking of a slice of Bronx Park in connection with subway projects.

The measure has the support of the Public Service Commission, and it was learned today that W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, had withdrawn his objection under an agreement with the Public Service Commission which would prevent the Interborough from making a storage yard for cars on the property in question.

Advertising Bill Passes.

ALBANY, April 21.—The vote by which the Mills bill, to strengthen the laws against fraudulent advertising, failed of passage earlier in the week, was reconsidered by the Assembly today and the measure passed, 92 to 28. It now goes to the Governor.

ALDERMANIC BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY

Gives Republicans Control of the Board in New York City.

REDUCES THE MEMBERSHIP

Leader Smith Says It Gives Greater Representation to Sections of the City Where Children Are Few.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—The bill to give the Republicans control of the next Aldermanic Board of New York City passed the Assembly today by a vote of 86 to 46.

It was defeated on Monday night, lacking five votes of passage. Today it had ten votes to spare. The re-apportionment plan is the work of the New York County Republican organization.

Assemblyman Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., who introduced the measure, pointed out that at present one Republican uptown district had 26,000 voters, while an east side Democratic district had 5,000 voters. Under Mr. Stoddard's bill this uptown district would elect two Alderman or one for every 12,000 voters, while two of the downtown districts would be consolidated and elect one Alderman.

The measure also reduces the number of Aldermen from 73 to 61, and Mr. Stoddard predicts that in case it becomes law it will give the Republicans 33 or 35 members at the election this Fall and throw the control of the board to the Republican Party for the first time in the history of the city.

Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith attacked the measure on the ground that it provided for Aldermanic representation by registration rather than by citizen population.

"It gives more representation to Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue, where there are no children, and it cuts the representation of the people who raise the citizens of the future," he said. "The people in my part of the city raise from six to ten children to a family—more than in a whole block on Fifth Avenue. Those children should be represented, and I will fight for that principle. A man, his wife, and six children—they now count for eight. Under this bill they count for one, and are of no more importance than the club bachelor. My people are just as good as the Fifth Avenue people, and the smallest east side tot has as much right to representation in the Board of Aldermen as the clubman."

Assemblyman John Kerrigan also opposed the bill, saying: "You are only trying to cut the tail off the Tiger."

"This bill does favor the Republicans," replied Mr. Stoddard, "but fairly so. We haven't a square chance now and this gives it to us. It gives us what we are entitled to in New York City. It's just, that's all."

Mr. Smith was especially bitter over "Sam's district." He referred to Samuel Koenig's Republican district on the east side, which under Mr. Stoddard's plan will have 8,000 voters, while the district in which Mr. Smith lives has 12,000.

"That's a square deal, all right, isn't it?" he said. "Sam's foolish—foolish like a fox."

FOR FAIR INSURANCE LAWS.

Legislatures Have Ruined 150 Companies, Says R. M. Bissell.

Richard M. Bissell, President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, said at the dinner of the Insurance Society of New York at the Hotel Astor last night that insurance companies should begin campaigns to induce Legislatures to permit their business to be conducted under more generous conditions. He said that in the last twenty-five years 165 new firms had started in the fire insurance business and that only fifteen of these had survived.

The average profit earned by insurance companies today, he said, was 2½ per cent. annually, while their expenses were continually increasing and the rates lowering.

Other speakers were Burton Mansfield, Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut; State Superintendent of Insurance Frank Hasbrouck of New York, and Chief J. O. Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of this city.

Mr. Hammitt predicted that, unless remedial measures were taken, there would be a conflagration in the next ten years which would wipe out a large area of this city. Many of the so-called fireproof buildings, he said, were filled with highly inflammable materials, and in case of a breakdown of the fire-fighting system, such as occurred in the blizzard of last year, a big fire, he said, would be very likely to get away and cause disaster.

He urged that the city should have a better system of fire alarms, and that areas of great fire danger should be protected more thoroughly by sprinklers, fire-walls and other safeguards. A conflagration such as he pictured, he said, would be bound to result in a great financial panic. He said he was planning a campaign for better fire prevention, which he hoped would eliminate the danger of such a calamity.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRUCK.

Police Hunt Chauffeur Who Fled After Speeding in Street.

A woman started across West Broadway at Bleecker Street, at 7:20 o'clock last evening just as an automobile truck belonging to Rubenstein & London, dealers in butter and eggs at 314 Greenwich Street, came along at a pace which Policeman Powers of the Macdougal-Street Station afterward estimated at fifty miles an hour. The woman saw its approach too late. She faltered and the racing truck struck her.

The lower part of the truck caught her and she was dragged along for forty feet before the chauffeur halted the vehicle. A crowd gathered round, and the frightened driver vaulted from his seat and fled.

When Dr. Reid came from St. Vincent's Hospital the woman was dead. A silver watch had been driven through her corsets and into her body by the shock of the blow when the truck struck her. Her pocketbook was gone and the statue was missing from a Tiffany ring she wore.

Powers learned from persons who had seen the accident that the woman had carried a purse and that there had been a stone which flashed on her finger. Apparently some pickpocket had robbed the body after the accident.

The woman was about 35 years old and of dark complexion. She wore a black suit, patent leather shoes, and a blue straw hat with a label bearing the name and address, "D. Alice Andrew, 150 West Houston Street." The police hope to identify her by the hat today, believing the name to be that of a milliner. A general alarm was sent out for the chauffeur.

JERSEY ELECTION OCT. 19.

To Vote on Woman Suffrage and Other Constitutional Amendments.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—The special election on the woman suffrage and other proposed amendments to the Constitution will be held Oct. 19, Governor Fielder having tonight signed the bill which was introduced in the closing hour of the Legislature yesterday by Senator Read of Camden County.

The Governor also signed the measure prohibiting United States Senators from holding office in the State Government, the bill eliminating the requirement that samples must be taken of potable waters at least four times a year, and the bill authorizing codification of the road laws.

Senator Allen's bill, increasing from 400 to 500 the number of voters in election districts in the smaller counties, was vetoed, as was the measure creating the position of Postmaster to the Assembly. The Governor said the only reason for the latter bill was to give somebody a railroad pass.

STATE MUST GET $25,000,000 IN TAXES

Continued from Page 1.

bill abolishing the reduction provided for in the present law when motor car licenses are paid for four years in advance.

A bill passed in the Senate today is aimed to reach the joint bank accounts of husband and wife or brother and sister which escape the inheritance tax. Under the bill all amounts held in such joint accounts exceeding $5,000 would be taxed when one of the joint owners dies and the amount becomes part of the estate.

Election Law Amendments.

Amendments to the election law are provided for in a bill which was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Walters of Syracuse. The bill has the support of Gov. Whitman, and is indorsed by the Citizens' Union, the City Club, the Honest Ballot Association, and the New York County Republican Committee. The changes affect New York City mainly.

The bill provides for a week of registration, the fourth prior to election being selected. During the five first days of the week, the registration places will remain open from 5:30 until 10:30 in the evening. On Saturday the registration places will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night. The bill permits the use of public school buildings for registration and voting places, with the consent of the Board of Estimate.

The bill also makes the election district the unit in primary elections and provides for joint primaries of all parties in one polling place under the auspices of a bi-partisan board of Primary Inspectors. Another provision compels the police department to take charge of primary returns just as election returns ar chandled now. About $210,000 in patronage in the office of the State Board of Elections—cut from a three-headed to a single-headed board—is eliminated by the bill.

Senator Walters announced tonight that the plan to submit to a referendum that question of whether the State Convention should be restored as a means of making nominations had been abandoned definitely because of Governor Whitman's opposition.

DANA WILL CONTEST FAILS.

Publisher's $1,000,000 Estate Goes to Son of Adopted Daughter.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 21.—Surrogate William G. Nicoll today entered a decree readmitting to probate the will and codicil of William B. Dana, publisher of a financial newspaper in Manhattan, who had a Summer residence at Mastic, L. I., but had his permanent home in Englewood, N. J.

Dana died in 1910, leaving the bulk of his estate, valued at about $1,000,000, to Ethel Dana Shepherd, an adopted daughter now dead, and her son, William Shepherd Dana, who was also adopted by the publisher.

The will was probated on Nov. 28, 1910. A year ago Kathryn Floyd Dana Jurgenson of Tacoma, Washington, filed objections to the probate and asked to have it set aside. Being a minor, 14 years of age, a special guardian was appointed for her. She claimed to be the daughter of John K. Dana, deceased, an adopted son of William B. Dana. She claimed that she was not served with a notice of the proposed probate. On Oct. 20 last Surrogate Nicoll refused to set aside the will and codicil, but decided to reopen the probate to give Miss Jurgenson opportunity to file objections.

The subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil, Winthrop Dwight of Manhattan, William C. Kronmeyer of West Hoboken, N. J., and Dr. Melville Skidmore of Centre Moriches, L. I., testified that Dana was competent to make his will and was not under restraint at the time of its execution.

WILL OF HOPKINSON SMITH.

Entire Estate Is Left to Widow—Value Not Stated.

The will of F. Hopkinson Smith, the author, disposing of an estate in excess of $5,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The widow, Mrs. Josephine V. D. Smith, of 150 East Thirty-fourth Street, receives the entire property, details of which are lacking in the instrument.

The will was dated Feb. 1, 1881, and named Horace Russell of New York City and Thomas S. Moore of Brooklyn as executors, but both are dead. A codicil, dated June 6, 1911, substitutes George Crawford Clark, of 1,027 Fifth Avenue and David Thomas Moore of Westbury, L. I., as executors.

War need not keep you from taking your regular Carlsbad treatment. Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Salts, famous for Diabetes, Uric Acid and Rheumatic Conditions, can be procured at your druggist. Beware of imitations.
Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

We Study Properties

Our long and varied real estate management and renting experience enables us to understand the needs of various classes of tenants and how to appeal to them. Our experience and our ideas are at your service.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

Actual 35¢ Quality Gillies Broken Coffee 25¢ Lb.
Fresh Off the Roaster
Saving You Retailer's Profit

Why not enjoy this double advantage in buying your Coffee direct from the wholesaler? Save money and get better Coffee. Instead of paying 35c a pound and getting a Coffee that may have been in stock for weeks, you pay only 25c a pound and get Gillies Broken Coffee, fresh off the roaster, while it is at its best. Gillies Broken Coffee has a definite fixed standard of quality—always the same.

We call it "broken" because it is made of the smaller and broken beans of several of our choicest coffees. Bean or ground as desired.

Guaranteed to satisfy you or you get your money back.

Free Delivery—In Greater New York and within 25 miles, we deliver (free) 5 lbs. of Coffee C. O. D. Within 300 miles, 10 lbs. C. O. D., or 5 lbs., cash with order. Beyond 300 miles, 10 lbs., cash with order.

Gillies Coffee Co. 233-235 Washington St., New York.
Bet. Park Pl. & Barclay St.
Established 75 Years.

Interesting Booklet, "The Story of Coffee," Free on Request.

Phone 3471 Cortlandt

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

In Chicago
IT'S
The Herald

that is making all the advertising gains, in the face of big advertising losses by the other morning newspapers.

It's the Herald that is making big gains in circulation because it is getting to the hearts of the people as well as getting at the heart of the news.

It's the Herald that is first in progressive, constructive news and editorial policies that are giving it leadership among the

Three Million People In Chicago and Suburbs Sought by Advertisers

as consumers of all the commodities that enter into complete modern life.

In 11 Months the Herald Gains 4219.24 Columns

These are the 11 months following the purchase of the Record-Herald and the Inter Ocean by James Keeley and the institution of THE HERALD as an independent newspaper. During these same 11 months

The Two Other Chicago Morning Papers Lose 1741.97 Cols.

National Advertisers seeking results from the Great Central Market will do well to watch the Herald, get their ads into the Herald and grow with the Herald.

CHICAGO HERALD
Easy to Read and Worth Reading

NOTE: The above figures are from the Statistical Department of the Chicago Daily News.

43 ALLEGED QUACKS CAUGHT IN 24 RAIDS

Continued from Page 1.

so as to come just within the amount of money the victim was known to possess.

One of the prisoners was Henry J. Schireson, who was arrested in a luxuriously furnished suite he recently opened at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. He waived examination and from a roll of hundred-dollar bills peeled off $1,500 as cash bail. Among his office assistants were Joseph Rothman of 212 Second Avenue, who was held in $1,000 bail; Dr. G. C. Brown, 76 years old, $1,000, and Miss Rose Roberts, 22 years old, who wept as she confessed that she had acted for several years as office manager and cashier.

Girl Prisoner Gets Bail.

The bail for Miss Roberts was fixed at first at $1,000, but Julian V. Carraba, an attorney who appeared for Schireson and his assistants, pleaded that she was a mere clerk, and asked that she be allowed to go on her own recognizance. Chief Magistrate McAdoo questioned her about her connection with the business. She said she had come from Pittsburgh, and was a distant relative of Schireson's wife.

"The doctor will put up $500 bail for you, won't he?" said Mr. McAdoo, looking at Schireson.

"Yes, indeed he will," the girl flashed back, and bail was fixed at that sum.

George W. Whiteside, an attorney at 37 William Street, who represented the County Medical Society, outlined the case against Schireson and his assistants. He said tha eight months ago a widow appeared at the offices of the State Labor Commission, who had paid Schireson $200 to cure her husband, who was suffering from tuberclusosis in its last stages. A week after the fee was paid the husband died, before he had had time to receive any of the promised course of trtatment. The widow then asked for part of the money back and it was refused.

Mrs. Marian K. Clark, chief investigator of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration, called Schireson before her and forced him to return not only the $200, but the money paid in by every patient then undergoing treatment. Schireson, Mr. Whiteside informed the court, agreed to go out of business at offices he then conducted in West Thirty-sixth Street. He kept his promise, but two months later Mrs. Clark found him established in new offices at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

The name under which the offices were operated did not indicate that Schireson had any connection with the establishment. On the concern's book, Mrs. Clark reported, her investigators found more than 14,000 names of patients, while there appeared to be a profit on the ledgers of more than $500,000 from the transactions of the last two years. Mr. Whiteside insisted that Schireson was the largest operator of his class in the United States, if not in the world.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo, as he adjourned court for the day, said:

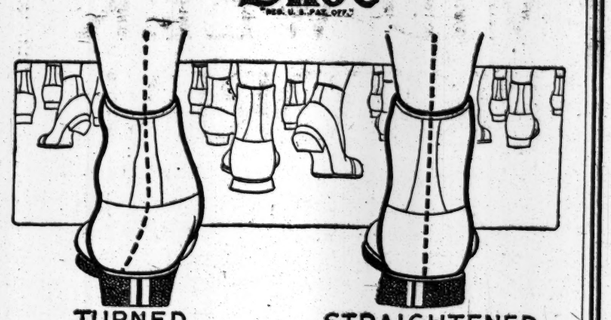
"The possible tragic consequences of the conduct of the defendants makes their acts such that they cannot be condemned too strongly. These men have opened up possibilities affecting not only the living, but children yet unborn. The work of these men must be checked or it will lead to dreadful consequences, both to individuals and to the community."

Circulars to be Produced.

All of the prisoners except Schireson and his assistants were held in bail ranging from $500 to $1,500 for further examination on April 28 and 29. It was announced that at that time circulars would be produced in which the alleged quack practitioners used the portraits of distinguished civil war Generals and members of Congress to advertise their business, the accused men pretending that the Generals and Congressmen were themselves. They advertised liberally in the newspapers published in foreign languages and in circulars distributed among newly arrived immigrants, it was stated.

Among those arrested were Dr. J. Colby Brown, Victor Brod, and Isidor Hyman, all of 60 West Thirty-sixth Street; William Dubbin, Andrew M. Ewing, Abraham Cooperman, and Louis Price, all of whom were employed in the museum of Dr. Leonard Landes at 8 Second Avenue; Otto C. Bubeck, Thomas L. Ward, Smiley Blackwood, and Max Brammer of the Ward museum of the Sixth Avenue; Dr. Louis Metz and Dr. Saberio Noto, who conducted a mail order business, which sold cures without seeing its patients at 316 Second Avenue; Dr. James Flippin, George Moscow, and Milton Sampson of Byron's museum at 208 West Forty-second Street; Efthimios Efthimion, a druggist at Second Avenue and Eighth Street; Adolph Slaughter, Charles I. Noack, James Von Speigel, and Frank Thompson Brough of Hannon's museum.

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



"Turned" ankles, a shuffling gait, an inclination on the part of children to walk on their heels, are sure signs of arch weakness.

The Coward Arch Support Shoe immediately straightens turned ankles, gives a well set arch, a springy step and confident walk. This shoe protects, controls and strengthens the foot-structure, without interference with free play of the muscles.

JAMES S. COWARD, 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | SOLD NOWHERE ELSE | Send for Catalogue

More Dry Goods advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

IN March, 1915, The New York Times published 183,049 lines of Dry Goods advertising—a greater volume than any other New York morning newspaper.

The record:

	Agate Lines
Times	183,049
World	165,763
American	178,192
Herald	122,845
Sun	60,027
Tribune	36,838
Press	30,511

Total advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in March, 802,074 lines.

NATIONAL SERVICE
THE "Sperry" SYSTEM

RECOGNIZES
"In Union There Is Strength"
The S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMP
AND
The Hamilton COUPON
are united and exchangeable—the Coupon marked "1" exchanges for 2 S. H. Green Stamps and so on.
SERVICE MEANS REDEMPTION
REDEMPTION MEANS COLLECTORS
We Have Millions of Collectors—
Many Times That of Any Other Company Issuing Profit-Sharing Stamps or Coupons.
THE SPERRY & HUTCHINSON CO.
THE HAMILTON CORPORATION
2 W. 45th St., New York City GEO. B. CALDWELL, Pres.
BRANCHES EVERYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES

PHILLIES SWEEP SERIES WITH GIANTS—YANKEES WIN, OPEN SEASON AT HOME TODAY

FIFTH CONSECUTIVE DEFEAT FOR GIANTS

Chalmers, Turned Adrift by New York Tuesday, Pitches Phillies to Victory.

When it comes to philanthropy, Manager John McGraw and one of his pitchers, "Pol" Perritt, can give away more than the Rockefeller Foundation. The Giants manager on Tuesday gave Pitcher George Chalmers back to the Phillies for nothing, mind you, and Chalmers turned right around and molested the New York team with some fiery pitching, which resulted in a very disturbing 6-to-1 defeat. Perritt's unsolicited charity consisted in thrusting promiscuous bases on balls at the Phils until the bases were jammed like a Bronx express at 6 P. M.

That gives the Phils a clean sweep for the series. Taking four straight from the Giants in their own yard stamps Pat Moran as the greatest product Philadelphia ever sent in this direction. He's not a baseball manager, he's a clairvoyant, that's what he is. George Stallings of the Braves did things which were considered miraculous, but Patrick is doing things which seemed impossible.

The Phils played again yesterday as if the whole outfit was on springs, while the Giants appeared as if they needed a couple of tanks of oxygen to keep up their respiration. There was plenty of work for the Red Cross to do at the Polo Grounds, without going over to Alsace-Lorraine.

Chalmers gave the Giants two hits yesterday, so the names of Fletcher and Burns go on the roll of honor as the boys who exploded the impression, which is becoming prevalent, that the Giants can't hit at all.

On the other hand, as the minister said when the bridegroom placed the wedding ring on the bride's right mitt, Perritt gave away many scattered hits, but he didn't have any more control than a second-hand automobile with a broken steering gear. Perritt pitched six innings, when Red Murray, one of the Giants' big delegation of right fielders, was introduced as a pinch hitter. Red wasn't one at all. Stroud then pitched for a couple of innings and was going great, but he had to retire to permit Chief Meyers to be introduced as a pinch hitter. Chief wasn't one, either when Umpire Lord Byron lustily proclaimed: "Fromme now pitching for the Giants." That was a slight mistake, Fromme was pitching with the Giants, but not for them. He was pitching and very much against them, as he threw the ball away and permitted the Phils to get a couple more runs. After thinking it over, one gets the notion that one has seen Fromme do that before, doesn't you? You said it, Pete.

Error passes this season without one or another of the Phillies making one of those plays which can't be done. Whitted, in centre field, did it yesterday. Fletcher boomed away a long fly to the centre-field fence in the fourth inning which was as healthy a looking home run as you ever saw. As soon as the ball left Fletcher's bat Whitted turned and galloped toward the centre-field fence.

Ask any one who was there and he will tell you that Whitted didn't have a chance on this planet to get it. If the bleachers hadn't been in the way, it seemed as if the ball would go straight on over the Harlem River. Whitted raced along with the ball and the poor ball evidently became discouraged, so it started to fall. The little outfielder pinched it between his index finger and his thumb and let the ball drop. Then he said: "There's another home run that don't get into the averages."

George Burns played a fine game in left field, and if the Phillies had knocked all their smashes out in that direction, the Giants might have had a chance.

The Giants started off rather snappy-like in the first inning. The hopes of the 6,000 folks in the stands picked up. Snodgrass drew a pass and Chalmers tossed Doyle out at first. Lobert lofted a foul fly to Cravath and then Fletcher spanked a single to centre, scoring Snodgrass.

Chalmers, the first batter to face Perritt in the third, ballooned to Robertson, the member of he Giants' right field delegation who drew the winning number to play yesterday. Perritt's generosity then overwhelmed him. He passed Byrne, he gave Bancroft a free ticket and he sent Becker to first deadhead, filling the bases. Perritt pitched ten straight balls without a single strike. Except for the fact that he wore a Giant uniform, you'd think he was a member of the Philadelphia team.

You grasp the situation, don't you? Byrne, Bancroft and Becker all perched on the bases. Suffering cats! look who's up. Well, we'll bite, what's the answer, who's up? None other than old "Wooden Shoes" Cravath.

The first ball that Perritt pitched appealed to Cravath strongly. He whipped it on the konk and it whizzed into left field for a two-bagger, and Byrne and Bancroft scored, Becker going to third. Whitted poled a sacrifice fly to Snodgrass and Becker registered, Cravath going to third.

Niehoff rolled a bouncer straight at Larry Doyle. Oh, see what that little rascal of a ball is doing. It's jumping all around in Larry's hands; it won't be still. Cravath scored before Larry made the ball behave, and there you are.

In the ninth, Killifer walked and Chalmers sacrificed. Byrne bunted, but Fromme picked up the ball and threw it beyond Merkle at first, Killifer scoring and Byrne going to third. He scored on Bancroft's sacrifice fly. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b,ss	4	1	2	1	4
B'croft, ss,3	1	1	1	5	0
Becker, lf,3	1	0	0	1	0
Cravath,rf,3	1	1	1	0	0
Whitted, cf,3	1	0	1	4	0
Niehoff,2b,3	0	0	0	2	1
L'derus,1b,3	0	1	1	11	0
Killifer, c,3	1	0	1	8	0
Chal'rs,p,3	0	0	0	0	2
*Stroud	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	6	5	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snodgrass, cf,3	1	1	0	4	0
Doyle, 2b,3	0	0	0	3	3
Lobert, 3b,4	0	0	0	0	4
Fletch'r,ss,4	0	1	3	5	0
Burns, lf,4	0	0	1	2	0
Merkle, 1b,3	0	0	0	7	0
Rob'son,rf,3	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, c...2	0	0	4	1	0
Perritt, p,1	0	0	0	0	0
*Murray ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Stroud, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
†Meyers ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Fromme,p.0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	1	2	27	10

*Batted for Perritt in sixth inning.
†Batted for Stroud in eighth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Fromme.

Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Cravath. Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Chalmers and Byrne. Sacrifice flies—Whitted, Bancroft. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle (2). Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 6; off Stroud, 1; off Fromme, 1; off Chalmers, 3. Hits—Off Perritt, 4 in six innings; off Stroud, 1 in two innings; off Fromme, 0 in one inning. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Stroud, 1; by Chalmers, 7. Wild pitch—Fromme. Passed ball—Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

Red Sox Pitchers Ineffective.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Bunched hits, bases on balls, and errors gave Washington a 11 to 3 victory today in the last game of the series with Boston. Collins was wild and ineffective in six innings, and Comstock, who relieved him, was no improvement. Milan batted a home run with one on base. Lewis hit one with the bases empty. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shanks, rf,5	2	2	1	0	1
E.Fos'r,3b,4	2	0	0	1	1
Mlan, cf.,5	2	2	0	0	0
Will's, c.3	2	1	6	0	0
Gandil, 1b,2	0	2	13	0	0
Rond'u, lf.4	0	2	2	0	0
M'gan, 2b,3	0	0	2	5	0
M'E'de, ss,3	2	0	3	4	0
Boehl'g, p,2	1	0	0	3	0
Total	31	11	9	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf,1	0	0	0	1	0
Rehg, rf..2	0	0	0	1	0
Wag'r, 2b,2	0	0	0	4	1
M'N'y, 2b,2	1	1	3	2	
Sp'ker, cf,3	1	1	2	1	
Lewis, lf..4	1	2	3	1	
Hob'l, 1b..2	0	0	2	0	
G'ner, 1b..2	0	1	2	2	1
Scott, ss..4	0	1	2	2	
Janv'n, 3b,3	0	0	1	2	
Carr'n, c.2	0	0	0	2	1
Haley, c..2	0	0	0	2	1
Collins, p,2	0	0	0	0	0
*G.Foster..0	0	0	0	0	0
Coms'k, p,1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	24	12

*Batted for Collins in the seventh inning.
Errors—Wagner, Scott, Carrigan, Collins, Comstock.

Washington	0	0	5	4	0	0	2	0	—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Off Collins, 4; off Comstock, 1; off Boehling, 3. Two-base hits—Janvrin, Gandil, Scott. Three-base hits—Gandil, Gainer. Home runs—Lewis, Milan. Hits—Off Collins, 6 in six innings; off Comstock, 3 in two innings. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Stolen base—E. Foster, Milan. McBride. Double play—Scott, Wagner, and Hoblitzel; McBride, Morgan, and Gandil; McBride and Morgan; McNally and Gainer; Gandil, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Boston, 6; Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Collins, 5; off Comstock, 2; off Boehling, 4. First base on errors—Washington, 4. Boik—Boehling. Struck out—By Collins, 1; by Boehling, 3. Wild pitches—Collins, Boehling. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 4.
Pittsburgh at Chicago—Rain.
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(Called in fifth; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 11; Boston, 3.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Pittsburgh, 5; Kansas City, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	0	1.000
Cincinnati	5	2	.625
Boston	4	3	.571
Chicago	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	2	5	.286
St. Louis	2	6	.250
Brooklyn	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	6	2	.625
Cleveland	5	3	.625
New York	4	3	.571
Washington	4	3	.571
Boston	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	6	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	6	3	.667
Chicago	5	3	.625
Newark	6	4	.600
Kansas City	5	5	.500
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500
Buffalo	4	5	.444
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Baltimore	3	7	.300

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphi at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Newark.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

ZACH WHEAT SAVES GAME FOR DODGERS

Great Catches by Left Fielder Prevent Braves from Overhauling Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—After losing four games in a row to the champions, Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers batted out an 8 to 4 victory today and started for home, for tomorrow's opening on Ebbets Field with the Giants, in a happy frame of mind. For a time today—in the third inning—when the Braves hit Aitchison for three runs, it looked like a repetition of the earlier games in the series, but when it came to the fifth the Superbas landed on Crutcher for two singles and two doubles, thus taking a 5 to 3 lead and maintaining an advantage down to the finish.

Smith, who pitched the last six innings for the visitors, was hit safely only four times, but it was only because of Zach Wheat's wonderful fielding that the Braves did not come through to a winning finish. Boston used four pitchers, Crutcher, Cocreham, James, and Luque in its vain endeavor to get five straight victories before departing for Philadelphia. The Dodgers found the Boston pitchers for thirteen hits, all except one in the first five innings, while the Braves' seven hits were scattered through eight innings.

The Dodgers got a run in the opening inning, and after two were out; a pass to Schultz being followed by Wheat's and Cutshaw's right field singles, Cutshaw stealing, but Zimmerman fouling to Schmidt. The Braves did not break into the score until the third, when three runs counted before any one was out. Moran singled, and came home immediately on Fitzpatrick's double to left. Schultz then stopped Cather's hit, threw wild to first, Fitzpatrick scoring; then Aitchison hit Magee, and a moment later in taking a bunt from Schmidt, threw into left field in an effort to force Cathers at third. That the Dodgers did not tie up the score in the fourth was due to nice work of right fielder Zimmerman and Myers got hits and after McCarty sacrificed, Hummel, batting for Aitchison, was passed. Then O'Mara drove a low liner to right, Moran making a shoe-string catch and whipping the ball to the plate to hold off Zimmerman.

Things broke much better in the fifth, when Brooklyn drove Crutcher from the box, Daubert reaching first on a fumble by Maranville, and then Schultz's single, doubles by Wheat and Zimmerman, and another single by Myers netting four runs and putting the Superbas ahead, 5 to 3, before Pitcher Cocreham was rushed in to stop the attack. In the sixth two more Brooklyn runs were tallied, O'Mara starting with a double and Schultz and Cutshaw producing singles.

The Braves' point in the sixth came easily on Gowdy's triple to right and Moran's single to centre. Cutshaw then retrieving this run on Luque's pass to Cutshaw, a wild pitch and another hit by Zimmerman. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss,5	1	1	0	1	3
D'bert, 3b,4	1	0	1	3	0
Sch'tz, 3b,4	3	2	3	2	
Wheat, lf,5	1	2	5	0	
C'sh'w, 2b,4	1	1	2	4	1
Z'm'n, rf..4	1	3	0	0	
Myers, cf.5	0	3	2	0	
McCy, c..4	0	0	2	1	
A'son, p..0	0	0	0	0	
S. Sm'h, p.2	0	0	0	0	
*Hummel..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..37	8	13	27	17	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf..4	1	2	1	3	0
F'pat'k,2b,3	1	1	2	2	3
Cather, lf.5	1	1	1	1	0
Magee, cf.4	0	1	2	0	
Schm'dt, c.4	0	1	7	1	
Smith, 3b.5	0	1	1	4	
M'ville, ss.4	0	0	2	3	
Gowdy, c..3	1	2	4	2	
Tyler, p..0	0	0	0	0	
C'ham, p..0	0	0	0	0	
James, p..0	0	0	0	0	1
Luque, p..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Whaling..0	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	4	7	27	16	

*Batted for Aichison in fourth inning.
†Batted for Cocreham in sixth inning.
‡Batted for James in eighth inning.

Errors—O'Mara, Schultz, (2,) Aitchison, Maranville, (2.)

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1—8
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Wheat, Zimmerman, Magee, O'Mara. Three-base hits—Cather, Gowdy. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Schultz. Sacrifice hit—McCarty. Double plays—Maranville, Fitzpatrick, and Schmidt; Moran and Gowdy; O'Mara, Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Crutcher, 4; off James, 1; off Luque, 1; off Aitchison, 1; off Smith, 4. Hits—Off Aitchison, 3 in 4⅓ innings; off Smith, 4 in six innings; off Crutcher, 9 in four and one-third innings; off Cocreham, 3 in one and two-thirds innings; off James, none in two innings; off Luque, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Aitchison, (Fitzpatrick, Magee.) Struck out—By Crutcher, 1; by James, 1; by Aitchison, 1. Wild pitches—Cocreham, Luque. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

Leach's Run Beats Cardinals.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Today's game between the Reds and St. Louis was stopped after four and a half innings on account of rain, Cincinnati winning by a score of 1 to 0. Ames was in great form and so was Griner. The Reds' only run was scored in the first inning by Tommy Leach. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf..2	1	2	0	0	
Hersog, ss,2	0	0	0	0	
Killifer,lf..1	0	0	0	0	
Griffith,rf.1	0	0	1	0	
Groh, 3b..2	0	0	0	0	
Olson, 2b..1	0	0	3	2	
M'witz, 1b.1	0	0	7	0	
Clarke, c..1	0	0	4	1	
Ames, p...1	0	0	0	0	
Total...12	1	2	15	7	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, 2b..2	0	0	1	3	
Bescher,rf.2	0	0	0	0	
Long, cf...2	0	0	1	0	
Miller, 1b..2	0	0	6	0	
Wilson, rf.2	0	1	1	0	
Beck, 3b..2	0	0	2	3	
D'inger,ss.2	0	0	0	2	
Snyder, c..2	0	1	2	2	
Griner, p..1	0	0	0	0	
Total...17	0	3	12	7	

Game called on account of rain.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Snyder. Stolen bases—Leach, (2,) Wilson. Earned runs—Off Griner, 1. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Griner, 1. Struck out—By Griner, 1; by Ames, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes.

Indians Get Catcher Tyler.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 21. — The Rochester International League Club announced today that the Newark club of the same league has assumed the provisions of the contract of Catcher Fred Tyler, who came here from the Boston Nationals on an optional agreement. Catcher William L. McAllister was unconditionally released.

UNION BEATS INFANTRY.

Heavy Batting in Interclub Baseball League Midweek Game.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Racquet and Tennis	12	2	.867
University	9	4	.692
Knickerbocker	6	8	.429
Union	6	8	.429
Calumet	4	8	.333
Twelfth Infantry	4	11	.267

Although the championship of the Interclub Baseball League was decided in favor of the Racquet and Tennis Club last Saturday there is a deal of interest in the remaining games on the schedule. The Unions and Twelfth Infantry engaged in an old-fashioned slugging match yesterday at the club grounds, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, when the former won by the score of 17 to 13 and again tied the Knickerbocker Club for third place.

The fourth inning proved a big run-getter for both teams. The military piled up five tallies and led at the end of their half of the inning 9 to 3. Taylor, who was pitching for the infantrymen, weakened, and after six runs had been scored and with the bases full he was taken out and McCoy was substituted. The change did not affect the run-getting, as the Unions added nine runs to their total before the inning closed. They supplemented this score with four more runs in the next and placed the result beyond any question.

Washington walked four times out of seven turns at the bat, while several of the other players secured more bases on balls than hits, although the latter were plentiful enough. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Twelfth Infantry.	2	2	0	3	1	1	2	—13	18	5	
Union	2	1	0	9	4	1	.	—17	13	2	

Umpire—Arthur Barnwell, Englewood Field Club.

Union Club—Washington, third base; Hinckley, first base; Watson, catcher; Benjamin, shortstop; Leavitt, pitcher; Gibbons, second base; Smith, second base.

Twelfth Infantry—Taylor, pitcher and first base; Brown, third base; Janes, shortstop; Daucher, catcher; Chadbourne, second base; Dean, second base; Foster, first base; McCoy, first base and pitcher.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn's Rally at Newark Falls Short of Victory.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—Lee Magee made a strenuous effort to win today's game by using fifteen men to batter down the stiff opposition put up by the Newark "Peps," but his team was beaten, 5 to 3. A ninth inning rally netted two runs, but it flickered out before the Brooklyn boys could tie it up. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Camp'l, cf.5	0	1	2	1	0
M'K'e, 3b.3	1	1	4	1	
Scha'r, rf.3	1	0	0	1	
Lap'te, 2b.4	1	2	3	6	
Hunn, 1b.4	0	1	9	1	
Esm'd, ss.4	1	0	2	3	
Scheer, lf.3	0	1	2	0	
Rar'n, c..3	0	0	4	0	
Wh'se, p.3	0	0	0	2	
Total.32	5	8	27	17	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf.4	0	2	2	0	
Magee, 2b.4	0	1	3	0	
Kauff, cf.4	2	3	3	0	
Evans, rf.3	1	0	0	0	
Cooper, 1b.3	0	2	8	0	
Holt, 3b..4	0	1	0	1	
Reed, ss..3	0	0	1	3	
Land, c...3	0	0	1	0	
Watson, c.1	0	0	1	0	
Seaton, p..2	0	0	1	5	
Marion, p.0	0	0	0	0	
*Griggs ..0	0	0	0	0	
†Howard..0	0	0	0	0	
‡Myers ...0	0	0	0	0	
§Lafitte...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	3	9	24	10	

*Batted for Cooper in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Griggs in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Reed in ninth inning.
§Batted for Marion in the ninth inning.
Errors—Land, (2,) Campbell, Esmond, Rariden.

Newark	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Anderson, Cooper. Three-base hit—Laporte. Stolen bases—Kauff, Campbell, Cooper, Anderson, McKechnie, Magee. Double play—McKechnie, Laporte and Huhn. Hits—Off Seaton, 7 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Seaton, 3; by Marion, 1; by Whitehouse, 1. Bases on balls—Off Seaton, 6; off Marion, 2; off Whitehouse, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Whitehouse, (Evans.) Left on bases—Newark, 10; Brooklyn, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe.

Buffalo Wins in "Lucky Seventh."

BUFFALO, April 21.—A batting rally and sharp work on the bases in the seventh inning won today's game from Baltimore, 5 to 4. Quinn started Buffalo's half of the seventh by walking two men. Three singles brought in three runs, and Hal Chase, who was on third base, scored the fourth tally when Hofman involved the visitors' infield in a run-down between second and third bases. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0—4	9	1
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 x—5	9	1

Batteries—Quinn, A. D. Owens; Krapp, Allen and Blair.

Cullop Blows Up in Ninth.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—Pittsburgh defeated Kansas City here today, 5 to 4, winning the game in the ninth inning when Cullop walked two men and allowed five hits which netted four tallies. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4	9	1
Pittsburgh	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—5	12	3

Batteries—Cullop and Easterly; Allen, Lecair and Berry.

New Players for Newark Indians.

Henry Medicus, one of the owners of the Newark International League club, returned yesterday from Rochester and announced that he had secured two players for his own club—Covington, a first baseman, and Spencer, an outfielder. The pair joined Harry Smith, the Newark manager, and worked out at Wiedemayer's Park, where the Newark team is doing its training.

Indianapolis Loses $250 Claim.

CINCINNATI, April 21. — The National Baseball Commission today denied the claim of the Indianapolis club of the American Association against the Chicago club of the National League for $250, for the amount of the cash bonus which President McGill of the Indianapolis club contended was paid to Player Karl Adams for signing an Indianapolis contract for 1915. The commission held that the claim of the Indianapolis club had not been established against the Chicago club or the player.

FISHER'S PITCHING HUMBLES ATHLETICS

Yankees Score 8-to-0 Shutout Over Former World Champions at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 21.—The Yankees put the finishing touch to their series with the Athletics at Shibe Park today by administering a shut-out. They did enough damage to "Rube" Bressler in two innings to settle all doubt regarding the ultimate result of the game, tallying seven runs on three hits which were nicely placed. Young Harper, who took Bressler's place in the fourth, yielded two hits which gave New York a run in the sixth inning, and the final count was 8 to 0.

The visitors secured only three hits off the Athletics' southpaw, but they managed to squeeze them in at the right time. The Mackmen were practically helpless against the splendid pitching of Ray Fisher, who allowed them only three hits. Only two men reached first base after the third inning. After the third inning Harper gave Fisher a clever battle for box honors, but there never was any chance for the youngster to pitch his team to victory after the disastrous start.

The Athletics made an auspicious start when Murphy opened with a single in the first inning. Oldring sacrificed, but Strunk fanned and Lajoie was tossed out by the pitcher. In the third inning, with one out, Thompson batted for Bressler and singled through Peckinpaugh. Murphy filed out and Oldring hit safely, but the best Strunk could do was to lift an easy fly for Boone. After this, the Athletics went out in almost one two three order.

Bressler looked good in just one inning and then blew up. Pipp started things in the second with a two-bagger to deep centre. Cook walked. Peckinpaugh bunted for a sacrifice, and raced all the way to third when Kopf threw low to McInnis, while Pipp and Cook scored. Boone's sacrifice fly to Strunk scored Peck. Bressler threw out Nunamaker, and Oldring made a fine running catch of Fisher's line drive to left.

Maisel walked in the third and Hartzel sacrificed. Chee was hit by a pitched ball and Pipp drew a pass. With the bases filled, Cook picked out a slow curve and drove the ball to the left-field seats for a two-bagger, while all three runners ambled around the bases to the home plate, and the small crowd groaned aloud. Peck was thrown out by Barry, and Boone doubled to left, scoring Cook.

The Yankees hit Harper rather hard at the start, but kept the ball in the air. "Rube" Oldring distinguished himself by retiring the side in the fourth, and got the first man up in the fifth. One of the catches in the fourth was the feature play of the game, Oldring robbing Boone of a home run by running back to the bleachers wall and grabbing the ball with one hand as it was sailing into the seats.

In the sixth, New York got a run on an infield hit which Lajoie stopped back of second, two outs and a single to left which Kopf played poorly. In the last three innings, Harper pitched fine ball and did not permit a runner to reach first base. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b,4	1	0	0	3	
Hartz'l, lf.3	0	0	1	0	
Chee, cf..3	0	0	2	0	
Pipp, 1b..3	2	2	1	8	
Cook, rf..3	2	1	1	0	
Peck'h, ss.3	2	1	2	3	
Boone, 2b.3	0	1	1	3	
Nuna'r, c.4	0	0	4	1	
Fisher, p.4	0	1	0	1	
Total.30	8	5	27	15	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.4	0	1	3	0	
Old'g, lf..3	0	1	5	0	
Strunk, cf.4	0	0	4	0	
Lajoie, 2b.3	0	0	2	3	
M'In's, 1b.3	0	0	10	2	
Barry, ss.3	0	0	2	3	
Kopf, 3b..2	0	0	0	0	
McAvoy, c.3	0	0	7	1	
Bress'r, p.0	0	0	0	2	
Harper, p.2	0	0	0	3	
*Thomp'n..1	0	1	0	0	
Total.28	0	3	27	11	

*Batted for Bressler in third inning.
Errors—Maisel, Kopf.

New York	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Pipp, Cook, Boone. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Peckinpaugh, and Oldring. Sacrifice fly—Boone. Double plays—Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Boone and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Bressler, 3 in 3 innings; off Harper, 2 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bressler, (Chee.) Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Bressler, 1; by Harper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

St. Louis Catcher Hurt in Crash.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Timely hitting gave Cleveland another victory over St. Louis this afternoon, 3 to 1. Shotton's single followed by E. Walker's double saved St. Louis from a shut out. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning to permit Cleveland to catch a train. In the fourth inning, while chasing a foul, Severeid crashed into the stand and was knocked unconscious. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.3	1	1	1	1	0
T'ner, 2b..3	0	1	0	2	
Chap'n, ss.3	0	0	1	2	
J'kson, rf.2	0	0	1	2	0
G'ney, lf..1	0	0	1	3	
B'bare, 3b.3	1	1	0	3	
Sh'lds, 1b.1	0	0	8	0	
O'Neill, c.3	1	2	5	0	
Steen, p...2	0	0	0	1	
Total.22	3	6	18	8	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf..3	1	1	2	1	0
Austin, 3b.2	0	0	0	5	1
E.W'r, rf.3	0	1	1	1	0
Kau'n, 1b.3	0	0	0	6	0
C.W'r, cf.2	0	0	1	1	1
Pratt, 2b..2	0	0	0	1	3
Sev'd, c.1

YALE DEFEATS COLUMBIA NINE—FORDHAM LOSES AT PRINCETON—HORSE SHOW

COLUMBIA STARTS WRONG PITCHER

Yale Hammers Beck at Start, Then O'Neale Stops Elis, but Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—Scoring six runs in the first inning by peppering the delivery of Beck to every corner of the field, Yale accumulated a winning lead at the outset of today's game with Columbia, finally winning by a score of 8 to 2. Captain O'Neale replaced Beck in the second inning, and, although Yale scored twice on Columbia errors, held the Elis effectively the remainder of the game.

Columbia's only runs were made in the opening inning on hits by Watt, Page and Frederick, whose two-base hit sent both runners across the pan. In the eighth inning, Shea, Lane and Watt singled, with none out, but two easy outs at the plate and Roseff's fly to Reilly snuffed out the side.

In the ninth, Benson and Shea singled, but the side was as easily retired. Giltedge fielding by Reilly, Middlebrook, Hanes and Frederick lent interest to the one-sided game. Dick Watrous's début showed him slow in delivery and in fielding his position, but effective.

Both Hunter and Lane nipped several base runners at second and third. Watt led at the bat for Columbia, hitting safely three times and reaching first safely on his fourth appearance through Watrous's two-base error. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'brook,cf.	3	1	2	4	0
M'burn,2b.	3	1	1	5	4
Hanes, rf.	4	2	2	1	1
Legore, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
Reilly, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Eaton, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
Bush, lb.	4	0	2	7	0
Hunter, c.	4	1	1	3	1
Watrous,p.	4	0	0	0	6
Total	33	8	10	27	15

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	4	1	3	0	1
Hann, 1b.	4	0	0	9	2
Page, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Roseff, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Roark, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
Beck, p.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neale, p.	3	0	0	1	6
Benson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Shea, 3b.	4	0	2	1	6
Lane, c.	3	0	1	6	4
Total	35	2	9	24	21

Errors—Reilly, Hunter, Watrous, Frederick, O'Neale, Shea, (3.)

Yale	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Columbia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Frederick. Three-base hit—Hunter. Double play—Reilly, Milburn, and Bush. Stolen bases—Middlebrook, Reilly, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Middlebrook. Bases on balls—By Beck, 1; by O'Neale, 2. Struck out—By Watrous, 1; by Beck, 2. Wild pitch—O'Neale. Hit by pitcher—Watrous, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bedford and Wilson. Attendance—3,500.

Oliphant Knocks Ball Into Fort.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 21.—The Army won again today, this time defeating Seton Hall College 9 to 8 in an exciting game, during which heavy batting featured. Neyland won his seventeenth straight victory, and the Army team its seventh. To Oliphant, former Purdue star and hero of a number of athletic encounters since coming here, belongs a great share of the victory. His home run into Battery Knox in the ninth inning won the game. Seton Hall began to take kindly to Neyland in their half of the final frame, and, aided by errors, soon had the bases full with the score 8 to 4 against them. The visitors had previously put a run over the pan when Neyland threw wild into the stand to get English at third. Fish poled a homer to centre and four more runners galloped in. That tied the score and necessitated the Army taking its half of the ninth to bat. Oliphant, who had already got one homer, which came in the fourth, slammed the first ball pitched into the fort on the river bank, losing the pellet. Coffin's hitting was timely. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'h'dt, 3b.	5	1	1	1	0
M'llat, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Hobbs, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
M'chell,1b.	5	0	2	9	4
Oliphant,c.	5	3	2	7	0
Bradley,lf.	4	2	2	3	0
Prichd,ss.	4	0	2	2	7
Coffin, 2b.	4	1	3	3	1
McM'n, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Neyland,p.	2	2	0	1	4
Total	39	9	16	27	19

SETON HALL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Irving, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2
M.Sh'n, ss.	4	2	2	1	1
Fish, c.	4	2	2	6	2
S'livan,1b.	5	0	0	5	0
J.Sh'n, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
English,2b.	3	1	1	1	1
Dillon,cf.	p.4	0	1	3	0
O'sby,cf.	rf.4	0	1	1	0
Harney,rf.	0	0	0	0	0
K'rigan,cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Whalen, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Shaffery,	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	8	10	24	9

*Ran for Kerrigan in ninth inning.
†Nobody out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Mitchell, (2,) McMahon, Weyland, Irving, English.

Army	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	—9
Seton Hall	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8

Stolen bases—Gerhardt, Hobbs, Oliphant, Prichard, J. Shannon. Sacrifice fly—Hobbs. Sacrifice hit—English. Two-base hits—Coffin, Ormsby. Home runs—Oliphant, (2,) Bradley, Fish. Double plays—Mitchell and Prichard; English and Sullivan. Hits—Off McMahon, 6 in four innings; off Neyland, 5 in five innings; off Whalen, 12 in five innings; off Dillon, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By McMahon, 1; by Neyland, 4; by Whalen, 2; by Dillon, 1. Bases on balls—Off McMahon, 2; off Neyland, 1; off Dillon, 1. Wild pitch—Whalen. Passed ball—Fish. Hit by pitcher—By Whalen, (McMahon.) Left on bases—Army, 8; Seton Hall, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

Five Straight for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 21.—Lehigh made it five straight victories today, when Washington and Jefferson was defeated, 7 to 3. The visitors played a loose game most of the time excepting in the first two innings. Anderson pitched a fine game and allowed only two hits until the ninth. Lehigh took kindly to McCreight's slants, especially in the first round, when three hits and two errors totaled four runs. Both at bat and in fielding Twombley did great work, while Albrecht also featured with a circuit drive. The line-up:

LEHIGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'bly, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
Shen'h, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Fush'n, ss.	4	2	1	3	2
S'ford, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lees, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Alb't, lf.	4	2	1	1	0
Mag'e, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Connel, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Ach'n, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1
And'n, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total	32	7	7	27	9

W. AND J.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moser, 3b.	5	0	0	0	1
Stobbs, ss.	4	0	1	6	2
Bovil, rf.	4	1	0	0	0
M'Cr't, p.	2	0	0	0	4
H'man, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Laydic, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
West'r, cf.	3	1	0	3	1
Artman, c.	3	1	1	5	0
Y'kin, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
*Harrison	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	3	4	24	10

*Harrison batted for Artman in ninth inning.
Errors—Moser, Stobbs, Bovil, Laydic, Westbrecker, Lees, Achorn.

Lehigh	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—7	
W. and J.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Lehigh, 2. Home runs—Albrecht. Two-base hits—Sanford, Twombly. Stolen bases—Bovil, Twombley. Sacrifice hits—Lees, Anderson. Struck out—By Anderson, 7; by McCreight; 4. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 5; off McCreight, 2. Double play—Stobbs and Younkin. Left on bases—Lehigh, 4; W. and J., 8. First base on errors—Lehigh, 5; W. and J., 2. Hit by pitcher—Stobbs. Umpire—Mr. Fidler.

Niagara, 3; Manhattan, 1.

Niagara University easily trimmed Manhattan yesterday 3 to 1. Niagara scored in the second inning on a wild throw by Barry, and in the third on hits by Blake and Keenan and a walk. Manhattan scored its lone tally on a home run by Suarez. The feature of the game was the pitching of Farrell of Manhattan, who struck out seventeen men and held Niagara to five hits. The playing of Captain O'Connor at first base was excellent. Catcher Loughran had his thumb split in the first inning by a foul tip. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Niagara	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	5	1
Manhattan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	4

Batteries—Sheridan and Brennock; Farrell and Loughran, Nolan. Umpire, Mr. McNally.

Stevens Easy for Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 21.—Wesleyan had a batting bee today and defeated Stevens Institute, 12 to 3. The local collegians made four home runs. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	2	0	2	0	3	2	0	3	—12	12	3	
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—	3	3	0

Batteries—Stanley, McClelland and Chapin; Nicholson, Ricker and Lenthe.

Fordham Plays Tufts Today.

Fresh from an undefeated invasion of the South, the Tufts College team will play Fordham at Fordham Field today. Two years ago the Massachusetts collegians visited Fordham and took two games.

PRINCETON, 3; FORDHAM, 2.

Walsh Deserved Victory, but New Yorkers Gave Pitcher Poor Support.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 21.—Link won a pitchers' battle for Princeton against Fordham today, beating the New Yorkers 3 to 2 in a game that was listless until the ninth inning. Walsh, who did the pitching for Fordham, was the most effective of any pitcher Princeton has faced this season, and had it not been for indifferent support, would have made things even more difficult for the Tigers. Link held his opponents to five scattered hits, while Princeton got seven off Walsh's pitching.

The Tigers started with a rush, getting the bases full in the first inning, when Walsh hit a batter and furnished two others with passes. Out of that promising start, however, Princeton could get only a single run, Hoyt's single past second scoring Hanks. Fordham tied the score in the third, when Link hit Berrigan, Walsh sacrificed and Link made a wild pitch which let the runner all the way home. The Tigers tallied again in the last half of the inning. Cook reached first on Kiernan's error, Shea singled and Douglas's smashing two-bagger brought the runner in. Fordham evened things up in the ninth, Carroll's single and steal of second, Shankey's hit and an error by Shea scoring a run. An error also figured in Princeton's final run in the last of the ninth. Hanks got in the way of one of Walsh's curves again and was hit. He stole second, took third on Conway's wild throw and came home on a scratch single by Gill, pinch-hitting in place of Shea. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	3	2	0	0	0
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Shea, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0
D'glas, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1
Hoyt, cf.	4	0	2	7	0
Madden,ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Shankey,cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Kiernan, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Link, p.	4	0	0	0	4
*Gill	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	13

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
K'nan, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Carroll, 2b.	4	1	1	0	1
Conway, c.	4	0	0	10	1
Viviano,rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Sha'key,cf.	4	0	1	0	1
S'Kliher,lb.	4	0	1	8	0
B'rigan,ss.	2	1	1	1	3
Walsh, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	5	†25	11

*Batted for Shea in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Shea, Madden, Salmon, Kiernan, Conway, Berrigan, (3.)

Princeton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Fordham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Left on bases—Princeton, 11; Fordham, 5. Stolen bases—Hanks, Carroll. Sacrifice hit—Walsh. Two-base hit—Kiernan. Three-base hit—Salmon. Struck out—By Walsh, 8; by Link, 4. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 6; off Ling, 1. Wild pitch—Link. Passed balls—Sailon, 2. Hit by pitcher—Hanks, (2,) by Walsh; Berrigan, by Link. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conohan and Freeman.

Elephants at Baseball Opening.

A brand new kind of a baseball opening was held in Los Angeles, Cal., recently at the opening of the season there, with the Venice Club. Bostock's Arena and Jungle of Los Angeles loaned the two big elephants, Tweedledum and Tweedledee, to perform the ceremony of throwing in the first ball. One of the elephants stood behind the plate while the other went to the pitcher's box and threw over the first ball, just as they did in the circus last season at Madison Square Garden. The pitching elephant's control is said to have been much better than that of most of the Mayors who throw in the first ball at various openings.

N. Y. U. to Play Middlebury.

New York University and Middlebury College will resume baseball relations this afternoon, when their baseball teams contest in a game on Ohio Field. Hagbloom, the New York University pitcher, who has taken part in all of the college's games since the opening or the season, will take the mound. This will be the sixth consecutive game that he has participated in since the local season started.

Swarthmore Downs Old Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The University of Pennsylvania's baseball team met its sixth reversal of the season here today when it was defeated by Swarthmore by the score of 8 to 4. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Swarthmore	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	—8	14	2
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4	11	2

Batteries—Twinning and Harry; Fallon and and Koons. Umpire, Monte Cross.

Boxing De Luxe at Venice, Cal.

Many innovations have been introduced in the revival of boxing at Venice, just outside Los Angeles. Like most other things the Western idea is to do a thing properly if it is worth doing at all, and this spirit pervades boxing circles. Instead of the coatless referee who presides over the fistic encounters generally, the third man in the ring at Venice is immaculately attired in regulation evening dress suit, although a Tuxedo or dinner jacket may be worn at stag affairs. No plug-ugly seconds in dirty sweaters are permitted in the corners, but uniformed club employes attend to the wants of the contestants between the rounds. The ring is stakeless and the ropes covered with plush, while the strains from the pipe organ float through the building during the intermission following the bouts.

High Schools Outdoor Games.

The high school novice games will be held at Curtis Field, Staten Island, on Saturday afternoon, May 22, and the high school championship outdoor games will be held at Brooklyn Field on May 29. At the novice games three high school relay races will be held in addition to the novice events. The relay races will be the 440-yard, the half mile, and the mile. At the championship games on May 29, novice relays will be held in addition to the championship events.

No More Boxing at Stanhope.

STANHOPE, N. J., April 21.—A wallop delivered to the solar plexus of Carl Woodburn by Russell Batson in the first round of a scheduled four-round bout at the Young Men's Forum last night was the death blow to boxing in Stanhope. Mayor John Wills was an interested spectator, and thirty seconds after the bell announced the start of the bout Batson struck Woodburn amidships. Carl wabbled a little bit, his hands dropped to his side, his eyes rolled, and he was reeling when some one assisted him out of the ring. The Mayor jumped into the ring and said to Batson: "I told you not to be too rough. There will be no more boxing bouts allowed in Stanhope."

Amateur Boxing at Crescent A. C.

The preliminaries in the amateur boxing bouts at the Crescent Athletic Club will be decided tonight. The finals will be contested on Saturday night together with the intercity bouts, in which boys from Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh will clash with the best of the Metropolitan district.

Kilbane-Mandot Bout Off.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The match between Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, and Joe Mandot, lightweight, set for May 3 here, was called off today.

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SEELIG FOUR WINS; AWARD UNPOPULAR

Felix M. Warburg's Team, Judged Second, Gains Spectators' Approval at Horse Show.

Another victory went to Emil Seelig's horses last night at the closing session of the Charity Horse Show at Durland's Riding Academy when his victorious four of the opening night gained another blue for the best park four. The judging of this event was one of the features of the evening, and while Seelig gained the coveted ribbon, he did not carry away the mark of popular favor. Felix M. Warburg's four won its way to the hearts of the horse fanciers gathered in the boxes and balcony and gained all the applause, the actual winners of the judges' picking going out of the ring with hardly a word of praise.

There were only three contestants, the fours of Emil Seelig, Felix M. Warburg and George R. Finnigan, and it was apparent to the spectators that the blue lay between the entrants of the first two. Walter Kelly was driving the Warburg team and Morris Howlet that of Emil Seelig, and each showed pretty work in handling the horses in the confined ring space. The shining blacks of Mr. Warburg won instant approval and when the line up came for the awarding of the ribbons it seemed to many that it was a foregone conclusion that they would receive the blue. When it was seen that the insignia of victory had been attached to the Seelig horses there was not a ripple of applause, but it broke out in wild hysteria when Kelly drove the second choice around the ring. He appeared to know that the emphasis on the moment for his team and continued circling the tan bark even after the winners of first and third places had vanished through the big doors. He doffed his hat to the spectators in appreciation of their award of first place over the judges' decision and drove many times around the ring while the spectators shouted their approval. Finally one of the judges to whom the spectacle was anything but comforting, ended it by waving Kelly from the ring.

Some of the most interesting of the events had been held back for the last night, every one that was put on being viewed with keen appreciation. The classes for polo ponies brought out a big gathering of horses for the turf game. They were divided into two divisions. In the first Dr. E. Biers's Play Boy was the victor and in the other Godfrey Preece's General Spotsenuff took the blue.

Miss Clemence Crafts's The Minstrel took first place in the class for combination horses, and The Minx was the winner in another of the saddle classes. The first night of the show Ambrose Preece's bay mare Sceptre failed to show well and was unplaced in a saddle class, but last night the horse came into her own and won the blue over an excellent group of contenders. The summary:

Saddle Horses, (Not Exceeding 15 Hands.)—Won by Ambrose Preece's b. m. Sceptre, Powleton Farms' b. m. Bella; second; Miss Florence E. Ruperti's b. m. Stella, third; Colonel Spencer Borden's ch. m. Gabriella, fourth.

Harness Horses, Pairs, (Exceeding 15 Hands and Not Over 15.3.)—Won by L. M. Newgrass Company's br. g. Cambridge King and br. c. King's Count; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Flashlight and ch. g. Dominie, second; Felix M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodland's Emperor and blk. m. Woodland's Empress, third; Baroness L. de Stackelberg's g. Manfred and m. Madeline, fourth.

Polo Ponies, First Division, to Be Judged on Manners and Handiness.—Won by Dr. E. Biers's sorrel m. Play Boy; Maurice Goodman's br. g. Burmah, second; Godfrey Preece's ch. m. None Such, third; Godfrey Preece's ch. m. Matilda, fourth.

Polo Ponies, Second Division.—Won by Godfrey Preece's ch. g. General Spotsenuff; Herman S. Crossman's, b. m. Count, second; Godfrey Preece's ch. g. Billy Short, third; J. M. Ceballos's gr. g. Conquest, fourth.

Combination Horses.—Won by Miss Clemence Craft's ch. g. The Minstrel; V. S. Mulford's ch. m. Early Morn, second; Miss Clemence Craft's ch. m. The Minx, third; O. J. Gude's b. g. Tommy Dodd, fourth.

Park Fours, Wheelers, (to be over 15.2, to be shown before a park drag; horses only to count.)—Won by Emil Seelig's four, Morris Hewlett driving; Felix M. Warburg's four, second, Walter Kelly driving; George R. Finnigan's four, third.

Saddle Horses, (over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2, three years old and up; to carry 160 pounds.)—Won by Miss Clemence Craft's ch. m. The Minx; C. Douglas Frank's ch. m. Sefton Girl, second; James Dooley, Jr.'s ch. m. June, third; Miss Ida Ruperti's ch. g. Dixie, fourth.

Championship Class, for Docked Saddle Horses, 15 Hands and Over.—Won by O. J. Gude's ch. g. Tommy Dodd.

Championship Class, for Undocked Saddle Horses.—Won by Mrs. Preston Davie's ch. g. Maximum; Ambrose Preece's b. m. Sceptre, second.

WILLIE BEECHER'S BOUT.

Young Brown Only Defeated by Small Margin at Federal A. C.

In a ten-round bout, in which there was action from start to finish, Willie Beecher defeated Young Brown by a narrow margin last night at the Federal A. C. The weights were announced as Beecher 138½, Young Brown 134.

Both men weer wary in the opening round. Neither appeared as if he wanted to make the first lead, and there were a few mild exchanges, Brown doing most of the leading. They warmed up to their work in the second session, Beecher playing for the body, while his opponent got over three or four good jabs. The punishment was about evenly distributed in the third round, and neither could claim the advantage.

The fourth was easily Brown's. He clipped Beecher a number of times on the side of the head and got in a hard uppercut, which rocked the latter. Beecher took the lead in the sixth round. He bored in all the time with his head down and worked with both hands on Brown's stomach. Brown was never allowed to get set. Beecher continued to increase his advantage until the ninth, of which Brown had the better. The boys clinched frequently and with one hand free pommeled each other around the waistline.

The last round was fast and furious, both striving for a knockout. Brown drove his right hard to Beecher's jaw, but got a shower of blows in return. The latter kept at Brown's stomach until it was a deep crimson. But they were both tired and their blows lacked steam.

Joker Found In Boxing Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—After amending it so the State Athletic Commission having charge of boxing bouts also would have supervision over all other sports, the State Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, today reported out and recommended the passage of the Carroll bill to legalize boxing. Friends of the boxing bill, which provides for ten-round, no decision bouts, assert that the amendment enlarging the powers of the Athletic Commission is a "joker" intended to invalidate the measure, and that if it is not stricken out it will result in the defeat of the bill. When the bill is considered on second reading in the Senate an effort will be made to eliminate the amendment.

Ahearn to Box Houck at Irving A.C.

Young Ahearn, the Brooklyn middleweight, has been matched to box Leo Houck ten rounds tonight at the Irving A. C. The Brooklynite has had a number of victories recently in six-round ventures, and is confident that his excellent condition will enable him to show well in the longer session. Houck is a clever boxer with a stiff punch, and an interesting encounter between the two is expected.

Malone Boxing Bill Up Today.

ALBANY, April 21.—The Malone Athletic Commission Bill tonight was made a special order for the Senate tomorrow. It is designed to legislate out of office the present unpaid commission and substitute three paid commissioners.

POOR PUTT LOSES GOLF CUP.

Charles Cooper Fails on Last Green, but Ties for Shanley Trophy.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 21.—Nervousness in negotiating a wee putt on the home green this afternoon at the Lakewood Country Club cost Charles Cooper of Brooklyn temporary possession of the John F. Shanley Memorial Golf Cup for seniors.

As it was the former State Senator and Oakland Club member tied with Henry W. Brown, Philadelphia Country Club veteran, who four years ago won the chief prize here from a large field in the Thanksgiving tournament. Earlier on his round Mr. Cooper had another upset when a friend, by way of encouragement, waved his arms at a critical point, costing him a stroke. Cooper and Brown each made 76. Their tie will be played off tomorrow. Charles G. Waldo, Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, took gross prize with 89. His mashie gave him great trouble at the start in six traps on the first six holes. He made 85. Second man was C. N. Brizse, New York, with 78. C. W. Harman, New York, was third with 79. There were thirty-eight entries and thirty cards returned. The scores:

H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country, 92, 16—76; Charles Cooper, Oakland, 94, 18—76; C. N. Brizse, Wykagyl, 96, 18—78; C. W. Harman, Wykagyl, 93, 14—79; E. A Allsopp, Baltusrol, 99, 18—81; W. L. Maltby, Royal Montreal, 98, 16—82; T. J. Lintott, Forest Hill, 98, 16—82; C. A. Spofford, Apawamis, 91, 9—82; H. J. Graseth, Toronto, 101, 18—83; Frank Presbrey, Apawamis, 92, 9—83; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 89, 6—83; S. Graseth, Toronto, 98, 14—84; R. E. Thibaud, Wykagyl, 106, 22—84; A. M. Linnett, Forest Hill, 101, 16—85; A. S. Southerland, Essex County, 98, 12—86; T. C. Ennever, Baltusrol, 101, 11—90; A. D. Hubbard, Lakewood, 108, 18—90; J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 110, 20—90; A. C. Soper, Lakewood, 109, 18—91; Herbert Barbour, Englewood, 114, 22—92; James Barber, North Jersey, 111, 18—93; J. F. Bless, Forest Hill, 111, 18—93; F. Dunderdale, Crescent, 111, 18—93; T. J. Johnson, Columbia, 118, 24—94; C. R. Gillette, Wykagyl, 102, 8—94; H. C. Lytton, Lake Geneva, 119, 24—95; J. C. Parrish, Lakewood, 120, 24—96; W. R. Pratt, St. Andrew's, 135, 24—111; A. D. Sperry, Dyker Meadows, 145, 24—121.

Fifteen-Mile Schoolboy Walk.

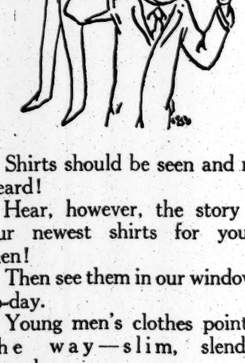
Four hundred and fifty Evening High School boys will take part in the fifteen-mile walk which will be held on the streets of New York on May 1. Prizes will be presented to the first twenty-five boys finishing in the walk and souvenir certificates will go to all those boys who complete the distance and do not get a prize. The prizes have been donated by John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, who is an enthusiastic advocate of walking. Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, will fire the shot which will start the boys on their journey. Starting at Kingsbridge, the walkers will come down Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street and then go back uptown, finishing at City College. The route which the boys will take has been approved by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and the police will keep the way clear for the walkers.

Funeral of Floyd MacFarland.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 21.—Thousands of bicycle fans were at the home of Champion Frank Kramer on North Maple Avenue, East Orange, this afternoon when the funeral services for Floyd MacFarland, the former bicycle rider and manager of the Newark Velodrome, were held. The Rev. Edward Quirk, assistant rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, officiated. The body was later taken to Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, pending the decision of the family of MacFarland whether burial shall be in Buffalo, the home of his wife, or at his birthplace, Santiago, Cal. MacFarland died Saturday night, several hours after a vendor at the Newark Velodrome drove a screw driver into the former's brain during an argument. Prominent bicycle riders attended the services.

Match Race Opens Harness Season.

Harness horse racing for 1915 was inaugurated yesterday in the metropolitan district with a match pacing race of the Parkway Driving Club's track in Brooklyn, between two local favorites, Belaquin, a bay stallion owned by H. C. Roulston, and Royal Clay, owned by Dr. Joseph Lanig, both expert amateur drivers. Belaquin proved the winner of the $50 purse, taking the match in straight heats. The speed merit of the two pacers has long been a matter of discussion among Brooklyn horsemen and brought about the match. The race was run in half-mile heats. In the opening trial Royal Clay drew the pole and led to the quarter by a good margin, but when Belaquin reached Royal Clay he began to jump and was beaten by many yards. Again, in the second heat, Royal Clay skylarked, and Belaquin, pacing steadily all the way, was an easy winner.



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REPRIMANDED FOR AIDING CHARITY

John Ruff Boxed at Unsanctioned Meet—Kiviat Violated a Rule, Too.

There was a general cleaning up of old and new business by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. at a regular monthly meeting held last night at the St. Bartholomew Club. All the members of the committee, eMssrs. Stumpf, Chairman; Deignan, Connolly, Matthews, and Elbert, were present.

John Ruff of the Central Y. M. C. A., champion 145-pound boxer of the Police Department, was reprimanded for competing in an unsanctioned meet for charity at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on March 9. Abel Kiviat, the national one-mile champion, of the Irish-American A. C., was also reprimanded for giving a mile exhibition at the games of Hamilton Institute at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory a month ago. These games were not sanctioned. either.

J. V. Baker, the New York A. C. jumper, who scored a number of points for the Mercury Foot organization in the senior metropolitan championships and was then indefinitely suspended after it was proved he had competed for another club inside the year limit, was reinstated by the committee. The points he scored for the New Yorks will not be allowed, however.

It was decided by the Amateur Board not to reopen the Fourteenth Regiment case, in which a first prize won by a relay team from the Irish-American A. C. was taken away from the Winged Fist club and awarded to the Central Congregational A. A. This matter is now in the hands of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association on an appeal from the Irish club. The Irish-American A. C. delegate to the Metropolitan A. A. U. asked the Registration Committee to reconsider its decision.

The points scored by J. Cerino for the Mohawk A. C. in the Pastime A. C. road run recently were thrown out by the committee after it was shown that he had competed for the Ozanam Association less than a year before he represented the Mohawks. This action of the committee will give the Pastime Club possession of its own team prize, for the two clubs were tied for the honors.

S. C. Jockers of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, who finished second in the Sheridan A. C. novice road run, was ordered to return the prize, for he had previously won a trophy in an open A. A. U. contest, and therefore was unlicensed to take part in a lyro competition.

For failing to box after he had weighed in for a New York Athletic amateur boxing tournament W. McCafferty of the Pastime A. C. drew six months' suspension.

The case of George Creed of the Salem Crescent A. C., which has been hanging fire since July 4, 1913, was definitely settled when the committee ruled that the colored boy was eligible when he competed in a novice run held during the Winter by the Trinity Club in Brooklyn.

HARVARD OUTDOOR MEET.

Crimson Athletes Lose Only One Event to Massachusetts Tech.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 21.—Harvard's first out-of-doors track meeting of the season proved a walkaway for the Crimson athletes over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team this afternoon, Harvard's total being 85 points and Tech's 25. Of the ten first places all except one were taken by the Harvard men. The track performances were very good, taking into consideration the day and condition of the track.

Tech's one first place was that in the mile and a half race, in which F. L. Cook finished in 7:09 1-5. Bill Bingham of Harvard won the quarter-mile run from Tech's best man, C. E. Guething, in 0:51 1-5. Harvard's regular quarter-milers had a special race, which was won by E. A. Teschner in 0:50 2-5, his competitors being R. Tower and T. R. Pennypacker, both 'Varsity men. Two Harvard high jumpers, Oliver Johnstone and J. B. Camp, cleared 5 feet 10½ inches, while Johnstone did 21 feet 8½ inches in the broad jump, and Camp, with Greeley and Haydock, pole vaulted 11 feet. Camp has been doing better than 12 feet right along. J. L. Foley of Harvard won the 100-yard dash in 0:10 1-5.

HARVARD IN PENN RELAYS.

More Than a Dozen Athletes Go to Philadelphia for Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 21.—Harvard sent a team comprising more than a dozen athletes to Philadelphia tonight for Saturday's relay carnival, to be held under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The Crimson will enter at least two of the team races, possibly three, and will be well represented in the open events. The best team will be that for the one mile, in which Harvard will have Bingham

The New York Times

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STATE AND CITY TAXES.

The approval of the Mayor's opposition to excessive State taxation must have attracted his gratified attention. It would seem as though it might also have suggested to him that opposition to excessive city taxation would have equal merit. As the alternatives present themselves to him the question always recurs whether city taxpayers would prefer to pay more taxes or to limit the city's activities to the present income. The State direct tax is so burdensome upon the city because the city pays such a disproportionate share. If the State were made to bear its proper proportion there would be a greater reluctance of the State to fasten the direct tax upon the city, and the city's share would be reduced by the portion shifted rightfully to the State. The remarks of Mr. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY upon this point are both well informed and logical. No doubt the process of equalizing taxes between the State and the city is within the control of the same influences as put the burden upon the city, but there is no reason for leaving it there. The Mayor has lawyers to put the Board of Equalization under observation and to supply it with evidence which shall make continuance in its present biased course difficult. If necessary the matter could be taken into the courts, if a case of misuse of power could be established.

There is hope also in the fact that by permission of legislation already obtained at Albany the city in the future will be able to issue fifteen-year serial bonds, in which there is a great saving of interest over the long-term sinking fund bonds hitherto issued. Undoubtedly the city will avail itself of that sanction. The investor remains to be considered. He sometimes prefers long-term issues. That is partly a matter of education and partly one of habit. Existing issues cannot be changed except by consent of the bondholders, but it would seem that the revelations regarding the carelessness with the sinking funds might make all investors, at least, more open-minded toward serial issues in the future. It is clear that a fifty-year 4 per cent bond requires the payment of double the principal before maturity and of the principal at maturity. It is calculated that the substitution of the serial method for the sinking method, in respect of the city's present outstanding indebtedness, if that were possible, would reduce the burden upon the taxpayers by $357,000,000, distributed over the period to maturity and cancellation. Massachusetts is considering a similar saving on its debt of $200,000,000. It would be a great relief to the city to be able to cancel the bonds it now holds in the sinking funds.

The amount of the direct State tax is trivial in comparison with the possible saving to the budget of the amount of interest necessary to collect in taxes for payment to the sinking fund annually and without benefit to anybody. It is clear that a man is no richer because he holds his promissory notes in his safe. His creditors are no more secure than they would be if he burned the notes which he holds. That a man should pay interest to himself upon the promissory notes of himself which he has bought is an absurdity. The theory of a sinking fund is ownership of values independent of the credit of the debtor, as though the city's sinking fund might be in United States bonds. Then at maturity the Federal bonds could be applied to the payment of the city debt. But when the city applies city bonds to payment of city debt it can only do so by issuing debt to pay debt. When the city began buying city bonds for city sinking funds it started a process inconsistent with the theory of sinking funds and fastened upon the city the necessity of paying interest to the appalling total which more than any one other thing makes the State direct tax intolerable.

These are suggestions, not criticisms. Doubtless the Mayor could find others for himself. The only intention is that of suggesting to him that there is an escape from his favorite alternative, more taxes or less social service. Taxes now absorbed otherwise might be diverted to social service, without further burdens upon the taxpayers. Ingenuity in this direction would be quite as popular as ingenuity in social service, or in taxes for social service. There is no hostility to social service according to the ability of the taxpayers, but the sure method to make social service an offense is to swell the burdens for it to an intolerable degree.

A FAIR BEGINNING.

The Federal Trade Commission, opening a new book and taking thought of what to write in the very beginning, chooses for its subject the extension of foreign trade. It will have public hearings in New York for the purpose of receiving, exchanging, and developing ideas as to how American opportunities abroad may be more conveniently and profitably improved in the future. It will go even so far as to solicit suggestions as to how the restrictions of anti-trust laws may be relaxed for the sake of economy and higher efficiency in the field of foreign competition. A moral is there, but that is another subject. The commission's choice of subjects is important, for two reasons—first, that a constructive theory of work is implied, and second, that it is the beginning of a tradition by which the labors of the commission for years to come may be influenced.

The one body with which the Federal Trade Commission may be compared is the Interstate Commerce Commission. The theory of its creation and of how it should relate itself to the transportation industry was not unlike the theory governing the creation of the Trade Commission; but the feeling about the Interstate Commerce Commission was that it had been created to protect the public from the railroads. There was reason for the feeling, of course, as even the railroad people now admit; only, the commission, beginning with much more regard for the feeling than for the theory, created a body of tradition which afterward it was very hard to break with. If the Interstate Commerce Commission had believed, as the Federal Trade Commission evidently does believe, that one function of regulation is to be intelligently helpful, even though that requires thinking in the capitalistic terms of profits, the railroads would not have had to contend so desperately for an increase of rates, and, what is far more interesting, an increase of rates might not have been so necessary as it was.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads had co-operated, had pooled their intelligence, had trusted each other, many of the institutions of waste in railroad service which now are almost ineradicable might never have come into being. It is greatly to be hoped that the Federal Trade Commission, in this attempt to relate Government helpfully and imaginatively to the good of business, will be heartily supported by business men.

NEW GERMAN IDEAS.

Diagrams and marginal notes are not required for a correct interpretation of Dr. DERNBURG's letter to the Portland meeting. For right understanding of what it means we must compare doctrines that German leaders of thought in the past have taught the German people to hold and believe with what a representative of Germany so well accredited as Dr. DERNBURG now promulgates. Take this from TREITSCHKE, in his discussion of colony building and the expansion of a nation:

> To civilize a barbarous folk is the best way. They have their choice between submitting to the authority of the ruling nation or sinking into utter insignificance. So the Germans treated the Prussians, [meaning here the early inhabitants of Prussia]; they were either annihilated with the sword or became thoroughly German. However cruel such a process of development may be, it is a blessing for mankind.

Compare with that this from Dr. DERNBURG's letter:

> Germany does not strive for territorial aggrandizement in Europe; she does not believe in conquering and subjugating unwilling nations.

Compare BERNHARDI's slogan of "world power or downfall" with Dr. DERNBURG's "I can with full authority disclaim any ambition by my country as to world dominion. She is much too modest on the one and too experienced on the other hand not to know that such a State will never be tolerated by the rest." Or compare BERNHARDI's "I must try to prove that war is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture, in which a true civilized nation finds the highest expression of strength and vitality," with this from Dr. DERNBURG:

> Whatever peace is concluded should be of a permanent nature, no perfunctory patching up should be permitted. * * * A recurrence—if it could not be avoided absolutely—should be made most remote, so as to take the weight from our minds that all this young blood of the best manhood of Europe might be spilled in vain.

For a further comparison note this utterance of Emperor WILLIAM II., "I consider myself as the instrument of the Lord, without heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go my way," and observe how entirely incompatible that doctrine of divine right is with Dr. DERNBURG's assurance that Germany

> wishes to be a useful and true member of the universality of nations, contributing by humanitarian aims and by the enhancement of personal freedom to the happiness of even the lowliest members of the great world unity.

German doctrines, German policy, German ways of thinking have undergone momentous changes if Dr. DERNBURG speaks by the book—changes that are of world-wide importance and supreme interest at the present moment. Our friends of England and France are concerning themselves about Dr. DERNBURG's proposed conditions of peace, which they consider quite inadmissible. They miss the point altogether. Nobody is called upon to give serious consideration to the peace terms outlined by Dr. DERNBURG. He is not drawing up the treaty. The all-important point about the letter is the evidence it affords of this essential change in German beliefs and policies, in the German state of mind. It is of more vital concern to the French and the English to consider what has brought about this change than to weigh Dr. DERNBURG's terms of peace.

ROCK ISLAND AS AN EXAMPLE.

The Rock Island finance is indefensible, but it is necessary to keep in mind why and how it became so. There are many contributory causes, but the chief ones are not those which are made to bear the brunt of the scandal. The road should not have lost ten millions through the St. Louis & San Francisco operation and six millions through the Chicago & Alton operation. Those who made those mistakes have admitted their errors, and no one defends them. But the basic cause is that the service performed did not return the accustomed profits. If the road had received the rates charged when those undertakings were made, if its taxes had not risen, and if the work done for the public had returned the rewards to which the railway world had become accustomed the company might have endured even the exploits in finance which now are referred to as the sole cause of its embarrassment. The reckless financing rightfully condemned on its own account was only based upon the railroad itself, like an inverted pyramid, and largely represented shares issued on the faith in its future. For the shareholders that faith was disappointed, and their paper was worthless, but the physical property went on increasing its capacity for service. Between 1908 and 1913 the tons carried rose from seventeen millions to twenty-one millions, surely not a sign of inefficiency. But the rate fell from 0.94 cent to 0.86 cent. For the same period the taxes rose from $2,270,864 to $3,315,632. General expenses rose similarly, not for this road alone, but for all roads. An increase of a million dollars in taxes is alone more than the interest on the loss in the San Francisco & Alton incidents. The old rates on freight would have restored the earnings. The work has been done, but it is not self-sustaining and would not have been self-sustaining, even though the speculative future of the railroad had been less fantastically capitalized.

The bankrupt property is actually now earning more per mile than before its expansion, but it is not earning its expenses, where before it earned a profit. No doubt its finances and its expansion were errors, but they might not have been fatal errors if the old experience had been continued. To turn the lesson to its best account it is necessary to separate from it the specific and accidental and learn what is general and important. The Rock Island succumbed to influences which stronger and better roads have survived, but which are generally operative, and which it is desirable to check before they embarrass roads less deserving of reproof.

CHINA'S PREDICAMENT.

There has been no time since the eventful year 1898 when China has not been in a state of crisis. In that year the Russian agreement for the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the lease of Port Arthur was matched by the German seizure of Kiao-Chau and the British possession of Kowloon, the hinterland opposite the island of Hongkong. Loans have been followed by concessions, foreign capital invested in railway construction has been the forerunner of foreign control, the internal dissensions due to a disgraceful cabal among the Manchu Princes brought in their wake a rebellion, and a newly formed republic has entailed unlimited confusion in governmental arrangements. To crown all, the war in Europe stopped the service of existing loans and made new ones impossible. China has been thrown on her own resources, with results which have favored economy of administration on the one hand, but on the other have paralyzed industrial development.

China has, indeed, fallen on hard days. For much of her ill-fortune she is herself to blame. Ignorance of the outside world was coupled with arrogance which prevented the entrance of new ideas. A decentralized method of governmental control which allowed wide freedom of action to the provinces was inadequate in dealing with questions arising out of treaties made by the Central Government with foreign nations. The fall in the price of silver found China without a uniform currency and upset her long-established copper coinage. These are only a few of the difficulties which have puzzled in recent years the brains of Chinese statesmen and have been the despair of foreign Ministers accredited to that unhappy country.

Distressing as is this category of ills, it is now overshadowed by the recent Japanese demands concerning which there has been no much secrecy. Out of the mystery surrounding the negotiations of the Peking conference between the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Minister to China there emerge two leading facts. One is that Japan considers the granting of her demands of paramount importance to her new rôle in Asia, and the other is that China feels that their acceptance would sound the deathknell of her independent sovereignty. These two facts have an obvious bearing upon the direction of American sympathy in the situation. The very helplessness of the inchoate condition into which governmental blunders have plunged this ancient nation appeals to us as a reason why a neighboring country should not take advantage of it for her own purposes. America initiated and has stood sponsor for the policy of recognizing the integrity of China and maintaining an equal trade opportunity for all nations. This policy is now threatened. Are we not within our rights in insisting that Japan, which agreed in the Root-Takahira notes to the policy enunciated by our Government, should give full explanation of her demands and should modify them so as not to violate previous pledges to us? Is her ambition set upon a protectorate of China, or will she announce an Okuma doctrine for Asia which will be the same as our Monroe Doctrine for the Americas? Such a doctrine, plainly stated, would please us if it were accompanied by the same self-denying ordinance that the United States has followed in the case of our neighbors. We do not want others to interfere with American nations, and we do not propose to interfere with them ourselves. Japan is welcome to the leadership of Asia, as far as we are concerned, if with such leadership she will also guarantee her non-interference with the internal affairs of other Asiatic countries. Our interest is in the weaker nations of Asia and our desire is that they shall not be crushed. If Japan will reaffirm in unequivocal terms her adherence to the doctrine of the territorial integrity of China and of the open-door policy for trade, America will not intermeddle in her negotiations with China for the settlement of their outstanding difficulties. And it is clear, from Sir EDWARD GREY's statement in the House of Commons, that this is the position of Japan's ally, England. Frankness in explaining her demands and moderation in pressing them, to the end that there may be no question of a protectorate or of violating the principles of the open door and of China's territorial integrity, will surely be the wise course for Japan.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prophecy Was Taken Too Seriously.

In commenting as severely as he did on Admiral PEARY's formulation of our old friend Manifest Destiny, Secretary BRYAN evidently forgot that he was criticising, not a statesman, but an explorer—one who by instinctive or constitutional preference contemplates the unknown and the remote.

The Secretary, presumably attentive reader of many newspapers as he is, can hardly be held chargeable with knowledge that the Admiral said twelve years ago in London about the same things concerning the space between the pole and the isthmus to which objection is now made, but it is significant that then neither British nor Canadian sensibilities were pained and nobody suspected the Admiral of inciting the United States to a career of ruthless conquest. Probably it was assumed that what he had in mind was the likelihood, not of annexation by force, but of a voluntary union of some sort, prompted by common interests and antagonized by no dividing lines, geographic or ethnic. No other form of expansion is desired or hardly conceivable by a good American.

Without unkindness, however, Secretary BRYAN might have suggested to the Admiral—and as the Secretary didn't we will—the need to revise his theory as to the condition on which a nation can survive. While it is quite true that a living nation cannot stand still, growth in grace is decidedly more conducive to perpetuation than growth in size. If it were true that constant territorial expansion alone preserved national existence the inevitable end would be the disappearance of all Governments except one.

Terrestrial area, though large, has its limits, and there is not room in it for two, and much less for many, indefinitely increasing dominions. Taken literally, Admiral PEARY's theory of manifest destiny would make the day when we reached the pole-to-isthmus limit set by him either the beginning of our decline or of a pushing on to still further adventures in acquisition.

Quarantine Must Be National.

In commending the substitution of Federal for State control of all quarantine stations, including that at this port, ex-President TAFT was in agreement with nearly the whole of expert opinion on this important subject. Antagonism to the change is, indeed, expressed by a few men whose knowledge and experience give them a right to speak with some authority, but practically every one of these must meet the allegation that his views—perfectly honest views they may be—are affected by influences irrelevant to the issue and possibly preventing him from seeing its broader aspects.

Our own Health Officer, for instance, opposes the transfer to other hands of a task which he knows, and nobody denies, has been performed by him in a highly efficient manner. Deprivation of place and power is always unpleasant, and it is only human nature for the possessor of them to see, and to see large, all the arguments that can be made against it. Others see more clearly the arguments in its favor.

Quarantine, nowadays, has come to be generally regarded as a matter, not of local, but of national, concern, and best conducted by officials co-ordinated in a system that covers every port of entry. Among American coast cities New York stands almost alone in following the old plan, and in continuing to do so we are setting ourselves against what is obviously the tendency and determination of the times.

It is admitted that our quarantine service is good, but it is not good enough if it can be made better, and the affirmation of that possibility has become overwhelming.

Afraid of German Restoration.

One of the Paris papers has found a new horror of war in the proposal of a German professor, reporting to the Kaiser on the injuries done to architectural monuments by his armies, that the damage be repaired under Government supervision. The idea of "restorations" thus effected moves the French editor to vehement protest streaked with lugubrious prophecy, and one need not be as hostile to Germans as he, or even hostile at all, to share his emotions sincerely.

By common consent, the ruins of an ancient building are almost always of far more aesthetic value than any restoration that moderns can produce, and sad experience in many countries has proved that the very worst work of this sort can confidently be expected when departmental officials take it in hand.

Not to restore, in the technical sense of that word, but to pay for, in one way or another, the irreparable havoc of war, is what France and her allies will demand from Germany if they win. If they fail, of course she will do what she pleases, but should she turn her experts loose on wrecked cathedrals and libraries and town halls dating from the Middle Ages the results will indeed be terrible.

Bancroft's Italics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following passage occurs in a speech of Count von Moltke, the famous German Field Marshal of the War of 1870, before the Reichstag Feb. 16, 1874: "Existence is the first necessity of a State, but in order to exist it must secure itself externally. *The greatest crime a Government can commit is to leave a country defenseless.* Do not forget that what we save in our army during several years of peace may be lost in one year of war."

The italics are neither the author's nor mine, but mark the approval of an American whose opinion once carried great weight—George Bancroft. The passage is quoted in von Moltke's "Poland," and is marked by a line in the margin of the copy belonging to George Bancroft and containing his autograph, a marginal note in his writing, and a few other marked passages. Being Mr. Bancroft's grandson, I am able to vouch for the authenticity of the marking, and the inference that it indicates his special approval.

WILLIAM J. A. BLISS.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1915.

The Chancellor's Other Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following quotation from Bismarck's speech in the convention of Olmutz, in which he advocated the surrender of Prussia to the arrogant demands of Austria, may be of interest: "It is easy for a statesman in his office or his chamber to blow the trumpet with the breath of popularity and all the time to sit warming himself by his fireside while he leaves it to the rifleman who lies bleeding in the snow whether his system attains victory and glory. * * * I am convinced you will see the questions which now occupy us in a different light a year hence when you look back upon them through a long perspective of battlefields and conflagrations, misery and wretchedness." F. W. O.
Brooklyn, April 15, 1915.

No National Hymn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was an answer in one of our evening papers to the question, Which is the American national air, "America" or "The Star-Spangled Banner"? It stated that "America" is the official national hymn, although "The Star-Spangled Banner" has of late taken its place in the Army and Navy. This is absolutely incorrect; we have no national anthem. The bill to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" our national anthem has never been passed. EDITH RIGGS.
New York, April 14, 1915.

German Lack of Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have read Poultney Bigelow's letters and answers thereto with amusement. Am of German extraction, as my name implies, and spent several years in the Vaterland pursuing studies at two universities, and have, therefore, had considerable opportunity to become familiar with Germans and their ways. Much as I admire the land of my forefathers in many respects, truth compels me to admit that Mr. Bigelow is right when he maintains that as a nation the Germans cannot control their tempers. I do not except my own father, who when cool was just and courteous to a degree. My relatives in Germany were much provoked to find that I could command my temper in heated argument, and frequently took me to task on the subject, telling me I was cold. When in this heated condition they are stubborn and unreasonable to a degree, and throw all manners to the wind. I feel convinced that the shooting of the son of Henry Hadley by Captain Nicholay was due to just such lack of self-control and temper.

GUSTAV FRANKEN.
New Brunswick, N. J., April 15, 1915.

A Woman to Think of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not make a vigorous protest against a contemplated rule that forbids a pedestrian's crossing the street in the middle of the block? A rule compelling pedestrians to cross there would be more sensible. I am a short-sighted person and cannot manage to glance in four directions before crossing a street. Two are bad enough. My mother's hearing is not quick. If she is compelled to give up the chance of safety that lies in the middle of the block, she will certainly be run down. A WOMAN.
New York, April 20, 1915.

Belgian Annexation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Dernburg appears to be unaware that on Aug. 4th last the German Foreign Secretary telegraphed to Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador to Great Britain: "Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in the call to armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretext whatever, annex Belgian territory." (White Paper No. 157.) CHARLES H. SIMPSON.
East Orange, N. J., April 19, 1915.

THE OLD ALSATIAN.

Why do my sons fight? Ach, mein Herr, how could
I know? As I had slowly swept my land
Of the gold wheat—mine and my daughter's hand
Alone are left, you know—I, too, have stood
For hours and asked what now you ask, Why should
They bleed?! Long years ago a Captain manned
A French troop here, and I was drawn. They planned
To hurl the Germans off. And by that alder wood
I lost this arm. Then, when the black war passed,
My stump was German. My sons now fight the French
For whom I lost the arm. I sometimes feel
It matters not if French or German heel
Of master crush. . . . Did peasants not intrench,
The rulers could not war. Then peace—at last!
A. JERROLD TIEJE.

LABOR LAW CONTROVERSY.

A Defense of the Bill to Create an Industrial Commission.

New York, April 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement issued by Mrs. Nathan and Mrs. Kelley in behalf of the Consumers' League, protesting against the pending bill to create an industrial commission consolidating the workmen's compensation and labor departments in this State, is very vigorous and sweeping in its denunciation of the measure and of the motives of its proponents and supporters. The objections to the bill are couched in extremely general language and they display either a reckless advocacy to prevent the passage of the bill or a lack of familiarity with its scope and purpose.

The statement charges haste in the preparation of the bill. It is true the bill was drafted following the hearing, April 8, on the original Spring bill, but practically all of the important provisions now in the bill had been previously worked out by representatives of the American Association for Labor Legislation for submission to the Senate Committee at that hearing and the revision of the bill in practically its present form was completed and submitted to the committee on April 9. The plan of organization and the most important powers and duties of the proposed commission were suggested by Professor John R. Commons of Wisconsin University after two years' practical experience as a member of such a commission and worked over with painstaking care by a number of persons thoroughly familiar with labor laws and the problems of their administration.

When the bill was in final form and just before its submission to Senator Spring to be substituted for his original bill, it was examined in detail by such careful students of the subject as Professor Henry R. Seager, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, and Dr. John S. Andrews, and enthusiastically approved by them. It is idle to suggest that a bill having such approval can be aimed at the destruction of the labor laws of the State, or can reasonably be expected to have that effect, or that its provisions for administration can fairly be challenged as "clumsy" or as involving a "confusion of functions."

The pending bill does not in the slightest impair the administrative organization for the enforcement of the labor laws. The heads of bureaus and all the organization beneath them remain precisely as they are. They are to be supervised by an Industrial Commission of five members instead of by a single Commissioner. Can any fair-minded person after intelligent consideration honestly assert and ask the public to act upon the assertion that the bill tears down the organization built up during the course of many years for the administration of the labor law? The unquestioned purpose of the proponents of the pending bill is to increase the efficiency of this administrative agency.

The Industrial Council, representing employers and employes, with advisory powers only, is frankly an experiment. Its purpose is two-fold: to act as an advisory check on the Industrial Commission and to bring together at intervals representative employers and representative employes for the discussion of their respective suggestions and criticisms with reference to the administration of the law. The omission of that impossible person—the so-called representative of the public—has been deliberate for the reason (1) that practically everybody who has given intelligent consideration to the matter is partial to the one side or the other of the industrial conflict; and (2) the council is not intended to be a forum for academic discussion, but a place for the parties directly affected by the labor law and its administration to get together and discuss their problems and points of view. The Industrial Commission will in its actual administration of the department fully represent the public.

THOMAS I. PARKINSON,
Department of Legislative Drafting, Columbia University.

Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Cato II. must be singularly unfortunate in his choice of dictionaries if he cannot find such words as "sabotage" and "chortle" in those that are available to him.

Both these words are to be found defined in the New Standard Dictionary. The first, "sabotage," means, among other things, "any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also the act of producing it." The word is of French origin, and in French is used, literally, to designate the act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad ties; and, by extension, to tie up a railroad by malicious damage.

To "chortle" is "to chuckle or make loud noises to express joy." This word is one of a class known as portmanteau words, and consists of a combination of parts of the words "chuckle" and "snort."

"Verboten," the third word about which your correspondent inquires, is a German word which means "forbidden; not permitted by law; illicit." As a representative of that Kultur of which we have heard much recently, it may find place in English dictionaries in due season, for it has the advantage of expressing in eight letters meanings to express which we, in English, use two words—"forbidden" and "illicit."

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, April 11, 1915.

For Wounded Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am making an appeal for funds in aid of the veterinary field hospitals established in France for the treatment of horses, wounded or otherwise disabled, during the war. Both the R. S. P. C. A. and the Blue Cross Society are actively organising veterinary establishments in France, and are doing their utmost to provide proper treatment for animals injured at the front. These are now surgically and medically treated by a properly qualified staff, or, in the worst cases, are humanely killed as quickly as possible, and saved from lingering agony. The organization and maintenance of these field hospitals is necessarily very costly and funds are urgently needed. MRS. HENRY BALFOUR.
Langley Lodge, Headington Hill, Oxford, England, April, 1915.

The Movie Tempo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

H. B. Taylor is right. The Board of Health should get after the movie theatre people on two counts: (1) The injury to the eyes; (2) the dreadful abuse of the correct timing of persons and objects moving. This is just as essential as time in music or values in art.

ROBERT VONNOH.

Charity Organization Society.

A chronic sufferer from heart disease, Mr. R., died suddenly in February. A few days later his wife gave birth to twins. Good woman and good mother though she is, she could not care for these babies and her three other children without help—and very substantial help. Free rent she has had for five years past as janitress of a tenement in which she lives, but beyond a very small insurance left by her husband—hardly more than enough for the funeral expenses—she has no other resource. The eldest girl is not yet 12. The church and the Charity Organization Society are working together and are supplying a regular pension of $9 a week, which may later have to be increased. Gifts toward a fund of $500 for this home are urgently needed, every dollar to be used for food, clothing, fuel, and other physical necessities. Checks should be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to a previous appeal in THE TIMES for another family: Messrs. Sinclair & Valentine Company, $5; "C. K. H.," $5; Dr. Thomas W. Dickerson, $3.

RAIDS ON BRONX PARK LAND.

Resistance, Past, Present and Future, to Acts of Vandalism Proposed in the Name of Public Improvements.

By MADISON GRANT,
Chairman New York Zoological Society.

New York, April 21, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to correct, or rather supplement, your article this day on the consent given by the New York Zoological Society, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, to the taking of a strip of Bronx Park. This consent was given upon the express condition that only a very narrow strip, twenty-three feet wide in its widest part, and tapering to zero at both ends, would be taken to allow a right of way for passenger trains, and upon the distinct assurance received from Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission that no portion of it would be taken for storage yards.

Upon receiving this assurance through ex-Commissioner Eustis, I telegraphed to Albany as follows:

"The New York Zoological Society withdraws all opposition to the Hoff Enabling bill, having received definite assurance from the Chairman of the Public Service Commission that a strip with a maximum width of twenty-three feet will be taken for traffic purposes only, and no part of Bronx Park taken for storage yards."

The Zoological Society, of course, would not think of standing in the way of a great public improvement, provided it can be carried out without injury to public property.

The facts of the case are as follows:

"My attention was called to the matter early in the year by the representatives of the Bronx Park Department, and Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park. Upon inquiry I found that they intended to take a large strip of the easterly border of the park, which contained perhaps the finest trees in any part of any public park in the City of New York, including a large number of very handsome pin oaks. This land was acquired largely through my personal efforts some years ago and added to Bronx Park at a great cost to the city, for the sole purpose of protecting the superb forests and adding them to Bronx Park.

The Public Service Commission proposed to give in return a triangular portion of land north of 180th Street, and abutting on the southeast corner of Bronx Park, in exchange. The lands were about equal in area, but for park purposes there could be no comparison, as the land they proposed to add to the park is rough and unsightly, with only a few trees in one corner, and it would cost an enormous sum to fit it for park purposes, and many years to grow even a moderate forest.

I then personally visited the engineering department of the Public Service Commission, at the invitation of Mr. Coleman, counsel, and there saw Mr. Coleman and Mr. Craven, the chief engineer, and several other gentlemen, all of whom treated me with great courtesy, but endeavored to convince me that an elevated yard for the storage of dead cars could be easily made a park ornament. In reply I called their attention to the previous attempts at vandalism by the Interborough Company and by their commission, in the following cases:

First.—When they proposed to run the subway on an elevated structure entirely through the Zoological Park on the specious plea of giving the public greater service. This was defeated by the society after a long controversy.

Second.—The proposal of the Interborough Company to use the block bounded by 180th Street and 182d Street, lying east of Boston Road, for storage yard purposes. This was defeated and the land acquired by the city and added to the Zoological Park, where it now forms one of its chief beauties.

Third.—When the Interborough Company proposed to jam their station up against the entrance to the park at 182d Street. This was defeated by the society with great difficulty and a compromise reached whereby the station was located at 181st Street, which was at least a block further north than it should be if it had been properly engineered originally.

The Public Service Commission has now planned the subway system in such a way that they find themselves blocked when they attempt to pass to the east of the park. This certainly is not the fault of the Park Department or of the Zoological Society, but goes back to the original planning of the road.

The interview between myself and the representatives of the Public Service Commission had no definite results, and the next I heard of it was after the bill had been introduced at Albany and had passed the Assembly, giving the Sinking Fund Commission the right to make this exchange, and it was defended on the ground that it was a public necessity. The facts were thereupon brought out clearly, and were ably presented to the readers of THE TIMES.

The Public Service Commission then called a special conference at the park a few days ago, at which were present Park Commissioner Whittle, Mr. Schenck, Engineer of the Park Department for the Borough of the Bronx, and Dr. Hornaday, who represented the Zoological Society. It was then and there agreed, according to the understanding of Commissioner Whittle and Dr. Hornaday, that only a strip sufficiently wide to provide for traffic tracks would be taken. We all supposed that this agreement was final until yesterday, when ex-Commissioner John E. Eustis came down to see me and stated that the responsibility for the defeat of the bill was mine. I told him at once that there was no objection to the bill, provided it was thoroughly understood in advance that no portion of Bronx Park would be used for storage yards, but that if the Public Service Commission had anything of the sort in mind, we might as well fight it out with the bill as later before the Sinking Fund Commission.

After some discussion Mr. Eustis called up Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, and obtained from him, in my presence, a definite statement that the Public Service Commission would only ask for a strip sufficiently wide to allow traffic tracks to go through, and that no portion of it would be used for storage-yard purposes. I thereupon telegraphed to Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck and Senator Ogden L. Mills as above set forth.

The plans for the subway are in such a state that the route will have to cut off this small section of the park, and while it is a pity to sacrifice even a foot of park land, there can be no serious objection to its use for this purpose.

The Zoological Society and the Park Department will, however, contest any and all attempts to use any portion of the park for storage purposes.

An attempt will undoubtedly be made by the Public Service Commission to use the triangular space belonging to them north of 180th Street for elevated storage yards, but this is a separate question, and will have to be met when it arises. It seems incredible that in a civilized community storage yards for an elevated railroad should be thrust up against a public park and close to the entrance to the Bronx River Parkway, which will begin at this point and continue for upward of seventeen miles to the Kensico Dam, and such an action on the part of the city authorities would be pure vandalism, and I cannot believe that under the present administration such a thing is possible.

A former administration, however, authorized the construction of similar storage yards against the side of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, near Van Cortlandt Park, on the promise by the subway authorities that these ugly buildings would be screened. Any one riding along Spuyten Duyvil Parkway at the present time can see how well this promise has been kept.

Storage facilities should be provided elsewhere for dead cars, and the nuisance of an elevated structure, which at the best is a monstrosity from an artistic point of view, should be reduced to a minimum.

MADISON GRANT,
Chairman New York Zoological Society.

GERMANY IS FINISHED.

Its Wonderful Army Has Not Existed Since March 1.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by M. Gabriel Alphaud of the Paris Temps in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES is very illuminating indeed. The author tells us, among other interesting things, that "on March 1 France had lost scarcely 300,000 men in killed, whereas Germany on the French front alone had lost more than a million."

As the proportion of killed to wounded is about one to four, it follows that, not counting prisoners, France had a total of 1,200,000 losses by March 1, and Germany a total of 4,000,000 casualties on the French front alone. On her Eastern front, Germany's losses, to judge by Petrograd reports, must have been at least as heavy as in the West, so that the total German losses on both fronts were no less than 8,000,000 men on March 1, and of these 2,000,000 dead. Allowing for 50 per cent. recoveries among the wounded, the net losses of the Germans, East and West, on March 1, 1915, amounted to 5,000,000 men!

Inasmuch as Germany at no time has had more than 5,000,000 men in the field, the conclusion appears reasonable that not a single mother's son is left of her once proud army—Finis Germaniae!

F. W. HEHMEYER.
New York, April 19, 1915.

Long Impending.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having for many years threatened to write an open letter to THE TIMES, when some public question has especially roused either my admiration or ire, I now proceed for the first time to put this threat into execution.

Yesterday Mr. Prendergast, in the course of a lecture, addressed an especial appeal to the "voters" in his audience. In this class he included the women, saying that he felt sure they would be in that class after the next election. As usual, there was a burst of applause from the suffragists present which would lead one to suppose it expressed the sentiment of all of us, but as an anti, I protest against such a supposition. We claim to be in the majority, yet in a mixed assembly are seldom given an opportunity to express ourselves. Let every public speaker give the "quiet ones" a chance to show their sentiments, and I think many a one will be surprised at the result. M. B. W.
Bronxville, N. Y., April 20, 1915.

Billy Sunday and Themistocles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Billy Sunday's critics should remember that he has called 30,000 persons to hear him speak in a day. Ancient history tells us that Themistocles, who greatly enlarged Athens, had a foolish ambition to be famous as a violin player. One day he made a poor exhibition of his skill and the hearers laughed. He laid down the instrument, saying: "I cannot play well on the violin, but I can build a great city." C.
Plainfield, N. J., April 17, 1915.

THE INSULT CONTROVERSY.

Attention Is Called to the Mote in Dr. Bigelow's Eye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to two letters published in your today's issue under the heading, "Mr. Bigelow Vindicated," I take great pleasure in inclosing herewith copy of an open letter which I addressed to one of your correspondents, James T. Shotwell of Columbia University:

Dear Sir: May I take the liberty of replying to your letter dated April 18 which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and which is written with the intention of vindicating Mr. Bigelow from the statements made by the well-known German writer, Ludwig Thoma.

You contend that while Mr. Thoma used abusive language in dealing with Mr. Bigelow, the latter "was not hypnotized by imperial hospitality and retained the power of exercising independent judgment upon German policies." If you will peruse the letters which Mr. Bigelow has written you will find that your statement regarding him is not borne out by facts. Had Mr. Bigelow limited himself to calmly and justly giving his opinions upon conditions in Germany I am sure he would not find much criticism, even here at least.

MISS CAMMANN IS NOW MRS. FAIRCHILD

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cammann, Jr., Bride of William S. Fairchild.

BISHOP GREER OFFICIATES

A Throng Attends Ceremony in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin —The Wedding Attendants.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, was crowded at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with guests for the wedding of William S. Fairchild, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild, and Miss Cornelia De Lancey Cammann, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr. The church was simply decorated with Easter lilies on the nave pews and the altar, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Barry. Henry B. Taylor, a friend of the bride's family, played the organ music.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore an Empire gown of white and silver brocade having a court train from the shoulders of white satin trimmed with old rose point, and her long veil, arranged in a flat frill effect around her coiffure was also of old rose point, and was worn by her mother at her wedding. She wore a string of pearls and carried a loose cluster of Easter lilies and a spray of orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses E. Constance Fairchild, a sister of the bridegroom, and Louise Tiffany Frank, Miss Huntington Francke, and Katherine S. Sands, were gowened in pale pink taffeta frocks, embroidered medallions in silver and sapphire blue, veiled with full tunics of pink tulle and long full sleeves of tulle arranged in cape fashion. The bodices were embroidered in silver at the top and their pink neapolitan hats were small and had many odd turns in the brims, in which were caught small pink roses and loops of sapphire blue velvet ribbon. The ribbon was carried back of the hair and hung in streamers down the back. They carried large bunches of pale pink sweet peas.

B. Tappen Fairchild was his brother's best man and the ushers were Francis Cunningham, a cousin of the bride, Thomas Powell Fowler, Jr., James S. Larkin, William Bayard Pine, Jr., Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., Carl F. Boker, Paul H. Bonner and Herman D. Boker.

A small reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 234 West Seventy-fourth Street, which was decorated in white flowers and green foliage, the dining room being done in pink.

MISS RITA HERBERT A BRIDE.

City Magistrate's Daughter Weds G. M. O'Neil in Holy Trinity Church

The wedding of Miss Rita M. Herbert, daughter of City Magistrate Henry W. Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, and George M. O'Neil, who is connected with Collier's Weekly, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Holy Trinity Church, Broadway and Eighty-second Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John McCormack.

The bride wore a robe of white satin, trimmed with Venetian point lace, with a court train depending from the shoulders, and a tulle veil. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. William P. Mulry of Lawrence, L. I., was matron of honor, and Miss Helen O'Neil, a sister of the bridegroom, maid of honor. The bridesmaids included the Misses Irene Shanley, Madeline Orlendorf, Mary Ward and Helen Larkin. They were gowned alike in corn-colored taffeta with touches of pale blue, and wore leghorn hats of natural straw topped with pale blue silk and field daisies.

Gilbert Malone was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Neebe, A. C. Hammesfahr, James Herbert, Charles Honmann and William P. Mulry.

A bridal breakfast was held at the Hotel St. Regis after the church ceremony. Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon.

MISS SMITH'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Daughter of Prof. Munroe Smith to Wed Lawrence C. Goodhue May 3.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Gertrude Munroe Smith, the daughter of Professor Munroe Smith and Mrs. Smith, and Lawrence Cushing Goodhue of Boston on May 3 have been completed. The ceremony will take place at the bride's home at 4:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Lea Luqueer of Bedford, N. Y., will perform the ceremony.

The maid of honor is to be Miss Anne Swan Hubbard, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wells Hubbard of Boston, and the other attendants will be Mrs. Francis Abbot Goodhue, Mrs. Harold Freeman, and the Misses Genevieve Sanford, Elizabeth J. Russell, Dorothy Cramp, and Katharine Crane. The two pages are to be Masters George Walton Green and William Henry Wetherill, cousins of the bride.

Francis Abbot Goodhue is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Roger Hooper, Franklin King, and William A. Barron of Boston, and Eben S. Doolittle of Utica, N. Y.

The relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked to the ceremony, and only a few additional friends for the reception.

GIVES HIS BACHELOR DINNER.

Angier B. Duke, Who Is to Wed Miss C. D. Biddle, Entertains.

Angier B. Duke, whose marriage to Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, will take place on Wednesday, April 29, in Philadelphia, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's.

His guests included his best man, William Sturgis of this city; the ushers, Ernest R. Hudson, Theodore Crane, Philip Boyer, Edwin V. Kane, Walbridge S. Taft, Esmond P. O'Brien of New York, Livingston Biddle and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Gustavo di Rosa, the Italian Consul in Boston. The other guests were Thomas S. Fuller, Malcolm L. Meacham, Benjamin K. Gatins, George Sloane, Edwin T. Fox, George W. Hill, John P. Kane, Brinton Buckwalter, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., and A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia.

As Miss Pauline Disston will be unable to act as bridesmaid for Miss Biddle, on account of mourning, Miss Elizabeth R. Reath, whose engagement to John A. Appleton of this city, was recently announced, will serve in her place.

Mackey-Stewart Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stewart of Weehawken, N. J., to Richard Mackey of Lenox, Mass., took place at 6 o'clock yesterday at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, Father Connors officiating.

The bride's only attendant was Miss May Conlon, who acted as maid of honor, and Dr. William Mackey served as best man for his brother. Edward Erunt and William Mackey, a cousin, were the ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Weehawken. The bridal pair will make a short trip to Washington and Baltimore, and will later make their home in Lenox.

Canedy-Livermore Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Livermore of Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marcia Janet Livermore, to Charles Malcolm Canedy, son of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy of New Rochelle. No date has been set for the wedding.

BARRY-FARRIS WEDDING.

Ceremony in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The marriage of Franklin Griswold Barry and Miss Marcelite Ann Farris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Everette Farris, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., but now of New York, took place at 7 o'clock last night in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Morningside Heights, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, of Trinity Church. It took place in the chancel, the bride entering at the side of the Cathedral.

The bridal procession was led by the flower girl, little Miss Mary G. Farris, who wore a full-skirted frock of white net, with tiny pink roses on the shoulder and whose hair was arranged in thick brown curls, held with a half wreath of small pink roses. She wore old time white sandals laced with satin ribbons, and carried a bunch of pink mignon roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Collier and Ruth Follette, who wore orchid pink pussy willow taffeta frocks, with short skirts trimmed with four double ruffles, a little distance apart, and shirred low, full bodices held up with shirred shoulder straps, fluffs of pink tulle finished them. There were no sleeves, but pink tulle was tied with bows on the arms above the long white gloves. Their hats were tulle to match the gowns, with wide ruffled brims, wreathed in small pink roses, and there were orchid ribbon streamers at the back.

The matron of honor, Mrs. William Foley of Utica, N. Y., a sister of the bridegroom, was gowned like the bridesmaids, but her hat and frock were a pronounced mauve shade. All of the attendants carried pink sweet peas.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a filmy frock of white silk net, embroidered in pearls over satin. It had a shirred bodice, the corsage cut very low to show the shoulders, shirred in a baby waist effect with a full skirt, and a long white satin train. The voluminous veil which covered the train was of silk net arranged at the top to leave uncovered the golden brown curls of her coiffure. Her flowers were white tulips and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Barry's best man was Charles Fresbrey, and the four ushers were Edward Richardson, Berry Brazelton, Percival Goan, and Walter Booth.

The guests, who were seated in the choir stalls, numbered about 100, and a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends, perhaps forty in all, was held at the Farris residence, 330 West 108th Street.

On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Barry will live in New York.

MABEL C. KEATING WEDS.

The Bride of John McLaughlin Demarest—The Attendants.

Miss Mabel C. Keating, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Keating of 11 East Eighty-seventh Street, was married to John McLaughlin Demarest last evening at 6 o'clock in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. David W. Hearn officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin crêpe meteor, embroidered with pearls and trimmed with point applique lace, with a court train falling from the shoulder, where it was caught up with a band of pearls. She wore a veil of point applique lace, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Winifred Demarest, sister of the bridegroom, who acted as maid of honor, wore a gown of rose of Sharon pink taffeta, trimmed with silver, and a picture hat of black tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Rosemary Keating was flower girl, and wore a frock of white taffeta and net, with a pink bonnet of white tulle with streamers, carrying a basket of Spring flowers.

Thomas F. Keating, Jr., was best man, and John Graham Ryan, Frank H. Gardiner, Robert McLaughlin, and James Kerr, all classmates of the bridegroom at Cornell University, were the ushers.

A large reception followed at the Hotel Gotham, the ballroom being decorated with bay trees and pink roses interwined with smilax.

After a bridal trip in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Demarest will reside in this city.

MISS SACHS'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Nathan Straus, Jr., on April 29.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Emelie Sachs, daughter of Dr. Bernard Sachs and Mrs. Sachs of 555 Park Avenue, and Nathan Straus, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus of 27 West Seventy-second Street, which is to be solemnized on Thursday noon, April 29, in Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Samuel Schulman, assisted by Dr. Kaufmann-Kohler, President of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Jacob M. Plaut of Cincinnati is to be her sister's matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Edith Sachs, Lucy Loeb, Edith Wiener, and Esther Ransohoff of Cincinnati.

H. Grant Straus is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen are Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Roger W. Straus, son of Oscar S. Straus Howard L. Goodhart, Harold M. Lehman, John C. Mayer, Jacob M. Flaut, and Justice Irving Lehman.

The bridal breakfast will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Straus and his bride will leave later on a trip to California and Alaska.

The couple's engagement was announced last February. Mr. Straus has assisted his father in carrying out many of the plans of his various philanthropies, and is the owner of Puck, the weekly comic paper.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Franklin D. Pelton of Paris, who has been spending the Winter at the Plaza, will give a small dance at the hotel on Friday evening, April 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, of 21 West Fifty-third Street, have gone to Annapolis to attend the wedding there today of Miss Anita Cresap, a cousin of Mrs. Shoemaker, and daughter of the late Commander James M. Cresap, U. S. N., to Ensign Ralph F. Davis, U. S. N.

Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., will entertain this evening with a dinner, followed by music by Miss Cordelia Lee, violinist, at her home, 151 Central Park West.

Mrs. William Alexander and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith will entertain with luncheons on Tuesday, April 27, and will afterward take their guests to the Special Relief Society matinee dance and musicale at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held at the home of the President, Mrs. D. F. Lamont, on Wednesday, April 28, at 3:30 P. M.

The Veteran Corps Artillery, Light Gatling Battery, will hold an informal dance on Monday evening, May 3, at the Biltmore. The committee in charge has Charles Elliot Warren as Chairman. Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Walter L. Suydam, Sr., Charles Isham, Frank Humphreys and James M. Montgomery are the other members.

Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine gave a small dance last night at her home, 8 East Sixty-ninth Street, for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Armour, (Miss Gwendolin Condon,) who were recently married.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has returned from Washington, D. C., and is at the St. Regis for a short visit before returning to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery are leaving tomorrow for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Baker, who have been at the Springs, are in Washington for a few days before returning to New York.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow of Newport are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit. Sir John and Lady Willison, who are at the McAlpin, will sail for London shortly.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton of 998 Fifth Avenue has lent her home for a conference and musicale to be held this afternoon in aid of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.

PULIGO PAINTING SOLD FOR $3,050

"Madonna, Child and St. John" Brings Highest Price at Opening of Blakeslee Sale.

82 PICTURES FOR $47,335

Metropolitan Art Museum Pays $900 for a Panel by Buttinone of the Milanese School.

The opening sale of the pictures of the Blakeslee Galleries, sold by order of the administrators of the estate of the late Theron J. Blakeslee, was held last night under the auspices of the American Art Association at the Plaza Hotel, 82 pictures bringing $47,335. The catalogue was arranged in chronological order not as is usual with the least important pictures of the sale at the head of the list and the Italian primatives, Dutch, Spanish and Roman pictures were the first to go under the hammer. Many of the pictures sold for very much less, than had been paid for them by their last owner, a few for a fourth or fifth of his buying price.

"Madonna, Child, and St. John," by Domenico Puligo, a pupil of del Sarto, brought the highest price of the evening going to Bernet, agent, for $3,050. This was a picture for which Mr. Blakeslee paid $5,000. The picture, a panel, No. 9 on the catalogue, shows a youthful Madonna in pink, blue, and yellow draperies with brown headdress, holding the Infant, who is playing with a ball handed him by St. John, whose staff and red cloak are on the table near him.

Bryson Burroughs, of the Metropolitan Art Musuem, made a purchase for the Museum, paying $900 for No. 32 on the Catalogue, a panel, "St. John and St. Lawrence," by Bernardino Buttinone, of the Milanese School. This shows two full length figures standing, St. John the Evangelist in green dress and scarlet cloak holding a gold chalice in the right hand and an inscribed book in the left. St. Lawrence, in elaborately embroidered white and brown robes, adorned with precious stones, holds in the right hand a palm branch, and in the left a gridiron. This was the wing of an altar piece.

"The Concert," one of the Dutch pictures, by Michiel van Musscher, went to Joseph Breck, formerly of the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York, and now of the Minneapolis Museum, for $800, for the latter institution. This picture, 54 by 57, No. 81 in the catalogue, shows three figures in a spacious hall, a lady amusing herself with a small dog, and a man in elaborate dress playing a 'cello, while a maid brings a dish of oranges to place on the table, upon which the woman is resting one arm.

Following is a list of the pictures, artists, purchasers, and prices:

Madonna and Two Adoring Angels, panel, by the master of the San Miniato altarpiece; Philip Berolzheimer	$700
Portrait of a Lady of Quality, by Bronzino; Francis R. Welsh	1,400
Portrait of a Lady, panel, Tuscan master; Mrs. McCormack	300
Virgin and Child, by Jacob del Sellajo; S. S. Carvalho	425
Angel Musicians, (or small panel,) by Giacomo Pacchiarotto; S. S. Carvalho	750
Madonna and Child, panel, by Parri Spinelli; John E. McIlhenny	475
Madonna, Child, and St. John, by the master of the Oriental Sash; Albert E. Smith	825
The Nativity, by Maestro Tommaso; Philip Berolzheimer	675
Madonna, Child, and St. John, panel, by Domenico Puligo; Bernet, agent	3,000
Virgin, Child, and St. Katherine, by Francesco Vanni; Mr. Snead	275
Portrait of a Lady of the Cornaro Family, by Bronzino; Dr. Paul Mersch	800

Central Italian Schools.

Madonna and Child, school of Cosimo Tura; W. E. Harkness	375
Madonna and Child and St. John, by Giacomo Francia; W. G. Charles	575
Madonna and Saints, panel, by Giovanni Battista Bertucci; S. S. Carvalho	275
Holy Family and St. John, panel, by Domenico Alfani; S. S. Carvalho	575
The Annunciation, panel, Cila del'Amatrice; S. S. Carvalho	300
Madonna and Saints, panel, Fra Martino Angeli; John E. McIlheney	525
Madonna and Child, by Giannicola Manni; Holland Galleries	400
Madonna and Angels, panel, Giovanni Boccatis; S. S. Carvalho	500
Adoration of the Magi, Umbrian school; Albert E. Smith	375
Madonna and Saints, Vitale da Bologna; E. W. Shields	350
St. Mary Magdalena panel, Giovanni Lo Spagna; Holland Galleries	1,000

North Italian Schools.

Madonna and Child, panel; Boccaccio Boccaccino; John D. Crimmins	950
Christ in a Landscape, by Francesco Bissolo; Herbert Du Puy	300
Madonna and Child, panel, by Andrea Solario; Bernet, agent	700
Portrait of a Lady, by Bartolommeo Veneto; Mrs. H. D. Esterbrook	250
Madonna and Child, panel; Bernardino de Conti	175
Madonna and Child, by Girolamo da Santa Croce; Bernet, agent	400
Marriage of St. Katherine, by Girolamo Mazzola, (Bedoli;) S. S. Carvalho	275
Virgin and Child, by Francesco Bissolo; A. Kaufmann	275
Holy Family and St. Katherine, panel, by Palma Vecchio; Holland Galleries	350
St. John and St. Lawrence, panel, by Bernardino Buttinone; Bryson Burroughs for the Metropolitan Art Museum	900
Portrait of a Lady, by Antonio Badile; Bernet, agent	625
The Resurrection of Lazarus, by Ersdi del Bonifazio; Mrs. H. Fry	150
Historical Scene, by Battista Zelotti; Albert E. Smith	450
Madonna and Child, panel, by Girolamo da Treviso; S. L. Farrish	800

Late Italian Schools.

Laughing Girl, by Giovanni Battista Piazzetta; E. W. Shields	75
Portrait of an Old Man, by Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo; Albert E. Smith	475
"Sibilla Persica," by Giulio Cesare Procaccini; T. Prentis	125
Madonna and St. John, panel, by Luca Cambiaso; T. Prentis	100
The Holy Family Appearing to St. Anthony, by Giovanni Battista Pittoni; Mrs. James M. Johnston	325
View of the Grand Canal, by Michele Marieschi; C. F. Williamson	450
The Holy Family, by Luca Giordano, (called Fa-Presto); T. Prentis	100
Mary at the Tomb of Christ, by Francesco Solimena; T. Prentis	50
Canalletto's Conception of a Grand Opera House in Venice, by Canalletto; E. Ridley	625
Susannah and the Elders, ascribed to Titian; Francis R. Welsh	1,000
Portrait said to be Francesco de Altamira, by Tiberio Tinelli; Albert E. Smith	325

Spanish and Roman Schools.

The Little Shepherd Murillo; Albert E. Smith	1,025
Portrait of a Lady, by Claudio Coella; S. S. Carvalho	275
Queen Mariana of Spain, by Velasquez; Albert E. Smith	1,050
Edward VI., panel, by Federigo Zuccaro; Mrs. McCormack	550
King Charles III. of Spain, by Goya; W. E. Evarts	1,100
An Austrian Princess, by Claudio Coello; Albert F. Plaut	425
Lord Burghley, panel, by Federigo Zuccaro; Albert F. Plaut	600
Lady Burghley, panel, by Federigo Zuccaro;	275
Portrait of a Young Lady, by Juan B. del Mazo Martinez; O. Kaufmann	550
The Infanta Isabella Eugenia Clara, Governess of the Netherlands, by Juan Pantoja de la Cruz; O. Stratton	550
Portrait of a Spanish Princess, by Juan B. del Mazo Martinez; H. Lanthier	150
Anne of Austria, Wife of Philip II. of Spain, by Alonzo Sanchez Coello; Charles K. Platt	700

Dutch School.

Maria Jacob van de Woot, panel, by Jacob Willemszoon Delff; Bernet, agent	375
Portrait of an English Nobleman, panel, by Willem Wissing; T. E. Spencer	60
The Toper, by Jan Verspronck; Philip Berolzheimer	150
Portrait of a Nun, panel, by Gherard ven Leyden; Philip Berolzheimer	375
Portrait of a Lady, panel, by Sigmund Holbein; Louis N. Simmons	500
Youth with Cat, by Judith Leyster; B. Allen	350
The Jeweler's Daughter, by Lucas Cranach; Timkin	1,175
Portrait of a Man with a Lace Collar, by Cornelis Janssens; Philip Ber	600
A Visit to the Nursery, by Gabriel Metsu; B. Allen	775
Portrait of a Girl, by Daniel Mytens; Fred W. Scott	500
Family of the Virgin, by Coswin van der Weyden; Dutch Galleries	725
Portrait of a Lady, by Joachim von Sandrart; Albert E. Smith	300
Portrait of a Child, by Jacob Gerritsz Cuyp; Bernet, agent	475
Man with a Pen in Hand, by Jacob A. Backer; Francis R. Welsh	1,025
Lady with Ruff, panel; Michiel J. van Miereveld; S. S. Carvalho	650
Lady with Two Children, by Ferdinand Bol; H. Lanthur	800
Landscape, by Johannes van Kessel; Lewis Simon	1,625
Portrait of a Lady, by Nicolas Maes; O. Stratton	675
Family Group, by Nicolas Maes; Erich Galleries	525
Marguerite van Egmont, panel, by Michiel J. van Miereveld; W. E. Evarts	1,625
Sophonisba, by Salomon de Konnick; S. S. Carvalho	600
The Concert, by Michiel van Muesscher; Joseph Breck, (in the Minneapolis Art Museum)	875
Lucy Harington, Countess of Bedford, by Paulus Moreelse; S. S. Carvalho	550

The sale will be continued at the Plaza this evening, opening with paintings of the early French school.

DR. PAUL F. GANS DEAD.

German Built a Dirigible Balloon Planned to Fly Across Ocean.

MUNICH, April 21.—Dr. Paul F. Gans, head of the syndicate which built the dirigible balloon Suchard in 1912 with which it was proposed to fly from Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, to the United States, died today at his home in this city.

In 1911 he visited the United States to make final arrangements for the voyage of the airship, the enterprise having the co-operation of the Government. President Taft received him in Washington, and his scheme attracted a great deal of attention. At that time he told a representative of THE TIMES that the German Government was deeply interested in his project.

"The German Government has a keen eye on the Suchard's movements," he said, "with a view to determining the usefulness of a dirigible in the event of war. It is my opinion that it would be perfectly possible to mount an airship with guns and bombs and sail long distances into an enemy's country, where it would cause great destruction."

Despite extensive preparations at a cost of several hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Suchard never attempted to cross the ocean. The reason for abandoning the flight was never stated.

William J. Wright.

William J. Wright, a linen and cotton goods importer and head of the Wright & Graham Company, at 110 Franklin Street, Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his residence, 214 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 67 years. Mr. Wright had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1871 and was the senior deacon and the senior trustee of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. He was also for more than twenty years the Treasurer of the Bible School of the church and a Trustee of the Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens. Mr. Wright is survived by his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Graham Wright, a son, John Graham Wright, and a daughter, Mrs. Marion D., the wife of the Rev. Gwilym O. Griffith, formerly pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

Warren Archer Conover.

Warren Archer Conover, a retired builder of this city and Brooklyn, who as head of the firm of W. A. & F. E. Conover was the first to use caisson work in the construction of large buildings, died on Tuesday at his residence, 356 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 68th year. Mr. Conover was of Holland Dutch ancestry. His father was the late John T. Conover, also a prominent builder and at one time a leader of the old-time Republican forces in this city. Mr. Conover erected the Commercial Cable Company's building, at 20 Broad Street, the Postal Telegraph Building, in Broadway, the New York Casino, and the residence of Clarence H. Mackay, at Harbor Hills, L. I.

Celebrate Shakespeare Anniversary.

The anniversary of Shakespeare's birth is being celebrated with special programs in the Neighborhood Theatre. Tonight "The Life of Shakespeare in Stratford and in London" will be shown in motion pictures, and there will be a program of songs from the Bard's plays and of old English dances. Tomorrow night, the poet's birthday, Ellen Terry will give her discourse on "The Joyous Heroines of Shakespeare."

Obituary Notes.

MOSES BRIAR, a retired merchant and a native of Hungary, died yesterday at his residence, 1,770 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year.

ROBERT S. BROWN, 61 years old, District Passenger Agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., yesterday.

Miss GEORGINE McLANE, daughter of the late General Robert M. McLane of Maryland, died on Monday in Paris, France, where she had made her home for many years. Her father was United States Ambassador to France in Cleveland's Administration.

JOHN FRANCISCO ROY, retired mill owner and prominent resident of Troy, N. Y., died last night at his home there at the age of 77 years. He is survived by one son, former Judge Herbert F. Roy.

FREDERICK WHITMAN, a yachtsman, died Tuesday night in the Flushing Hospital, aged 48 years. He lived in Whitestone, L. I., and was an engraver with offices in Manhattan. For a number of years he was a member of the Whitestone Yacht Club and held several offices in that organization.

EDWARD S. HENESEY, for many years in business in Maiden Lane as a diamond and pearl setter, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Moseman, 120 Oak Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., aged 87 years. He was a native of Albany, and served in the civil war.

BERNHARDT H. W. KOEHLER, 37 years old, died yesterday at his home, 43 Second Street, Hoboken, N. J. He was in the rubber export business in this city, and was formerly an oarsman and a member of the Active Boat Club for eighteen years. Mr. Koehler was also a member of the Hoboken Turn Verein.

Mrs. JENNIE E. T. SANFORD STOUTENBURGH, wife of Frank L. Stoutenburgh, a Newark clothier, died at her home, 284 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N. J., yesterday. She was born in Newark forty-eight years ago. While a resident of Newark Mrs. Stoutenburgh was a member of the Church of the Redeemer, and for years she was active in philanthropic work.

PADEREWSKI LAUGHS.

Sees Fred Stone Impersonate Him on Mechanical Piano in 'Chin-Chin.'

Ignace Paderewski was one of a box party that saw the performance of "Chin-Chin" in the Globe Theatre last night. The presence of the pianist was known to a large part of the audience and when Fred Stone gave his impersonation of Mr. Paderewski on the mechanical piano in the second act there was great enthusiasm from the audience, including the virtuoso himself. He laughed heartily at the comedian's antics, as did Mrs. Paderewski and the other members of the party. Hhe audience demanded an encore, but a minute after Mr. Stone had left the stage he was in the midst of one of his lightning changes.

At the end of the act Mr. Paderewski was taken to Mr. Stone's dressing room, where it developed the musician is taller than the comedian, which should silence Mr. Stone's critics who have held that the one flaw of his impersonation was that he was too tall.

"I consider a man who can do as many things as well as you do," said Paderewski to Mr. Stone, "the greatest artist I ever met."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SCHLOSSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Schlossman of 53 Hamilton Terrace, April 20, a girl.

Married

DAVIS—SMITH.—On Wednesday, April 21, 1915, at Augusta, Ga., Margaret Elizabeth Smith to Daniel A. Davis.

FAIRCHILD — CAMMANN.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Barry, Cornelia De Lancy, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., to William S. Fairchild.

GRAHAM—NUGENT.—At St. Luke's Church, Convent Av. and 141st St. New York, on April 21, 1915, by Rev. George Ashton Oldham, Beatrice Frederica Nugent to Ronald Douglass Graham.

HASS—FLAMMER.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the home of her parents, by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Alice Joralemon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Flammer, to Mr. John D. Hass.

TAYLOR—REBOUL.—On Wednesday, April 21, at St. James' Church, St. James, L. I., by the Rev. William Holden, D. D., Caroline Strong, daughter of Homer Whittemore Reboul, to Martin Taylor.

HART—DUFF.—April 15, Anna M. Duff to Dr. George G. Hart.

Brooklyn.

PARMLEE — KETTLES. — April 20, Evelyn Kettles to Henry B. Parmlee.

WHALEN—PHILLIPS.—April 20, Florence T. Phillips to John T. Whalen.

Died

ARMOUR.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 58 Morningside Av., William S. Armour. Funeral services 3 P. M. Friday, at 49 East 22d St. Interment, Chicago. Chicago papers please copy.

BUNCE.—Alice Edwards of Westfield, N. J., daughter of the late R. W. Edwards, suddenly, at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, Wednesday, April 21. Notice of funeral later.

BUNDSCHU.—On Wednesday, April 21, 1915, Carrie V. Bundschu. Funeral from her late residence, 216 Madison Av., Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Saturday, April 24, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. John Baptist De La Salle, Jackson St., Stapleton, Staten Island, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery.

CONOVER.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, April 20, 1915, Warren Archer Conover, son of the late John T. and Mary D. Conover and husband of Eleanor G. Smith, in his 68th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 356 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22, at 8:15 P. M. Interment at Milford, Conn.; kindly omit flowers.

CONOVER.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. Executive offices, 20 West 44th St. Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother Warren A. Conover, on April 20, for thirty-two years a member of the society. He served on the Library Committee from 1886 to 1892, was Second Vice President, 1893; Vice President, 1894, and President, 1895; also a member of the Finance Committee from 1896 to 1902, and on the Relief Committee from 1903 to 1910, completing twenty-eight years of faithful service.

CHARLES J. RICHTER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

CONOVER.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late Worshipful Brother Warren A. Conover, Past Master, on Thursday, April 22, at quarter past 8 P. M., at his late residence, 356 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

PIERRE LORILLARD, Jr., Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

CRANE.—At his residence, 162 North Church St., Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 20, 1915, Rev. Floyd A. Crane, Ph. D., in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon, April 23, at 2:30 o'clock, at Presbyterian Church, Goshen, N. Y.

DANIELSON.—Lillian V. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building,) Friday, 2 o'clock.

DOUBLEDAY.—On Wednesday, April 21, 1915, Lucy Colby, widow of Chester Powell Doubleday, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 400 West 153d St., on Thursday, April 22, at 8 P. M.

ECKMAN. — On Tuesday, April 20, at her residence, 51 East 96th St., Fannie, widow of Samuel H. Eckman, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral private.

FISK.—Suddenly, April 21, 1915, at her late residence, 174 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Gladys Estel Fisk, wife of Clinton Earle Fisk. Funeral private.

GOLDMARK.—On Tuesday, April 20, Adolph Goldmark, beloved husb. d of Ida Wehle. Funeral from residence, 251 West 104th Street, Friday, April 23, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

GRAEF.—On April 19, 1915, at her late residence, 924 West End Av., Irma Ruhl Graef, wife of Dr. Charles Graef. Funeral services at 8 P. M. Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of her father, Dr. Henry Ruhl, 650 East 104th St. Interment private.

HARRIS.—On April 17, Joseph Harris, at Salem, Ore., husband of Flora Harris, (nee Lubin,) son of Jacob Harris, deceased, and Annie Harris. Notice of interment at New York will follow.

JOHNSON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 21, 1915, Alonzo Hutchins Johnson, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 412 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Friday morning, April 23, at 11 o'clock.

KAHN.—Henry, (Harry C.,) beloved son of Dina and the late Maier Kahn. Funeral Friday, April 23, 1915, 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 330 1st Av.

KATZ.—Julia, (nee Silver,) 981 Home St., Bronx, widow of Alfred E. and beloved mother of Josie, Eugene and Jerome. Funeral notice hereafter. Cleveland and Rochester papers please copy.

KAUFMANN.—Louis Kaufmann, on Tuesday, April 20, 1915, at his residence, 895 West End Av., after a brief illness, beloved husband of Rebecca Kaufmann, father of Ralph and Sidney Kaufmann and Tillie Solomon. Funeral on Thursday, April 22, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KNIGHT.—At Peekskill, April 21, 1915, Charles C. Knight, M. D., in his 83d year.

Died

LEAVENS.—On Tuesday, April 20, after a brief illness, Frederick Leavens, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 122 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEWIS.—Hill C., beloved husband of Rosa Lewis, in his 82d year, at 558 West 164th St., Wednesday, April 21. Funeral from his late residence on Thursday at 12:30.

LEWIS.—Hill C. Members of Washington Lodge, No. 19, I. O. B. B., are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of their late brother, Hill C. Lewis, from his late residence, 558 West 164th St., Thursday, April 22, at 12:30 o'clock.

Dr. M. M. STARK, President.
I. IRVING LIPSITCH, Secretary.

MACDONOUGH.—At her residence in New York City, on Monday evening, April 19, 1915, Marcella Macdonough. Low requiem mass will be said at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St. near Amsterdam Av., on Thursday morning, April 22, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

McINTOSH.—On April 20, 1915, Mary L. Whitbeck McIntosh, wife of John E. McIntosh. Funeral at Auburn, N. Y., on Friday, April 23, at 2 P. M.

McLANE.—At Paris, France, April 19, Georgine McLane, daughter of the late Robert M. McLane and Georgine Urquhart McLane of Baltimore.

MOORE.—At his home, Pasadena, Cal., April 18, Stuart Hull Moore, in his 61st year. Funeral services Saturday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock, in the parish house of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Interment at Cutchogue, L. I.

MORRIS.—On Tu

CARPETS AND RUGS STILL SELL WELL

Another Million-Dollar Record Was Made in the Auction Rooms Yesterday.

BIDDING WAS SPIRITED

Buyers Show That They Are Still in the Market with Wants Unsatisfied.

Another $1,000,000 record was established yesterday at the carpet and rug auctions being conducted by Alexander Smith & Sons' Co., and Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc. At the close of the sales, representatives of the Smith concern figured out that they had disposed of at least $700,000 worth of floor coverings, mostly rugs, while the Sanford people placed $300,000 as their share of the day's business. The Sanford auction reached the half-way mark in the catalogue and, while the Smith Company has a longer road to travel, both sales are expected to close by Saturday afternoon. Carpets made their first appearance yesterday and were sold at the two auctions at very little under the regular price-list rates.

Practically all of the buyers in the field the first two days of the sales were in evidence yesterday and showed by their actions that their wants were by no means satisfied. Bidding on all of the offerings was keen, and in many cases merchants could not be supplied with all the goods of certain grades on which they had made bids. As has been the rule since the auctions began, prices yesterday bore up well against the regular quotations and did not fall off as a general thing more than five or ten per cent.

At the Sanford salesrooms, where Burling & Dole were auctioning this year's lines, buyers worked early and late replenishing their home stocks, and even crowded the big distributors in their eagerness to snap up even balances of offerings. Marshall Field & Co. and other large jobbers also made liberal purchases of Sanford goods. The Sanford sale yesterday started off with Beauvais Axminster rugs, 36x70 inches, twenty rugs alike in a bale. Altogether there were sixty-five lots, bringing an average of $2.20 per rug, the price list rate being $2.80.

Beauvais Axminster rugs, 22½ by 36 inches, 25 rugs alike in a bale, came next and for 21 lots averaged 85 cents per rug. The regular selling price of these goods is $1.05. These goods, like most of those sold during the day, were widely distributed. Similar rugs, 36 by 36 inches, 25 rugs alike in a bale, brought on the average $1.35 against the regular price of $1.55. Crompton's Wilton rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, 3 rugs alike in a bale, went at an average price of $17.50, or $2.50 below the standard rates.

A very real market with wide distribution by the retail trade, showing healthy home conditions, was reflected in the way the Sanford Hurrikana Axminster rugs, 6 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, sewed, sold. Most of these goods went at $10.70 per rug, which was regarded by both the manufacturers and the buyers as very satisfactory. The price list rate on these goods is $11.70. Hurrikana Axminster rugs, 9 by 12 feet, sewed, 3 rugs alike in a bale, developed spirited bidding as there were only 6 lots. The regular price was $14, with an average clean-up of $12.50 and $11.60 for balances, nearly all of which were taken by retailers. Among the buyers of this rug were Strawbridge & Clothier, Feldman & Sons, J. Sliverman, Syndicate Trading Company, Thomas H. Berry & Sons, and the La Salle & Koch Company.

The afternoon offerings by the Sanford concern included Hurrikana Axminster rugs, 27 by 54 inches, bringing $1.15; the same rug, 36 by 70 inches at $2.15; Teheran velvet rugs, 11.3 by 12, seamless, at $16; Triple Extra tapestry rugs, 10.6 by 14, sewed, at $11.50; Double Extra tapestry rugs, 10.6 by 13.6, seamless, at $9.15; besides several other varieties of rugs, most of which brought good prices.

The Smith auction rooms were filled all day with a crowd of jobbers and retailers, who showed at the start that they were there to buy. It didn't seem to matter much what the goods were, as everything seemed to find ready takers. Smith productions sold yesterday, with the prices obtained, were in part as follows: 11-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, seamless, 3 rugs alike in a bale, at $8.40 to $8.25 per rug for balances; 15-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, 11 feet 3 inches by 12 feet, seamless, at $12.80 to $12.60; 14-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, 10 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 6 inches, seamless, at $13.95 to $13.65; 8-4 Nepperhan tapestry rugs, 6 feet by 9 feet, seamless, at $5.15 to $5.10; 12-4 Hudson tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, at $7.25 to $7.15; E. Smith Axminster rugs, 27 by 60 inches, at $1.55 to $1.46 for balances; J. Smith Axminster rugs, 36 by 72 inches; at $2.57½ to $2.42½; Mat Smith Axminsters, 18 by 36 inches, at 75 cents to 65 cents; E. Saxony Axminster rugs, 27 by 54 inches, at $1.30 to $1.20, and J. Saxony Axminsters, 36 by 72 inches, at $2.27½ to $2.12½.

Sanford Wilton velvet carpets, of which there were numerous lots, were eagerly snapped up by jobbers and retailers at an average price of 95 cents per yard. The price obtained was regarded by the management as excellent in view of the fact that the Fall price on this line is $1.05. The same firm's Teheran velvet carpets sold strong at 70 cents a yard, against the list rate of 75 cents. The Sanford Fervak Axminster rug, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, a new pattern, found ready buyers at $14.20, the regular price being $16.10. The Smith carpets put under the hammer yesterday included velvet, Palisade velvet, F. Palisade velvet, and B. Palisade, all of which sold well. In body carpet prices, none of the sales being more than 5 per cent. off regular prices.

The Smith firm will resume this morning with Lot 1,248, covering F. Palisade carpets, while the Sanford concern starts the day's grist with Lot 798, covering Teheran velvet rugs, 6 by 9 feet, seamless.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

4 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 951.

500 shares Abe Lincoln Gold Mining Company, 5 cents each; 150 shares Graduate Safeguard Elevator Company, $100 each; 3,000 shares Affleck Automatic Railway Safety Appliance Company, $10 each; 20 shares Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, $100 each; 25 shares Union Copper Mines Company, Empire Trust Company certificate of deposit, $150 lot.

1,000 shares Victoria Gold Mining and Milling Company, $1 each, $27 lot.

5,000 shares Victoria Extension Mining Company, $1 each, $30 lot.

$6,000 first mortgage, made by Joseph Heiman and wife to Caroline Truax, covering property 338 East Sixty-ninth Street, at 5 per cent. interest, past due, $5,075.

2,078 shares Yaqui Copper Company, $10 each, $45 lot.

11,000 shares California Consolidated Oil Company, $1 each; 6,000 shares Donaldson Mountain Mining Company, 10 cents each, $10 lot.

10 shares United Wine and Trading Company, $100 each, 7.

$7,000 Long Island Ferry Company 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1922, interest March and September, 94¼.

16 shares Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Company, Lincoln, Neb., $100 each, 10½.

4 shares Realty Associates, $100 each, 100¼.

5 shares American Exchange Cigar Company common, $50 each; 5 shares American Exchange Cigar Company preferred, $50 each, $150 lot.

$1,000 Arion Society of New York second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, reduced by consent to 4 per cent., $18 each, due April, 1917, interest April and October, 71.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 396.

100 shares Hale & Kilburn 7 per cent. preferred, 74¾.

15 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 205.

7 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, $100 each, 216½.

13 shares E. W. Bliss Company common, $50 each, 260.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 295.

15 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 312½.

3 shares Equitable Trust Company, $100 each, 420.

100 shares Interborough Rapid Transit Company, $100 each, 328.

9,903 shares Abary Plantation, Limited, $1 each, $50 lot.

$40,591.58 sundry bills receivable, (list can be seen at our office,) $15,000.

$14,745.07 sundry bills receivable, (list can be seen at our office,) $1,005.

$5,000 State of Alabama 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1900; July, 1872, coupons on; 975 shares Gregory Bobtail Mining Company, $1 each; 500 shares The Allen Wright Oil Company, $10 each; 2,100 shares Empire City Mining Company, $5 each; 250 shares Torch Lake Mining Company, $25 each; 97 shares Bobtail Tunnel Company, assessment No. 16 paid, $5 each; 23 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $1 each; 67 shares Stenographer Printing and Publishing Company, $10 each; 355 shares Philadelphia Typewriter Company, $50 each; 20 shares New York Typewriter Company, $100 each; 175 shares Bleached Fibre Company preferred, $100 each; 60 shares Paramore-Sharp Company preferred, $50 each; 70 shares Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, $100 each; 650 shares New Jersey Patent Holding Company, $1 each; 200 shares Sahang Rubber Estates, Limited, £1 each; 1,000 shares Capuzaya Mining Company, 50 cents.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4239.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, sells best large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1058.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Lib'l advances on consigned mdse.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard, F'n 4343. Cash buyers of mdse.; advances on consignments; settlement 24 hrs. after sale.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway: Buys mdse., all descriptions. cash.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 Broadway.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

One of the Highest Grade Stocks of

Trimmings, Laces,

Robes, Tunics, Embroideries, Chiffons, Nets, Laces, Linens, Imported Cotton Goods, a good line of Notions, Buttons, Etc.

One of the Best Equipped and Most Modern PLANT

Office and Show Room Fixtures formerly of

A. B. MERGENTHEIM & SON,

inventoried at over $80,000.00, will be sold tomorrow, Friday, April 23d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 144-148 East 32d St., (near Fifth Ave.) N. Y. C.

By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

This stock consists of Laces—Venice, Persian, Filet, Shadow, Net Top, Gold, Silver, French Val., Oriental, Ruffles, Chuny, Batiste, Spangle, Tinsel, Hand Made, Irish, Bugle, Pearl, Beaded, Princess, Chantille, and Allover Laces and Trimmings; Fancy Braids, extra fine printed Brocades, Jap, Faille, Taffeta, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Poplin, Messaline, and Brocaded Taffeta Silks, ranging in price as high as $9.75 per yard. Also a good line of other Domestic Cotton Goods.

Plant, Office and Show Room Fixtures—Consisting of 65 W. & G. High Speed, some with individual motors; 15 Singer Machines, 2 Singer hemstitchers, 1 Singer Button Hole, 3 2½ H. P. Motors, 10 Cutting Tables, 75 Chairs, Baskets, Hangers, Figures, Scales, Time Clock, Wire Partitions, Tables, 5 Electric Pressing Irons, Etc.; also the Show Room and Office, costing recently $2,000 to put up. Etc.

For further information Telephone 4299 Spring.

Fire Underwriters' Sale Friday, April 23, 1915,

at 10:30 A. M., at our salesroom, 22 Walker St., N. Y. City, we will sell at public auction for account of whom it may concern, salvage stock of the Sea Gate Bathing Suit Co., (Mfrs.,) N. Y. City, consisting of Ladies' and Misses'

BATHING SUITS

in Mohair, Brilliantine, Cassimere, Sateen, etc., costing up to $59.00 per doz.

Also

BATHING SHOES

Also

Cotton Piece Goods, Linings, Silk, etc.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposit of 25 per cent. required from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

LEOPOLD GANS COMPANY,
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer.

Van Praag & Co., Auction'rs, will sell Today, Thursday, 10:30 AM

At Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.
15,000 PAIRS OF
Men's, Ladies', & Children's

SHOES

Being entire stocks of two retail shoe stores.

At Auction, TODAY, 10 A. M.
An Up-To-Date Stock of
EVENING AND STREET DRESSES, SUITS AND COATS,
At 780 6th Ave., near 44th St.
J. Gordon Noakes, Auctioneer

JEWELRY.

ORIGINAL INVENTORY $40,000.
ART METAL & MESH BAG MANUFACTURER.
Entire Machinery, Shafting, Beltings, Motors, Raw Materials, Fixtures, Etc.
3,000 GERMAN SILVER

Mesh Bags and Vanity Cases

of B. Bernstein & Co., Manufacturers.
VAN PRAAG & CO., by H. Gold, Auctr.
Sell To-morrow, Friday, 11 A. M., on premises
73 Nichols St., Newark, N. J.
10,000 lbs. Brass & German Silver.

DIRECTIONS—Hudson Tube to Newark, take Bloomfield car at Park Place to Penn. Depot, transfer there to Springfield Car, get off at East Kinney Street, walk down two blocks, or take Penn. R. R. to Newark, then take Springfield Avenue Car to East Kinney Street.

FIGHT RECEIVERSHIP OF THE ROCK ISLAND

Minority Stockholders Name a Protective Committee, with N. L. Amster at Head.

CHARGE 'WANTON BETRAYAL'

Tentative Plan for Subscription of $6,000,000 to Meet Obligations Coming Due.

Minority stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, headed by N. L. Amster, who was elected a Director recently in opposition to the so-called Reid-Moore interests, were occupied yesterday with plans for lifting the road immediately out of receivership. A conference bearing on this plan was held late in the afternoon in the offices of Samuel Untermyer, and there was another conference at the Hotel Biltmore at night.

The result of the night conference was the appointment of a Stockholders' Protective Committee, headed by Mr. Amster. The other members chosen were Warren C. Crane, Alfred J. Keppelmann and Frank W. Bauder of New York; Edwin S. Dickerson of Philadelphia, George G. Prentice of New Haven, Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, Nathaniel French of Davenport, Ia., George Warren Smith of Maine, and Courtlandt Linkroum of New Jersey.

The committee drafted a letter to present to other stockholders which said:

> The extraordinary and unexpected action in procuring the appointment of receivers was taken without even consulting the Board of Directors. The plunging of your great and solvent property into receivership is a wanton betrayal of your interests.
>
> Within the past thirty days 25 per cent. in excess of the entire capital stock of the company has been bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange. The transactions have all the earmarks of a gigantic manipulative stock-jobbing scheme. The immediate purposes in organizing your Committee are:
>
> To prevent the interference, through the receivership, with the prompt prosecution of the suit now pending against directors for the recovery of $7,500,000, claimed to have been diverted from the treasury of the company.
>
> To devise a plan for financing the requirements of the company to the end that the receivership may be terminated and the property returned to the stockholders without the imposition of an assessment.

The letter said further that the committee would work to take the property out of the hands of the old management and "place it in hands that will operate it for the welfare of its owners and not as a football for stock market operations."

$6,000,000 to Be Raised.

The tentative plan of the protestors is to raise by popular subscription among the minority stockholders about $6,000,000, which would provide for the loan of $2,500,000 made by the Central Trust Company and due April 30, for the $1,494,000 serial note of the railway company due May 1, for the $1,000,000 loan made by the bankers' syndicate company and due Sept. 30, and still leave about $500,000 for current needs.

The collateral behind these three principal obligations to be met by the railway company amounts to about $11,500,000. It is proposed, under the tentative plan, to take this collateral as security for the $6,000,000 subscriptions. Whether such a plan could be carried through was a question raised by minority stockholders. They feared the opposition which Mr. Amster might meet. The Amster contingent takes the view that, with all the immediate obligations provided for, the Federal Court would listen to a motion for vacating the receivership.

Mr. Amster, at the annual meeting in Chicago on April 12, had proxies representing 161,400 of the 750,000 shares of the company outstanding. Shares were held by about 1,500 stockholders out of a total number of 3,500. Assuming that the plan of raising $6,000,000 from these stockholders were to be carried out it would mean a pro rata contribution of about $37 a share.

A Director of the Rock Island, when told of Mr. Amster's willingness to raise $6,000,000, said:

> "Let him bring it to us. We will be glad to have it. Nothing would please us better. Of course we need a great deal more."

Among the Amster following there were some who suggested that the receivership might affect the status of the case in equity now pending against individual directors of that company. This action, begun by Mr. Amster in February, through Samuel Untermyer, demands a return to the treasury of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway $7,500,000 alleged to have been appropriated in redeeming notes of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, which were held by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the holding company of the company now in receivership. Frank Mudge, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, is one of the defendants in that action. He is now one of the receivers.

Fight on Receivership.

The action to vacate the receivership, it is expected, will be begun in Chicago. Mr. Amster's lawyers will contend that there was no meeting of the Board of Directors where consent to a receivership was granted. They will assert that Mr. Amster and every other Director of the road should have been informed personally of the proposed action. It was stated yesterday that Mr. Amster was not the only one who had not been confided in.

Interests identified with the majority holdings of Rock Island expressed willingness to see a trial of Mr. Amster's proposal, but they threw cold water on the plan's feasibility. It was said on excellent authority that in the endeavor to avert a receivership the management hawked the treasury collateral all over New York, and got a promise that the Central Trust loan would be extended to Sept. 1 if other obligations up to that date could be cared for. In the circumstances, it was said, $6,000,000 could not be raised among banks even if it were all the money needed by the road.

RECEIVERS TO GO AHEAD.

Mudge Sees No Way to Avoid a Pro Rata Assessment.

CHICAGO, April 21.—H. U. Mudge, President of the Rock Island Lines, who with Jacob M. Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War, was appointed on Tuesday as receiver for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, tonight said that he and Mr. Dickinson, as representatives of the Federal District Court, would proceed to lay plans for extricating the railroads from its financial embarrassment, despite any action a minority stockholders' committee might take.

"The receivers, as agents of the Federal Court, will be glad to listen to any plan the stockholders may advise for financing the road," he said. "I have no idea, however, what scheme the stockholders can evolve to finance the Rock Island successfully without an assessment.

"The receivers have no option under the receivership but to go ahead and straighten out the road's affairs under direction of the court. Personally, I cannot see any way of avoiding an assessment, but we would be grateful to any one who can point out a way to save the stockholders from paying their pro rata for rehabilitating the railroad's treasury."

BIG EXPORTS IN MARCH.

Those of This Port Had a Value of Nearly $127,000,000.

March exports from this port broke all records, according to a statement prepared yesterday by Chief Statistician Lant of the Custom House. They had a value of $126,904,524 against only $71,136,061 in March, 1914, when normal trade conditions existed. Of these exports $102,982,591 represented shipments to Europe covering war supplies of all kinds, motor trucks, wheat and other cereals as well as clothing. Exports of merchandise here in March alone totaled $34,058,974.

Exports to France last month were $23,759,687, compared with only $6,547,068 the same month last year. Exports to Germany in March dwindled down to $15,658 against $7,905,725 the corresponding month a year ago. No goods were shipped to Austria. Relief supplies for Belgium amounted to $1,610,249. Shipments to the Netherlands in March aggregated $9,611,319, or over $5,000,000 more than in March, 1914. Other European exports were, as compared with the same month last year: Russia, $3,106,343—$2,646,775; Italy, $8,715,240—$2,106,010; Denmark, $1,421,493—$406,512; Sweden, $1,721,850—$644,074, and Norway, $2,740,084—$541,352.

Exports to South American countries from here in March show a substantial gain over those of the corresponding month of 1914. They totaled $6,180,468 against $6,926,474 in March last year. The statement also shows a slight gain in exports to Africa, while those to Asia were $3,000 less. A big slump occurred last month in shipments to Oceania, their value being set at $2,150,314 as against $6,801,207 in March of last year.

The import side of the sheet shows a falling off in imports last month compared with March, 1914, of $11,727,555, last month's figures being $90,473,231, as against $102,200,786 in March, 1914. European imports here totaled $37,354,929 last month, or $2,000 less than the corresponding month last year. Notwithstanding the difficulty attending the importation of German goods their value last month aggregated $6,348,307, compared with $17,400,356 in March, 1914. England managed to keep her entries here in fair fashion, her goods having a value last month of $13,570,215, or only $300,000 less than in March, 1914.

The war has apparently hit France hard industrially, as her imports here last month were only $5,701,864, which was just about half of that country's imports in March last year. Imports from Austria-Hungary last month amounted to $642,445, or just one-half of those in the same month last year. Imports from South America and from the West Indies made big gains last month. The South American imports were valued at $20,464,825, compared with $15,777,490 in March, 1914. West Indian and Central American imports rose from $15,718,874 in March, 1914, to $22,208,476 last month. Imports from the other grand divisions showed declines last month compared with March, 1914.

The total imports during the month were $15,782,044.70. Last year, in March, they were $17,964,690.20.

Waring Medals for Street Cleaners.

Waring medals are to be presented this afternoon in the Sixty-ninth Street armory to eighteen sweepers and drivers of the Street Cleaning Department and one hundred other members of the force will receive certificates. The presentation will be made by Mrs. Julius Harris Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Streets of the Women's Municipal League, and addresses will be delivered by City Chamberlain Bruere, Borough President Marks, Commissioner Fetherston, and Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, President of the Women's Municipal League. Music will be provided by the band of the department.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Thirty-four corporations chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $957,000, including:

Reliance Cafe Operating Co., Babylon, cafe, restaurant, hotel, $100,000; J. R. Figatt, S. W. Russak, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Congar-Auto Maze Corp'n, realty, manage amusement parks, theatres, roof gardens, $120,000; L. B. and Le Baron Sharp, A. G. Reynolds, 45 West 34th St.

Delfino Food Products Co., operate factories, warehouses, agencies, $200,000; F. G. Auisbrook, F. S. Kilpatrick, G. Brent Neale, 5th Av. and 33d St.

A. V. Lane Canning Co., Waterville, fruits, vegetables, $100,000; A. J. Foley, L. E. Barrett, A. V. Lane, Waterville.

North Buffalo Building Corp'n, Buffalo, realty, construction, managerial, $50,000; A. B. Gilfillan, W. B. Charlton, B. F. Fisher, Toronto, Canada.

Wicks & Greenman, Utica, clothing, furnishings, shoes, $36,000; F. J. Hutchinson, T. F. and G. N. Talbot, 403 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

The Dittson-Kunsberg-Eder Co., tailoring, clothing, dry goods, $20,000; P. Kunsberg, Eder, A. Ditzion, 3,229 Morris Av., Philadelphia.

Barr Cross Cattle Co., Dover Plains, live-stock, $10,000; W. C. Barr, F. S. Walsh, C. E. Brinkman, Dover Plains.

Lawton Fish and Game Co., Evans Mills, fish hatcheries, game animals, ducks, $15,000; Oscar Lawyer, P. D. Helmer, F. W. Lawton, Evans Mills.

Divita Macaroni Corp'n, Niagara Falls, cereal products, $15,000; C. E. Hughes, E. Ball, J. Divita, Seventh St., Buffalo.

Bowie & Cain, insurance brokerage, salvage, $10,000; J. Bowie, Brison Bowie, E. E. Cain, 408A Hancock St., Brooklyn.

The Cooling Tower Co., cooling appliances, structural work, steel, iron, metal products, $10,000; L. A. Phillips, B. H. Coffey, A. B. Tappen, Ossining.

Merchants' Shipping News Co., trade and other publications, $10,000; F. H. Pitell, J. Friesner, B. F. Trowbridge, 246 West 14th St.

Chelsea Book Binding Co., $10,000; H. L. King, A. and R. Raskin, 978 Union Av.

Brooks Corp., Lake Waccabuc, $10,000; M. A. Higgins, G. H. Crowder, D. Irving Mead, Lake Waccabuc.

Frederick Simmonds Co., realty, brokers, agency, $10,000; H. E. Kaplan, I. Fragner, K. J. Simmonds, 1,342 55th St., Brooklyn.

E. Sussman & Co., clothing, $15,000; S. Himmelstein, A. Hyman, M. Sussman, 330 East 8th St.

The Leather Wear Co. of America, belts, fabrics, men's furnishings, $10,000; M. Rothschild, J. C. Becker, H. Blum, 41 Union Square.

Indian Church Road Land Co., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, $7,000; C. Koehler, E. and J. F. Bender, St., Buffalo.

The Carlex Realty Co., realty, garage, autos, moving picture theatres, $5,000; C. K. Allan, T. and A. Lexow, 232 West 40th St.

E. Gollner, Inc., realty, $5,000; F. J. Thill, E. Guy, and C. E. Gollner, 256 West 121st St.

The New York Parlor Frame and Couch Co., library and furniture, $5,000; I. Lieb Grossman, M. Greenspan, Mendel Peltzspan, 411 East 8th St.

Saulis Realty Co., $5,000; H. S. Nadelwaiss, I. Silverman, J. Nass, 405 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kaiser Hat Company, knit goods, headwear, $5,000; Louis Tendler, Esther Marks, Bertha Jacobs, 62 West 116th St.

Authorization—Federal Company, Kittery, Me., mining, mining rights, land, $10,000; reprs., H. F., Hoevel, 50 Broad St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases—Gabrielson Car Parts Mfg. Co., Jamestown, $35,000 to $100,000; Tri-City Motor Co., Albany, $10,000 to $20,000; Guaranteed Mortgage Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $375,000.

Capital Reduction—Kaufmann Department Stores Manhattan, $6,000,000 to $5,800,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Northern Adirondacks Development Co., Manhattan; The Macon Building Co., Brooklyn; J. S. Bailey & Co., Manhattan; Billington Contracting Co., Rye; Universal Paper Box Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 21.—Charters filed:

Wills Brothers Incorporated, Irvington, real estate, $100,000; Walter A. Wills, Thomas W., and George M. Wills.

Pelack Tire and Rubber Company of New Jersey, Newark, make tires, $5,000; Hugo Hoffstaeder, John F. Crowley, and Edward Weber.

McAndrew Building Company, Newark, real estate, $50,000; Samuel and Abraham Kaplan, and Peter Paul McAndrew, Jr.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., April 21.—Charters filed:

American Rubber Corporation, New York, $300,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in rubber; all of Kinds; W. H. Waller, Henry C. Botty, Jr., M. Friedberg, all of New York.

General Sales Agency, Inc., of America, to furnish sales agents for organizations engaged in shipping products of all kinds; John A. Graves, James Fechting, Jr., F. B. Fuller, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

130 suits to close out very cheap; excellent material and guaranteed to wear better than other goods at same price. Call or phone L. M. Shaff, 100 W. 27th St.

Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits; call all week, 4th floor. 129 West 27th St.

SALESMAN, with exceptional following, having withdrawn from own waist and dress business, open to represent high-class manufacturer; traveled principal cities, except coast. S 89 Times.

Job of 200 lingerie and colored dresses to close out; regular price $3.75, to close out at $1.30 each, 7th floor. 24 East 22d St.

BIG JOB OF COLORED AND WHITE DRESSES, also silk waists, to close out at low price.
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39 West 19th St.

Jobber looking at infants', children's, ladies', and juniors' pile fabric coats; all week from 9 A. M. to 12. 5 W. 17th St., 9th floor.

We have in stock crepe-de-chine and crepe meteor, for delivery. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134-142 West 37th St.

Job on serge and silk dresses, to close out very cheap. Baer Garment Mfg. Co., 101 Greene St.

SALESMAN, waists; one acquainted with resident buyers; references. Box W 127 Times.

Quantity of silk and woolen dresses to close out very cheap; call at 4th floor. 43 W. 24th St.

HAVE CAPITAL and services to invest in small manufacturing business. S 143 Times.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs muslin underwear, also basement dry goods.

WILL LOOK AT Fall cloth and pile fabric coats. Rubin & Seiff, 30 West 32d St.

OPEN FOR JOBS COATS, SUITS, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 330 6th Av.

100 silk dresses to close out very cheap. 116-118 West 29th St.

Job on waists and dresses. 80 University Place, 2d floor.

COMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3¾@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Saturday Holiday Suggested.

Quite a little attention has been attracted in the downtown commercial district to a movement begun recently with a view to having the dry goods houses close all day Saturday during July and August. The idea has met with some favor, but so far as could be learned yesterday no definite decisions to join the movement have yet been made. For some houses the idea is thought to be impracticable, especially those which do a considerable business in merchandise that is subject to frequent and sudden price changes.

Yarn Spinning as a Specialty.

There is a growing tendency to regard the spinning of yarns for use in woolens as a separate business, and one that can be conducted more profitably and efficiently by interests separate from the mills. When the yarns are spun by the mill that uses them, as one factor pointed out, there is a loss due to higher overhead charges. On the other hand if a business is made of selling yarns, benefits accrue that are always denied the spinning situation. With the whole market to draw orders from, there is no loss through inactive machinery and the mills that weave the cloth can get their product cheaper.

Continuation of High Prices.

A buyer of woolens for a large manufacturing and retail clothing house in this city believes that the present high prices in the piece goods market will continue and show no slump unless the demand falls considerably below normal. While the mills in some instances, he said, raised the prices in quick succession immediately after the Fall buying commenced, the advances then more or less unjustifiable have since become reasonable. The army business has thrown a very unsettling influence into the situation and may be regarded as of sufficient importance to warrant a continuation of high prices unless there is a very serious slump to both this kind of business and the domestic trade.

Suits Are Still in Demand.

A good duplicate demand for woolen and silk suits for women is told of in this market, and with these added orders disappears any doubt there may have been in the minds of the trade about this being one of the best suit seasons generally in several years. In the dress trade the reports do not coincide While in some quarters it is said that the season has been quite good and that repeat orders are coming in as well as can be expected in view of the demand there has been for suits, in other parts of the trade there is a belief that the sudden transition from cold to hot weather that has been forecast by recent samples will turn the tide of the dress demand toward wash garments. A good business on the latter class of goods was told of yesterday.

Dress Linens in Good Demand.

There is little to complain of in the present demand for colored dress linens in this market aside, possibly, from the fact that no more of them is to be expected from the other side this season and that they are in only limited supply here. For any buyers who doubt this last statement a prominent importer prescribed the following simple problem yesterday: Plain linens are scarce and hard to get. Dyestuffs are scarce and hard to get. With these conditions, can colored linens be plentiful? Few, if any, of the local houses will sell selected colors to any buyer, the rule being that, if colored goods are wanted at all, the orders calling for them must embrace certain quantities of all the shades in the line. The object of this is, of course, to prevent broken assortments.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Buying was again limited in this market yesterday, but prices continued firm at previous levels. Not a great deal of demand for printcloths for near-by deliveries was told of, but there was quite a little seeking after goods for shipment past June and July at figures which the mills thought unattractive. Consequently, there was not much buying. Drills were in good demand, it was said, and there was quite some call for fancies. Contract goods were held from an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard higher than spot figures, which follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	39½-inch, 64-56s	7½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	27-inch, 64-90s	8c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

Black and White for Millinery.

Black and white effects are the things of moment in the local millinery trade just now, and there is a demand for all sorts of these offerings. The better part of the present demand, it is said, is coming from out of town, the local buyers taking goods only in a hand-to-mouth way as they are needed. Medium and large sailors dominate the call for shapes, both in all straw and straw and mallines. In the latter, silk straw crowns are shown cleverly combined with about four inches of maline brim, which has quite a wide binding of the same kind of straw that is used in the crown. They are shown both in all-white and all-black. In the trimmings there is a good call for black velvet ribbons, with some demand for old blues. Along the black and white idea are shown some imported foliage trimmings which make use of small leaves of these shades on single stems.

Better Weather Needed for Hats.

Conditions in the hat trade at the present time cannot be described as otherwise than dull, but an increasing demand will set in no doubt if the weather during the coming month is at all favorable. The underlying spirit is one of confidence, and in this respect the situation of the trade may be said to have improved. In the West there is a very fair business being done, but the Eastern States suffered from the poor weather conditions prevailing around the Easter period. In the South the dealers are compelled to "carry" their accounts, but conditions there are described as being on the mend. Duplicate business on straw hats is expected to start in about the middle of next month. Indications are given that wider brims will be called for, the increase thought probable being from 2⅜ and 2¼ inches to 2¾. The crowns are being sold in 3¼-inch heights, Sennitts leading.

Buyers Are Waking Up.

The linen situation, at least in so far as it affects importers who sell to the jobbing trade, has reversed itself this season. While this is normally the time when business begins to slow down, this year it is getting bigger as the season advances. This is due principally to two things: The doubting buyer is now realizing that all he has heard about a scarcity of these goods and the improbability of lower prices on them are facts and not fiction, and that jobbers in those parts of the country which were hardest hit by the outbreak of war are now sending in their delayed orders with a vengeance. Duplicating is also going on as freely, from all accounts, as the limited conditions of local stocks permit. At the present time leading factors in the trade contend, and prove it if necessary, that they are selling goods from stock figures lower than those at which the merchandise can be replaced. That such a state of affairs cannot continue long is a foregone conclusion. Realizing that chances of replacement at any price are very slim, the principal buyers are covering their needs as quickly as they can.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.: J. J. Feudner, upholstery goods; 37 W. 20th.
ALBANY—C. Hasselbarth, furniture; Grand.
AUBURN—Jaul Paulaur, lingerie dresses, covert coats, and wash skirts; 40 West 22d.
BALTIMORE—Cahn, Coulens, Co.; Miss Budnick, jobs silk, lisle chamolette, gloves; 1,190 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Bachrach Bros.; A. Delevie, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros.; F. S. Deutsch, women's garments; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Hamline Co.; R. K. Miller, representing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Strouse-Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, representing; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—I. Adler & Son; M. Adler, furnishing goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—A. L. Preese, general mdse.; 60 W. 33.
BOSTON—Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. Creed, silk waists; Miss Haughey, ladies' suits; Mr. Belderman, ladies' suits; Miss Minshall, corsets; Miss Horn, petticoats; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Barratt, ladies' machine dresses; Miss Morrissey, ladies' cotton waists; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Vincent, dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. S. Adelson, Miss E. A. Hand, women's, children's wear; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 5 E. 20th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Fried

UNDERLYING STEEL BONDS

We offer a seasoned steel bond having the following strong features:

1. Interest requirements of the issue earned an average of six times over annually in past nine years.
2. Followed by over $40,000,000 securities sold for cash at or near par.
3. Have sold about fifteen points higher. We believe price will advance.

These bonds yield 7%.

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is provided by bonds which are secured by property which at the present time is more than enough to safeguard thoroughly bond holders, and which is constantly increasing in value. We offer such a bond to yield about 5.60%.

Send for Circular No. A-44, which contains full information.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
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Investment Securities
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In New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont

We are preparing a booklet listing Government, State, Municipal and Railroad issues which comply with the provisions legalizing them for the funds of savings banks and trustees in one or more of the above mentioned states.

Savings bank officers and trustees, having in their care the placement of funds restricted to legal issues, will find this booklet of material assistance as a convenient reference.

Send for Booklet AG-45

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Bonds for Investment
Harris Trust and Savings Bank Bond Department Chicago
N. W. Harris & Company Incorporated Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Realizing Sales Retard Advance of Quotations—Investment Buying.

All the way through yesterday's session of the stock market there were marked evidences of profit-taking sales on a broad scale, and, while the demand was steady, it was not insistent enough to prevent a slight reaction. In one respect business appeared to differ somewhat from that on the preceding million-share days in that investment purchases of both large and small lots were reported as more of a feature of commission house dealings than before. It may not be said that stocks and bonds had not previously been accumulated in quantity as investments, for activities of a purely speculative order have been well interlarded with "real" purchases; but yesterday's operations were of a character to impress the Street with a stable phase underlying the public's interest. Some of the houses which pay especial attention to business in fractional lots were driven at the highest pitch to handle the work put upon them, and the turnover in bonds, well in excess of $7,000,000, was the largest since October, 1911.

It appeared at times as though the Rock Island receivership was more of an influence working to depress sentiment toward prices than on Tuesday. Selling of two or three other issues of railroad companies whose financial position has of late received much study was considered as a direct reflection of the Rock Island disturbance, and a sagging tendency was noticeable in other quarters when the recession of the railroad shares was most pronounced. The market, however, was free of really sharp declines, except among a few issues whose movements lately have prepared the market following for quick changes, and absorption toward the close was sufficient to carry the active stocks well above their lowest prices of the session.

Such reports on industry and commerce as reached the financial district during the day were pretty well in line with expectations. In the steel trade the feature of the week was a further expansion of manufacture for export, and observers cited buying from a variety of new sources abroad, upon which business better prices were being realized than at home. At the same time domestic quotations were said to be effective at the higher levels recently established for several major products, although the placing of contracts for future delivery still remained sluggish. From steel-making centres came information that equipment companies were looking for better business in the near future.

Preliminary estimates of the country's foreign trade for the week ended April 17 set the balance of exports at a little less than $13,000,000, the smallest total for any week of the year. The decline of outgoing shipments had been noted in other recent weeks, and was probably accounted for in part by a seasonable decline of exports of grain and other foodstuffs. The course of steamship rates on shipments to Europe has receded slightly since April 1 from the high level of March, supplying another indication that the pressure of traffic was easing.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Americans and Copper Shares Show Principal Strength.

LONDON, April 21.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. The stock market maintained a good tone with the principal strength in Americans and copper shares. The latter improved on the sharp rise in the price of the metal. Investment stocks were quieter, but Japanese and Chinese bonds received attention and oils were the busiest stocks in the miscellaneous section.

American securities resumed their upward course. They opened higher and Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific and Erie were prominent throughout the session. The closing was firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
	—Days.—			
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4½	5	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛
90 days	2¼@2⅛
4 mos.	2¼@2⅛
5 & 6 mos.	3¼@3⅛
8 & 10 mos.	3½@3⅜
12 mos.	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.	
4 months...3 @2¾	6 months...3½@4
Sixty to ninety days	6 months...4 @4¼
Other Names.	
4 months...4	6 months...4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¼	$4.79	$4.79
Cables	4.79⅝	4.79⅛	4.79⅛
Closing Rates.			
Demand (or check.)			Cable.
London		$4.79	$4.79⅛
Paris		5.32½	5.32
Berlin		.82½	.82⅛
Austria		15.55	15.60
China—			
Hongkong		.44.50	44.65
Shanghai		49	49
Singapore		57.00	57.25
Greece		5.27	5.26
Holland		32	32⅛
*Minus one-sixteenth.			*.39⅜
India—			
Bombay		33.50	..
Calcutta		33.50	..
Italy		5.80	5.79½
Japan—			
Kobe		49.37	49.45
Yokohama		49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—			
Manila		50	50
Russia		49.62	49.75
Switzerland		5.32½	5.33
Scandinavia		26.00	25.85
South America—			
Buenos Aires		42.15	42.25
Rio		25.50	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76¾	$4.75	$4.76	$4.74⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $415,864,070; balances, $19,009,307; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $163,888.

The local banks have gained $4,544,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 60c. premium; Minneapolis, 45c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 7.18¾c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 13-16d., up 1-16d.; New York, 50¼c., up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	978,289
Same day last year	279,637
Year to date	32,337,172
Same period last year	26,812,332
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.55 — .31
Same day last year	67.27 + .25

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	72.96	Apr. 19	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	66.51	Apr. 21
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
39½	39¾	15,900	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅞	39⅞	37½	39⅝	+2⅝
16⅞	17	5,803	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17½	18	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
51	52½	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	52	53	51	52½	+⅞
78⅝	78¾	77,770	Amalgamated Cop	78⅝	79⅛	77⅝	78⅝	+⅞
54½	55	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	55	56	55	55	..
47½	47¾	4,400	Am. Beet Sugar	48½	48½	47	47½	..
36⅜	37	23,500	Am. Can	37⅞	38⅛	36¼	36⅞	+½
98⅝	99¼	600	Am. Can pf	99½	99½	99	99	+½
53½	54⅛	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54¾	53	53½	−1⅛
97	98¼	50	Am. Coal Products	98¼	98	98½	98	..
107½	108	37	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107½	108	107½	108	..
50	50¾	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	51	51½	50¼	50¾	+⅛
7½	7¾	7,710	Am. H. & Leather	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	+⅛
39	39½	2,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	39¾	39⅝	39	39	+¼
31¾	32½	2,200	Am. Ice Securities	32½	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅜
12¾	13	2,400	Am. Linseed	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	+⅛
31	32	100	Am. Linseed pf	32	32	32	32	+1
52¼	52¾	12,375	Am. Locomotive	54	55½	52¼	53	−1
92	95	300	Am. Locomotive pf	96¾	96⅞	93	93	−4⅜
4½	4¾	100	Am. Malt	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
78⅛	74	14,850	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73⅜	74	73⅛	73⅝	+⅜
105	106	160	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+⅜
82	83¾	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+2⅞
156	155	200	Am. Snuff	153	153	153	155	+1
35	37	400	Am. Steel F'dries	34⅞	38	34⅞	35	−⅜
110	110¼	2,300	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	111⅞	110¼	110¼	−⅝
113	114¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	−⅝
122¼	122¾	2,800	Am. Telph. & Tel	122½	123	122	122½	+⅞
245	249	3,800	Am. Tobacco	234	245	234	245	+13
29¼	30	1,000	Am. Woolen	28½	29⅞	28½	29	+⅞
85¼	86	200	Am. Woolen pf	85¾	86	85½	86	+1
37¾	37½	22,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	38	38¾	37½	37¾	..
103½	104	5,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¾	104¾	103¾	104	+⅜
103¾	103⅝	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100	100	99½	99½	+⅛
47	49	1,200	Baldwin Loco	49⅞	50	48	48	−1⅝
100	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102	102	102	102	..
78⅝	78¾	7,147	Baltimore & Ohio	79¼	79⅝	78	78½	−⅛
71⅝	72	400	Baltimore & O. pf	72¼	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	−⅛
1⅝	1⅝	900	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
141	143	10,850	Bethlehem Steel	146	150½	140¾	142	−1
110	112	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	111	111	..
92	92½	4,800	Brklyn Rapid Tran	92⅝	93	92	92	−⅝
28	28¾	100	Butterick Co	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
45	46	5,200	California Petrol	47⅛	48⅛	45¾	46	+⅜
56	60	400	California Pet. pf	45¼	46	45	46	+⅞
169¾	170	2	Canada Southern	56	56	56	56	..
41½	42	4,500	Canadian Pacific	171½	172	169¾	169¾	−1
102¾	103⅞	15,200	Central Leather Co	42¾	43¼	41¾	41¾	−⅝
481½	488	900	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾	+⅝
13½	13½	6,400	Cheasapeake & Ohio	46	49¾	48	48½	−⅞
32⅝	32⅝	500	Chi. Gt. Western	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13½	..
97	96½	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36⅝	38¼	36	36	+⅛
130½	131	5,717	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	−⅛
22⅜	23	81,320	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	131	131	130½	130½	−⅞
46¾	46⅞	17,025	Chino Copper	24	24	23¾	23⅞	−1¼
99½	101½	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	46	47⅛	46	46	+1½
33	33¼	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	90¼	96½	90¼	96½	+7
128	129	5,300	Consolidated Gas	24	34½	33¾	33¾	−⅛
95½	95⅞	200	Continental Can pf	127	127	127	128¼	+2⅞
14⅞	14⅝	3,600	Corn Products Ref	93½	95½	93½	95½	+2⅛
78	79	950	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	14⅞	15⅞	14	14½	−⅛
58	61	42	Cuban-Am. Sugar	80	81	79	79	−⅞
151½	152	200	Delaware & Hud	62	62	62	62	..
151½	152	70	do., odd lot	152¾	153⅛	151⅝	151⅝	−1⅝
95	95¾	200	Den. & Rio Grande	151½	151½	151½	151½	..
14⅝	15¼	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	..
115	118	10	Detroit Edison Co	16	16	14⅝	14⅝	−2
8¼	8¾	500	Distillers' Secur	115	115	115	115	..
4½	4⅝	200	Duluth, S. S. & A	9	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛
29¾	29¼	16,200	Erie	5	5	5	5	+⅛
45	45¾	3,250	Erie 1st pf	29¾	29¾	28¾	29	−⅞
36½	36⅞	500	Erie 2d pf	46	46¾	44¾	45¼	..
10	14½	100	Federal M. & S	37	37	36¾	36¾	+⅛
32½	34	100	Federal M. & S. pf	13	13	13	13	−1½
205	212½	25	General Chemical	33	35	33	33	+1½
153	154½	300	General Electric	210	210	210	210	..
144	144½	800	General Motors	154½	154½	154	154	+1
100	101	500	General Motors pf	146¾	146¾	144	144	−3
48¾	48½	4,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	100	100	100	100	..
101¾	102	100	Goodrich pf	49¾	49¾	47	48½	−⅜
12¼	12½	4,200	Great Northern pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	−⅛
37	37½	5,250	N. certs. ore prop	122	122½	121¾	121¾	−⅜
61	61¼	20,850	Guggenheim Explor	38¼	38¾	37	37¼	−⅜
114	114	100	Illinois Central	59¼	61⅝	59¼	61¼	+2⅜
39⅝	39⅞	17,700	Inspiration Copper	112¾	113¾	112½	112½	+1⅜
21¾	21⅞	46,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅜	+⅛
73½	74	14,520	Inter.-Met. pf	21⅝	22¾	20¾	21¾	+⅝
163¼	165½	900	Int. Harvester, N. J.	74½	75	73¾	73½	+⅜
103¼	105½	50	do., odd lot	106¾	106¾	105	105½	+3½
11¼	11½	300	Int. Paper	104	104	104	104	..
41¼	41¾	900	Int. Paper pf	114	114¾	114	114¾	+⅛
5	6	1,300	Int. Steam Pump	114¼	114¾	113¾	113¾	−⅜
26	26½	2,600	Kan. City Southern	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	+1
60	60½	100	Kan. City South. pf	6	6	6	6	..
86	90	100	Kayser (J.) Co	27	27⅝	25¾	26	−⅝
120	127	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	60	60	60	60	−½
39½	41	400	Lackawanna Steel	85	85	85	85	+1¼
104	105	300	Laclede Gas	122	122	122	122	−1½
104	105	20	do., odd lot	40¾	41	40¾	41	+1½
9	9⅝	300	Lake Erie & West	105	105	104	104	−1
143¾	144	4,000	Lehigh Valley	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
224	225	100	Liggett & Myers	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9¼	..
177¾	179¾	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	145	147	143¾	144	−¾
115	118	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co. pf	122	122¾	122	122¾	..
80	81	100	Mackay Cos	117½	117½	117½	117½	+2½
60	61	400	Manhattan Shirt	81	81	81	81	..
50¼	50⅝	5,100	Maxwell Motors	60	60	59	59	+⅛
82	83⅝	1,800	Max. Motors 1st pf	52½	53	50	50⅝	−⅝
38⅝	38⅞	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	38¾	84	82	82½	..
40	45	150	May Dept. Stores	40	40½	39	39	−½
91¾	92	28,275	Mexican Petroleum	40	40	40	40	−2
85	86	500	Mex. Petroleum pf	92¾	93	89¼	92	..
26	26¼	5,600	Miami Copper	84	84¾	84	84	−¼
12¾	13	9,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26¼	26⅝	25¾	25¾	−¼
30½	32½	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	14¼	14½	12½	12⅝	−1⅞
14⅞	15	34,800	Missouri Pacific	36	36	29	31½	−3½
51¾	52¼	1,300	Montana Power	17¼	17¼	14¼	14⅞	−2⅛
101	102	230	Montana Power pf	53½	53	52½	52½	+1
167⅝	168	33	Morris & Essex	102	102	102	102	+⅛
123	124	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	168	168	168	168	..
70	70¾	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	123	123	123½	123½	..
103½	106	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	..
15¾	16	20	do., odd lot	103½	106⅞	103½	106⅞	+⅜
64¾	64¾	510	Nat. En. & Stamp	105	105	105	105	+½
109	110	1,800	Nat. Lead Co	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+½
13⅛	15¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	66½	66½	64¾	64¾	−⅞
88	89	5,100	Nevada Con. Cop	110	110	110	110	+½
91	91¼	300	N. Y. Air Brake	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+⅛
34	37½	8,900	N. Y. Central	85¼	86⅝	85¼	86⅝	+1⅜
69½	69⅝	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	92½	92½	90¾	91	−1⅝
31¾	32½	15,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	36	36	36	36	+⅛
31¾	32½	5,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	71	71¾	68¾	69½	−2½
105	106	105	do., odd lots	34	34	34	34	..
78⅜	78½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
110½	111	3,800	North American	105½	105½	105	105	−⅛
19	20	5,550	Northern Pacific	79	81	78	78½	+⅛
20	20¼	400	Pacific Mail	111⅝	111⅝	110¾	110¾	+⅞
25	25	25	do., odd lot	20½	20½	19½	19½	+⅞
32	35	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	19	19	19	19	..
111¼	111¼	3,700	Penn. R. R	36	36	35	35	−1
23¾	23⅝	1,900	Pittsburgh Coal	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¼	+⅛
93	93½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	+⅛
70	85	50	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
80	80	600	Pressed Steel Car	80	80	80	80	−½
100	100	100	Public Service N. J.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	−⅜
158½	159	200	Pullman Co	108	108	108	108	−1½
100	100	100	Quicksilver	158½	158½	158½	158½	+1¼
1¾	1¾	300	Quicksilver pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
31	32	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	33	33	30	31¾	+¼
23¾	24	16,000	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	−⅛
29¾	30	45,500	Reading	156	156	153¾	154¾	+½
86⅞	87	3,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¾	30¼	29¾	29¾	+½
		400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87¾	88¼	86¾	86¾	+½
1	1¼	1,700	Rock Island Co	1	1	½	½	−⅛
4	4¼	4,733	Rock Island Co. pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	−⅛
4¾	4¾	400	Rumely (M.) Co	1	1	½	½	−⅛
9¼	9⅞	800	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	4¼	4¼	4	4	−⅛
4	4¼	5,175	St. L. & San Fran	10	10	9½	9½	−⅝
6	6¼	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
11	11¼	900	Seaboard Air Line	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
1,000	1,000	100	Seab. Air Line pf	17	17	16¾	17	+⅛
13⅜	13⅝	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	42	42¾	41	41¼	−⅝
500	500	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	139	139	139	139	..
94	94½	22,500	Southern Pacific	39¾	39⅞	38	38	−⅛
18½	19	4,200	Southern Railway	94½	95	93¾	94½	+⅛
59	60	650	Southern Railway pf	19¾	19⅞	18½	18½	−⅝
51	54	200	Standard Milling	60	60	59	59	−1
67¼	70½	100	Standard Milling pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	..
66¼	67	4,300	Studebaker Co	70	70	70	70	−½
100	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf	67⅞	68	65¾	66½	−½
138	140	2,650	Tennessee Copper	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	+½
16	16½	300	Texas Co	34⅞	34⅞	33¾	33¾	..
55½	56	900	Texas & Pacific	139	139	139	139	..
100	100¾	4,000	Third Avenue	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
98	100	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	56	56	55¾	55¾	−⅛
67	70	100	Twin City R. T	100¼	100¼	100¼	100	−½
6	6½	700	Underwood Typew	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	−½
132¾	133	400	Union B. & P. Co	69½	69½	69½	69½	..
85,500			Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6	6	−⅛
		900	Union Pacific war	134	134½	132¾	133	−1⅝
80¾	80¾	600	Union Pacific pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+½
		50	United Cigar Mfrs	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	−⅛
		100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	104	104	104	104	−1½
		2,000	United Rys. Inv	14	14	13	13¾	+⅛
		1,400	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	33	33	31½	32¼	+1½
		48,000	U. S. C. P. & F	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
		100	U. S. Express	68¼	68¼	68	68¼	+¼
		300	U. S. Ind. Alco	28¾	30	28¾	30	+¾
		400	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	80	80	80	80	..
		300	U. S. Red. & R. pf	71	71½	71	71½	..
		800	U. S. Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
		74,400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	68¾	69	68¾	69	−¼
		800	U. S. Steel	107¼	107½	107¼	107½	−⅛
		48,900	U. S. Steel pf	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼	−⅛
		100	Utah Copper	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	−⅛
		100	Va.-Car. Chemical	67¾	70	67¾	68⅝	+1⅝
		100	Va. Iron, C. & C	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	−⅛
		700	Wabash	42	42	42	42	−3
		500	Wabash pf	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
		100	Wells Fargo Exp	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
		70	do., odd lot	90¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	−⅞
		100	Western Maryland	100	100	100	100	..
		1,800	Western Union Tel	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−⅛
		5,400	Westingh. E. & M	89	89	88	88½	−1¼
		500	Willys-Overland	85	85½	83¾	83¾	−1
		300	Willys-Overland pf	130¼	130¼	126	126	−¼
		210	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
				108	108	107¼	107¼	+⅛

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the Bank of Montreal, and Brown Brothers & Co. have bought $6,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. bonds of the Province of Quebec. The bonds were awarded at the original sale of Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston. A public offering of the issue will probably be made soon.

Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York are offering $6,000,000 Erie Railroad Company General Lien River Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1957, at 103¾ and accrued interest, at a price to yield more than 5.75 per cent.

The International Banking Corporation has engaged in Yokohama, for shipment to this country April 23, $1,000,000 gold. This consignment will bring the total of shipments from Japan to the United States up to approximately $17,250,000 since the war began.

The City of Newark has awarded to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler $1,080,000 three months' temporary loan bonds on a 2.02 per cent. interest basis, and $1,350,000 bonds of the same maturity to H. Lee Amsby on a 2.54 per cent. basis.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Losers in Rock Island.

Cartoonists and moralists are wont to picture promoters waxing fat and odious on the spoils of a wrecked railroad, while thousands of small investors are stripped of their lifetime's savings. That is sometimes the situation, where a property has enjoyed a long period of respectability, during which it has invited investment in its securities and maintained a sham appearance of smug conservatism externally while Directors were looting from the inside. That was not the case, however, with the Rock Island. The biggest losers by its various misfortunes were men who guided its destiny, and a list of them would coincide pretty closely with the names that have been prominent in Rock Island history since 1902.

***

A Copper Rumor.

Officers of leading copper refining companies denied yesterday a report that the British Government had made an agreement with American concerns to take all their surplus product. This, as the Street heard it, was equivalent to English control over all copper supplies. The head of one large concern stated that the idea was ridiculous, and another copper man said that an agreement of the sort was unnecessary to insure the marketing of the American surplus with England or her Allies, because these countries controlled the seas and needed all the metal they could get anyway. It was learned some time ago that the producers, acting jointly, had entered into an agreement with the English Government in regard to about $7,000,000 worth of the metal that had been seized and held at Gibraltar. England bought the copper, but it was said yesterday that this arrangement had no further application.

***

Money for Bonds.

The United States was saving money in ways unknown to it until war shut off travel abroad, and the result is becoming apparent in the bond market. As a rule, a good bond demand develops some time after a bull market in stocks has got well under way, which is explained by the fact that the more venturesome persons with idle money want quick

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must always underlie conservative investment. The first of these is the factor of safety. The second is the question of fair return in the way of dependable income. During times like the present these two elements—safety and dependable income—are to be realized to a maximum degree through the medium of First Mortgage 5% Bonds selling around par. Investments of this character are deserving of your entire confidence, and we shall be pleased to aid you in making satisfactory selections.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Variable Market, with Narrow Price Changes—Western Pacific Bonds Active and Higher.

Transations in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 212,692 shares of stock and $50,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 35,000 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 44,160; oils, 2,977, and mining, 165,555. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. W. Paper.	1	1¼	1	1¼
3,220	Am. Zinc.....	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	37⅛
2,000	†Elec. Boat...	65	70	64	69
725	†Elec. Boat pf.	86	88	86	88
4,000	Emerson Phonograph, w. i.	9	10	9	10
100	†Fisk Tire....	60	60	60	60
2,100	†Int. Motors...	16½	16⅝	15¼	16
400	†Int. Mot. pf..	35	35	34	35
8,500	†Inter. Petrol..	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
300	Int. R. T. cfs.	8⅝	9⅝	8	8
65	Kelly S. Tire..	132½	133	131½	131½
1,800	Man. Transit..	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
1,800	Marc. of Am..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1,500	N. Y. Transp..	14¼	14¾	13⅝	14
100	†Pyrene M. Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Corp. of R.&H.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
560	Sterling Gum..	3	3¼	3	3¼
5,000	U. Cig. S., new	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
2,700	U.C.S. pf. new..	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	U.C.S. of Am..	105	105	105	105
8,000	Un. P. S., new	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
300	†World Film..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil..	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
45	Buck. Pipe L..	110	108	108	−2
15	Cont. Oil.....	230	229	229	−1
4	Cumb. Pipe L.	49	49	49	−1
1	Gal.-Sig. Oil...	161	161	161	+2
25	Ill. Pipe Line..	135	135	135	
450	Ohio Oil.....	142	138	139	−2
800	Pierce Oil.....	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	−⅝
45	Prairie O. & G.	260	255	259	+1
42	Prairie Pipe L.	140	138	140	+1
9	South. Pipe L.	210	200	200	
4	S. W. P. P. L.	113	113	113	+1
87	Stan. O. of Cal.	300	294	294	−1
61	Stan. O. of Ind.	405	395	400	..
1	S. O. of Kan.	365	365	365	..
1	Stan. O. of Ky.	252	252	252	..
39	S. Oil of N. J.	398	395	395	−1
80	S. Oil of N. Y.	191	189	190	+1
5	Union Tank L.	82	83	83	
3	Vacuum Oil...	211	210	210	+1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35,000	N. Y. Central.	1/32	3/32	1/32	1/32

MINING STOCKS.

4,700	†Alaska Jun., w. i.....	14½	14⅝	14	14½
4,900	†Alta-Con. M...	85	86	80	83
9,800	*†Atlanta	41½	41½	40½	40½
3,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	11	12	11	12
15,700	†Booth	46	48	46	47
3,000	Braden Cop...	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
300	*Caledonia M..	74	74	74	74
2,300	Canada Cop...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	Cashboy	8½	8½	7	7½
6,000	Con. Ar. Sm..	1	1	1	1
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	5½	6	5½	6
700	Con. New-Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Davis-Daly C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	†Dome Mines..	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
12,000	Ely Con.....	13	13	10	10
2,000	†Emma Copper	33	32	32	32
140	First Nat. Cop.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
2,500	*Florence	58	58	57	57
700	*Genesee	42	42	42	42
2,700	Goldf. Con....	1½	1½	1½	1½
7,000	†Gold. Merger.	28	28	27	27
700	*Gold Hill M..	22	25	22	25
600	Greene-Can...	31½	33	31½	32½
100	Halifax Con...	40	40	40	40
4,900	*Iron Blossom..	85	73	85	73
12,500	Jumbo Ext....	1¾	1⅛	1½	1¾
1,700	†Kewanaa	20	20	18½	19
400	La Rose Con..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	*Lone Star....	8½	9	8½	9
1,100	*McK.-Dar....	34	34	33	33
150	New Baltic C..	3	3	3	3
1,700	Nevada Hills..	26	26	25	25
200	New Utah E....	1½	1¼	1½	1½
200	Nip. Mines Co..	6	6⅛	6	6
2,300	*North Star....	15	15½	15	13½
7,000	*O. G.	12	12	11½	11½
300	*Porcupine V..	70	70	70	70
500	†Sand. Kendall	12	12	12	12
500	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
2,500	†Silver Pick...	12	12	11	11
20	South Utah M..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Standard S.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,750	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700	*Super. Min. Co.	20	20½	20	20½
6,200	*Temiskaming..	39	43	39	43
735	Tono. Belmont.	4	4¼	4	4
500	*Tono. Cash B.	8	8	8	8
3,000	Tonopah Ext..	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½
1,800	†Tono. Merger.	40	40	39	39
400	Tono. Mining..	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	Tond. of Nev...	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
2000	*Tono. Silver P.	12	12	12	12
2,000	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
2,500	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
7,500	Tuolumne Cop..	½	½	½	½
1,000	*Union Mines..	6	6	6	6
400	Un. Verdi ext..	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
500	*†Wasatch	95	95	95	95
700	West E. Con...	73	74	73	73
4,200	*West E. Ext..	6	6	6	6

BOND.

$50,000	Western Pac. 6s flat	33½	35¼	33¼	35¼

*Sells cents per share, †Unlisted. $Odd lot. Note.—Tuesday the low sale in Profit Sharing was 3½.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	April 21. Bid.	Asked.	April 20. Bid.	Asked.
Am. T. S., pf., w. i.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Brit.-Am. T. Co., ord.	18	18½	18	18⅝
Brit.-A. T. Co., c. b.	19	19½	19¼	19⅝
Emerson Brant'ham.	20	..	20	..
Emerson Brant'm, pf.	50	..	50	..
Houston Oil.....	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
Houston Oil pf....	54	58	54	58
Inter. Mer. Marine...	1	1¼	1	1¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	84½	85	84½	85
K. S. T., new, 2d pf.	136	140	136	140
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	170	175	170	175
Riker & Heg., new....	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Tobacco Prod., com..	57	58	57	58
U. C. S. C. of A., pf.	110	120	110	120
U. C. S. C. of Can...	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Texas Oil	5½	6	5¾	6½

MINING STOCKS.

Caribou Cobalt.....	48	52	48	52
Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5

BONDS.

Braden Cop. 6s.....	168	170	168	172
Calaveras 6s.....	195	203	185	200
Chicago Elevated 5s..	95	96½	95	96½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom...	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.20
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	2.75
An. Copper...	5	Mar., 1917	99½	100	5.05
Argen. Gov...	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅛	101¼	4.15
Argen. Govt...	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	5.55
Argen. Govt...	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅜	100⅝	5.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100	100¼	2.50
Beth. Steel...	5	June14,'15	100¼	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T..	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 1, '24	103¼	103½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	92¼	92⅝	7.30
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Chi. E. Rys..	5	July, 1918	95½	96¼	7.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P. R. L..	6	May, 1918	99⅝	100½	5.08
Con. G., Bal.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.60
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	5.85
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.90
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	98¾	99	6.00
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101½	101⅝	2.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96½	5.90
Hav. El. Ry..	6	June, 1916	99¼	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..	6	Oct., 1915	100⅛	101¼	3.80
Int. Marv....	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Lack. Steel...	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.08
L. S. & M. S.	5	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.35
L. S. & M. S..	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.70
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	97	98¼	6.55
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1918	99	99½	6.25
Minn. St. P..	5	June, 1917	100	100⅛	5.82
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1915	93	94½	50.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.48
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	7.49
N. Y. Cent....	5	Sep.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
N. Y. Cent....	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99½	100	5.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. & El....	6	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.25
Pa. R. R. cv..	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.20
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100¼	6.55
Southern Pac.	6	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	98⅝	5.75
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99⅜	99⅞	6.10
U. S. Smelt..	5	June, 1918	96¼	96½	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	97½	8.00
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.15
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.50
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.50
Wash. Water..	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100¾	3.00
West. Power.	6	Mar. 1,'17	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf..	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy....	70	75	70	75
Conley Foil Co....	305	325	303	325
Johnston T. F. & M..	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young.....	155	165	155	165
J. S. Young pf....	100	111	100	111
MacAndrews & F....	190	200	193	200
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	180	190	180	190
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	305	315	305	315
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118	120	119	120

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balt. Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
5	Balt. Trust...	135	135	135	135
62	Con. Power...	106½	107	106½	107
5	Con. Pow. pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Continental T.	170	170	170	170
10	Elkhorn Fuel.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
25	Fairmont Gas.	24	24	24	24
20	Fairy Gas pf.	45	43	43	43
20	Fidelity & D.	140	140	140	140
290	Houston Oil..	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜
15	Houston O. pf	59	59	59	59
1	Merch. & M. B.	29½	28½	28½	28½
130	North. Cent..	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
20	Pa. W. & P..	68	68	68	68
5	Title G. T....	168	168	168	168
200	Unit. R. & E.	24½	24½	24¼	24¾

BONDS.

$10,000	B. E. 5s, st'd.	99	99	99	99
5,000	C. C. Elec. 5s.	95	95	95	95
2,400	C. B. 4s, '58.	95	95	95	95
900	C. B. 4s, '61.	95	95	95	95
1,000	C. B. 4s, '61, S. H.....	95	95	95	95
5,000	Con Coal 6s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,000	Con. P. notes.	99½	99½	99½	99½
15,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	95	95½	95	95½
1,000	G. & A. con. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
7,000	G. B. S. B. 4s.	21	21	21	21
4,000	G. B. S. B. 4s, with ayalls.	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,000	Mil., E. R. & L. 4½s.....	92	92	92	92
13,000	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s ...	81½	81¾	81½	81¾
14,000	U. Rys. & E. inc. 4s.....	61⅛	61⅛	61	61
200	U. Rys. & E. rdg. 5s.....	84	84	84	84

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,604	Adventure	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
19	Ahmeek	345	350	345	350
3,125	Alaska	37¾	39⅜	37⅝	39⅜
7,775	Algomah	3⅜	4¼	3¼	4⅛
2,588	Allouez	56	56½	55¼	56½
1,633	Amal. Copper..	78	79¾	77⅝	78¼
3,062	American Zinc.	37¼	37½	36¾	37
325	Anaconda.....	38½	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
8,780	Arizona Com..	7	8	7	7⅞
50	Arnold	75c	75c	75c	75c
50	Batopilas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c	55c
600	Butte & Bal...	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
6,250	Butte & Sup....	55	55¾	54¼	54⅝
1,764	Cal. & Arizona	69	70½	69	70
93	Cal. & Hecla...	550	580	550	580
995	Centennial.....	23	25	22½	24½
1,005	Chino	46	47¼	46	46¾
2,365	Copper Range..	57	60	57	60
650	Daly-West	3	4	3	4
3,155	East Butte.....	14¼	14¾	14⅛	14⅝
2,551	Franklin	13⅝	14	13	13¾
980	Granby	82½	84½	82½	83½
315	Greene-Can....	32½	32¾	32½	32⅝
725	Hancock	19¾	20	19½	19¾
660	Indiana	8½	8⅞	8	8⅝
1,000	Inspiration	31	31	30⅝	30¾
1,510	Isle Royale	30¼	31	30¼	31
350	Kerr Lake	5	5⅛	5	5
650	Keweenaw	2½	3	2½	3
1,275	Lake Copper...	16½	17⅛	16½	17
1,515	La Salle	7	7	7	8
5,050	Mass Con.....	14⅜	16	14¼	15⅝
1,310	Mayflower	7¼	7½	7	7⅝
50	Miami	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
840	Michigan	2⅛	2½	2	2½
1,035	Mohawk	77	78½	77	78
1,650	Nevada Con....	15½	15½	15	15
4,490	New Arcadian..	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
100	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
5,105	North Butte....	33	33½	32	32½
1,620	North Lake....	3	3¼	3	3
675	Ojibway	3	3¼	2¾	3
1,285	Old Colony M..	6¼	7	6¼	7
1,445	Old Dominion..	55	58½	55	58
675	Osceola	87	90	87	90
485	Pond Creek....	16¼	16¼	16	16
565	Quincy	88	92	86½	92
365	Ray Con.....	23⅞	24	23¼	24
1,285	Santa Fe	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
790	Shannon	10	10¼	10	10
651	Shattuck	29	29½	29	29
200	South Utah....	25c	25c	25c	25c
690	St. Mary's L..	58	59	57¼	59
6,225	Sup. & Boston.	2⅝	3¼	2½	3½
850	Superior Cop...	37	37	36	37
425	Tamarack	40	42	40	41⅝
165	Trinity	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½
800	Tuolumne	50c	53c	45c	53c
800	Un. Copper L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,410	U. S. Smelters.	33¾	34	33	33
200	U. S. Smelt. pf	46½	46½	45½	45¼
1,200	Utah Apex.....	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1,900	Utah Con.....	14	14½	13	14½
1,855	Utah Copper ..	68⅛	70	68⅛	69
1,000	Victoria	3¾	4	3¾	4
200	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
1,620	Wolverine.....	58⅛	65	58¼	64
885	Wyandotte	1	1½	⅝	1

RAILROADS.

10	At., T. & S. F.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Bos. & Albany.	184	184	184	184
95	Bos. Elevated..	84	85	84	84
220	Boston & Me..	35½	36	34	35
16	Chi. June. & S. Y. pf. &	110	110	110	110
20	Conn. & Mont., Class 4.....	95	95	95	95
10	Fitchburg pf....	68	68	68	68
300	Mass. Electric.	7	7	7	7
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,125	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	70¼	71	68½	69
3	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
100	Rutland pf.....	20½	20½	20½	20½
175	Union Pacific..	133½	133½	133½	133⅝
100	W. M. St. Ry.	65	65	65	65
5	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Agr. Ch.	56	56	55	55
98	Am. A. Ch. pf.	93½	93½	93	93
100	Arnoskeag	66	66	66	66
170	Am. P. Serv...	2¾	3	2¾	3
50	Am. P. Ser. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
85	Am. Sugar	111¼	111¾	110	110
182	Am. Sugar pf..	114	114	114	114
247	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅝	123	122	122
140	Am. Wool. pf..	85½	86	85	86
100	A. G. & W. I. pf.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
50	Edison	241	242	241	241½
121	Gen. Electric..	154½	154½	154	154½
330	Mass. Gas	82¼	84½	82	84
21	Mass. Gas pf...	87	87	87	87
1	Reece Button..	17	17	17	17
5	Reece Folding..	4½	4¼	4½	4½
27	Swift & Co....	109	109½	108⅞	108⅝
30	Torrington	30½	30½	30	30
5	Torrington pf..	28	28	28	28
941	United Fruit..	135	135	134½	134½
1,213	Un. Shoe Mach.	63½	63½	62¾	62¾
278	Un. S. M. pf....	29½	29	28¾	29
1,080	U. S. Steel....	58⅞	58⅞	57⅝	58
5	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	109	109½
22	West. Union...	69	69	68½	68½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	89½	89½	89	89
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82½
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,000	West. Tel. 5s..	95⅞	96	95⅞	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth Fish....	40	40	40	40
64	Chi. Pn. Tool.	58½	58½	57⅞	57⅞
45	Chi. T. & T....	210	210	210	210
135	Com. Edison..	136½	136½	136	136
12	Dia. Match....	94	94¾	94	94¾
20	M. Ward pf..	112	1112	112	112
50	Nat. Carbon..	138	138	138	138
234	Peo. Gas.....	120	120	119¼	119½
13	Pub. Service..	84	84	84	84
55	Pub. Svc. pf..	95½	95½	95½	95½
1	Quak. Oats pf.	106	106	106	106
120	Sears Roeb'k..	138⅞	139	138⅞	139
583	Stew. Warner.	69¾	69¾	69	69
43	Swift	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¼
247	Un. Carbide....	164	164	163½	163½

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	76	76¼	76	76¼
2,000	Pub. Svc. 5s.	91	91	91	91

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Amal. Copper.	79	79½	78¾	78¾
20	Am. Gas.....	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
50	Am. Railways.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
50	Baldwin Loco..	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
3,491	Cambria Steel.	49¼	50⅜	49¼	50⅜
20	C

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EVERYONE who had the opportunity has read the article on stock manipulation in this week's issue of The Annalist. This article, built around the quoted opinions of members of the New York Stock Exchange, was of particular interest because of the recent rumors regarding manipulation on the Stock Exchange.
"The Open Market for Unlisted Securities," revised weekly, continues to grow in interest to investors.
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COTTON PRICES DROP UNDER LIQUIDATION

Market Shows Little Disposition to Rally, but There Is No Sign of Weakness.

DECLINE OF 12 TO 16 POINTS

Consumption for Explosives by Belligerents Put at More Than 2,000,000 Bales.

Reports of more liberal offerings by Southern holders, together with favorable accounts of early crop preparations, induced considerable liquidation in cotton yesterday and resulted in bringing about a decline of 12 to 16 points in the more active options. Brokers for some of the important trade interests which recently have been heavy buyers sold freely, and while the market absorbed these offerings without displaying weakness the market showed little disposition to rally.

The weekly weather report was generally construed as favorable. The summary stated that the weather was everywhere favorable for the preparation of the soil and for cotton planting, and these operations had progressed satisfactorily. The soil was said to be well supplied with moisture in Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of Louisiana and Arkansas, although the ground to the eastward was becoming dry and rain was needed for the germination of seed. The favorable character of this report was intensified by reports of good showers in Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas. There were some private dispatches which reported rain in Alabama.

A dispatch from Birmingham to a local firm stated that one cotton observer who had just returned from a trip of more than 100 miles in an automobile had seen only one field of cotton up to a stand. Advices from North Carolina stated that preparations had been considerably delayed by too much rain. The acreage reduction was placed at about 25 per cent., with a decrease of at least 40 per cent. in fertilizers.

The following extract from a Liverpool letter throws some interesting light on the consumption of cotton for explosives:

"One matter which has come more and more to the front in market discussion has been the question of the amount of cotton used in the manufacture of explosives. In THE TIMES of the 6th inst., correspondence between a group of experts, military and chemical, and the War Office, has been published. In this correspondence the statement is made that an amount equal to at least half of the cotton imported into Germany and Austria in 1913 must during the present war be used annually for propulsive ammunition.

"If this statement is true, it means consumption in the two countries mentioned of 1,000,000 bales for explosive purposes, and between Russia, France, and Great Britain and the neutral countries a consumption of cotton considerably in excess of 1,000,000 bales. This cotton is consumed and nothing left, and even if the figures given above are somewhat exaggerated, there is no doubt that the consumption of cotton for explosive purposes is quite sufficient to have an effect on prices."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 decline, 10.40 for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	10.22	10.11	10.13@10.14	10.25@10.26
July	10.47	10.35	10.37@10.38	10.49@10.50
October	10.78	10.66	10.66@10.67	10.81@10.82
Decem'r	10.93	10.82	10.85@10.84	10.98@10.99
January	10.95	10.84	10.85@10.86	11.01@11.02
March	11.14	11.02	11.03@11.05	11.19@11.21

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,112	7,322	4,784
New Orleans	7,242	4,901	5,164
Mobile	263	230	184
Savannah	3,003	4,518	2,008
Charleston	737	2,715	157
Wilmington	400	781	605
Norfolk	1,397	1,810	565
Total port receipts	24,283	bales,	against
13,778 same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	289	584	412
Memphis	1,002	3,714	1,185
St. Louis	56	4,916	1,577
Houston	4,628	5,858	1,139

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,500 to 8,500	9,764	5,181
New Orleans	2,800 to 3,800	5,027	4,672

Total exports yesterday, 11,380 bales; so far this season, 6,973,742, against 8,127,813 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
Sales.			
1,875 New Orleans	9.56	357,580	159,529
100 Mobile	9.25	19,133	15,590
876 Savannah	9½	139,300	67,655
— Galveston	....	431,300	263,085
— Wilmington	....	50,624	18,566
1,049 Norfolk	9.63	70,097	39,892
1,428 Augusta	9.63	124,589	42,917
1,300 Memphis	9.50	162,107	92,782
— St. Louis	9¾	32,765	31,321
— Houston	....	130,387	105,838

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 5.76d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 10,000 American. Closed barely steady.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.50 4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.52 4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.55 4.45
Can. Pacific	1914-'28	4½		4.88 4.75
Caro., Cl. & Ohio.	1915-'24	5		5.25 5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.80 4.60
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50 4.35
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½		4.95 4.60
C., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½	@5	6.75 5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.70 4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.10 4.95
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.50 4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00 4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.80 4.60
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.55 4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50 4.38
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		5.60 5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.00 5.80
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.00 4.80
Norfolk & West	1915-'24	4½		4.50 4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.10 4.95
Penn. General F.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.30 5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.00 4.75
So. Pacific	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.88 4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.55 4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.10 4.88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s,	Sept., 1915	100½	101¼	100⅝	101
6s,	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜
6s,	Sept., 1917	104¼	104½	104½	104⅝
4½s,	March, 1963	105¼	105½	105⅛	105⅜
4½s,	May, 1957	105	105¼	105	105¼
4½s,	Nov., 1957	105	105¼	105	105¼
4½s,	May, 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s,	Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s,	March, 1964	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	99⅝
4½s,	March, 1962	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	99⅝
4½s,	Sept., 1960	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	99⅝
4½s,	March, 1930-60	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	99⅝
4s,	May, 1959	95⅝	96	95⅜	96
4s,	Nov., 1958	95⅝	96	95⅜	96
4s,	May, 1957	95⅝	96	95⅜	96
4s,	Nov., 1956	95⅝	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
4s,	Nov., 1955	95⅝	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
4s,	Nov., 1936	95⅝	..	95⅜	..
4s,	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s,	Nov., 1954-5	86½	..	86½	..
3½s,	May, 1954	86½	..	86½	..

B. R. T. Earnings Increase.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company reports gross operating revenue of $6,048,115 in the quarter ended with March, as compared with $5,940,629 in the same period last year. After deducting taxes, operating expenses, interest, and dividend charges a surplus of $918,678 remained, a gain of $113,009. The surplus for the nine months ended with March was $4,010,871, an increase of $476,200.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The United States Steel, Reading and Amalgamated Copper were the most active stocks on the Consolidated Exchange, but there was also large trading in Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, American Smelting, New Haven, Erie, American Can and Interborough. Commission houses handled a heavy volume of fractional lot orders. While the market at the start developed decided firmness, it became evident later on that the effect of the Rock Island receivership had not been fully discounted.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	38½	40	38½	40
140	Allis-Chalm.	17½	18	17¼	17½
11,280	Amal. Cop.	78⅝	79⅝	77⅞	77⅞
450	Am. Beet Sug.	48¼	48½	47⅞	47⅞
1,110	Am. Can	37⅝	38⅜	36	36⅝
10	Am. Car & F.	54	54	54	54
70	Am. Cot. Oil	51	51	51	51
200	Am. Hide & L.	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅞
180	Am. Ice	32½	32½	31¾	31¾
280	Am. Locomo.	54	55⅜	52⅝	52⅞
2,480	Am. Smelting	73⅞	74⅝	73½	74⅛
570	Anaconda Cop.	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛
50	A., T. & S. F.	105	105	103¾	103¾
450	Balt. & Ohio.	79¼	79⅝	78	78⅜
50	Beth. Steel	144	144	143	143
510	Brook. R. T.	93	93½	92	92⅛
240	Cal. Refining	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛
70	Canadian Pac.	172⅜	172¼	170	170
870	Cent. Leather	42½	43	41⅜	42
80	Ches. & Ohio	49	49	48½	48½
10	Chi. Gt. West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20	Chi. G. W. pf.	36½	36⅝	36½	36½
140	C., M. & St. P.	97	97	96½	96½
1,290	C., R. I. & P.	24½	24½	20⅝	20⅝
110	Chino Copper	36½	36½	36	36
290	Col. Fuel & I.	34⅜	34⅝	33½	33½
210	Corn Products	15	15⅛	14¾	14¾
70	Den. & R. G. pf	16½	16⅝	16	16
50	Dist. Securities	9	9	9	9
1,350	Erie	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	29
100	Erie 1st pf.	46¼	46¼	45	45¼
40	Goodrich Co.	50	50	46¾	46¾
80	Gt. Nor. Ore	38½	38½	37	37
70	Gt. Nor. pf.	122¼	122¼	121½	122½
150	Guggen. Expl.	60¼	61½	60½	61½
70	Insp. Cop.	31	31	31	31
1,030	Inter.-Met.	21½	21¾	20¾	21¼
170	Inter.-M. pf.	74¾	75	73½	74¾
40	Kan. City So.	27½	27½	25⅝	25⅝
10	Max. Motors	51	51	51	51
610	Mex. Petrol'm.	93	93	89½	92¼
140	Miami Cop.	26⅜	26⅜	25¼	25⅞
110	Mo., K. & T.	14½	14½	12½	12½
3,150	Mo. Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	14⅜	15
40	Nevada Cop.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
360	N. Y. Central	92½	92½	90¾	91¼
10	N. Y. C. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,410	N. Y., N. H. & H.	71	71	68⅝	69½
280	N. Y. Ont. & W.	34	34	32	32
200	Nor. Pacific	111¼	111¼	110	110⅝
80	Pennsylvania	111⅜	111½	111¼	111¼
10	Pitts. Coal	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
90	Ray Copper	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
12,180	Reading	156⅞	156	153⅝	154⅝
90	Rep. I. & S.	30	30⅜	29¼	29¼
20	Rumely	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
470	So. Pacific	94¾	94¾	93⅛	93⅛
50	Southern Ry.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
70	Studebaker	67½	67½	66½	66½
100	Tenn. Copper	34¼	34¼	33⅜	33⅜
80	Third Avenue	56⅛	56⅛	55⅜	55⅜
3,420	Union Pacific	133⅝	134½	132½	132⅝
90	U. S. Rubber	71¼	71¼	68⅝	68⅞
16,910	U. S. Steel	58⅝	59¼	57⅞	58⅛
900	Utah Copper	67⅜	70¼	67⅜	69
110	Wabash	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
160	Westing. Elec.	85½	85½	84¾	84¾

65,390.

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.41	.41½	.41	.41½
190	Batopilas	1.87½	1.87½	1.62½	1.75
2,000	Booth	.45	.47	.45	.46
300	Elkton	.45	.45	.45	.45
1,500	Gold. Merger.	.45	.45	.45	.45
900	Iron Blossom.	.83	.83	.80	.80
400	Jim Butler	.85	.85	.85	.85
1,700	Jumbo Ext.	1.72½	1.77½	1.72½	1.77½
500	Silver Pick	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½
400	Tonopah Ext.	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
800	Tono. Merger.	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73

9,990.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	40.00	50.00	55.00	..
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	..	..

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 17⅜@18c a pound, up ⅜c, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £.	s.	d.	Tuesday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	12	6	75	15	0
Copper, futures	78	7	6	76	10	0
Tin, spot	164	5	0	167	0	0
Tin, futures	164	15	0	167	0	0
Lead	20	15	0	20	10	0
Spelter	49	0	0	48	0	0

TO CLEAR CHECKS FOR STATE BANKS

Guaranty Trust Co. to Make Paper on Out-of-Town Institutions Worth Par Here.

HITS THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

Deposits Must Be Kept Here by Participating Concerns to Cover the Payments as Made.

The Guaranty Trust Company notified State banks in New York yesterday that it was prepared to clear checks for them in New York City at par. The only requirement is that banks which desire to make use of this privilege shall keep a balance with the Guaranty Trust Company, which agrees to allow interest at 2 per cent. on such funds.

This announcement, following closely on the heels of publication of the plan for intradistrict clearings by the Federal Reserve Bank for its member banks, created a stir in the financial district, where it was taken as a notice that the city's largest trust company not only had no intention of joining the Federal Reserve system but was prepared to assist other State institutions which might otherwise be placed at a disadvantage with national banks by supplying them with free check clearings.

Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank would not comment on the Guaranty's plan when it was brought to his attention, but it is understood that officials of the bank were seriously disturbed at the efforts of a State institution to offer to other State banks one of the chief advantages which would have been secured by entrance to the new system.

The Guaranty Trust Company is taking advantage of a rule of the New York Clearing House Association to offer to non-member banks in this State the privilege of printing or stamping on all their checks the words "collectible at par through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York." This will make such checks, no matter what the location of the bank on which they are drawn, instantly as good as New York exchange.

In 1899 the Clearing House put in force a rule requiring all members to make a definite charge for the collection of checks drawn on banks or trust companies outside of the City of New York. Three years later this rule was modified so as to make the charge discretionary with the collecting bank for checks payable at banks and trust companies in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York which engaged themselves to remit to the managers of the New York Clearing House at par in New York funds on the day of receipt. This rule is still in force.

When checks are received by the Guaranty Trust Company, either through the Clearing House or direct from individual or bank customers, they will be charged directly against the account of the bank on which the checks are drawn and forwarded to such bank. In this way checks drawn on up-State trust companies or State banks will be as acceptable in New York as checks on members of the Federal Reserve system.

Otherwise, it was pointed out at the Guaranty Trust Company, a depositor in a State bank outside of New York City would be driven to move his account to a national bank by the discovery that his checks were not worth par in New York City. The action of the Guaranty in furnishing clearing privileges is expected to strengthen the resistance which has been shown by State institutions to efforts to persuade them to join the new system. In its letter to other banks advising them of the new arrangement, the Guaranty said of the Federal Reserve system:

> The Guaranty Trust Company is in thorough sympathy with the broad movement which has for its object the perfecting of the banking and financial system of our country, and believes that the Federal Reserve Act is a valuable and decided step in this direction. In its present form, however, it is apparent that the act does not appeal to State banks or trust companies. It is to be hoped that by intelligent, constructive and united thought on the part of those who are deeply interested in the business and financial welfare of our Nation, the Act may be so amended as to make possible a comprehensive system which shall include all of the banking institutions in the country. Until such time, and in view of the check collection arrangement begun by the Federal Reserve Bank, non-member banks must adopt some method whereby their checks may be accepted at par anywhere.

The Clearing House is expected shortly to extend the facilities for par check collections to fit the new system being started by the Reserve Bank by including in its discretionary list of banks those institutions which join the Reserve system arrangement.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾
Atlantic Refining	568	570	565	570
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	108	110
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	120	130	125	130
Continental Oil	225	230	228	233
Crescent Pipe Line	35	40	38	40
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	225	230
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	141	137	141
Galena S. Oil com.	159	161	159	161
Illinois Pipe Line	134	138	133	137
Indiana Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
National Transit	30	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	208	211	209	212
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	139	141	140	142
Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	14	14½
P. Oil cv. 6s, 1924	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	260	267	260	265
Prairie P. L., w. i.	139	141	139	141
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	207	210	207	210
South Penn. Oil	270	277	272	277
S. W. Penn P. L.	108	111	110	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	294	297	297	300
Stand. Oil of Ind.	398	402	400	405
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	355	350	355
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	253	250	254
Stand. Oil of Neb.	320	330	320	330
Stand. Oil of N. J.	395	397	395	397
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	189	191	188	190
Stand. Oil of Ohio	428	432	428	432
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	207	210	207	210
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.02	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.16	Ophir	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Seg. Belcher	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.06
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.19
Mexican	.31	Silver Bars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Comb. Fract.	.13
Jim Butler	.85	D'field Daisy	.05
MacNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.15	Florence	.57
Montana	.37	G'field C. M.	1.52½
North Star	.16	G'field Merger	.27
Rescue Eula	.13	Jumbo Exten.	1.77½
Tonopah Exten.	3.50	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Merger	.39	Silver Pick	.11
West End	.74	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.25
Atlanta	.41	Round Mountain	.43
Booth	.48	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.05	Manhattan Con.	.01
		Man. Big Four	.04

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8¼	9	McKinney.	33½	35
Elkton	44	44½	Old Gold	..	1½
El Paso	110	130	Portland	116	118
Findley	3⅝	3¾	Vindicator	160	165
Gold Sov.	5	5¼	G'den Cyc.	180	190
Isabella	75½	75⅞	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Jackpot	6	7			

NEW LOAN

$2,047,000

City of Cleveland, Ohio

4½% and 5% Bonds

(Coupon or Registered)

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other States

MATURITIES

$1,017,000 Street Improvement ..... 5s due each Nov. 1, 1915-1919 inclusive
200,000 Fire Department ..... 4½s due each April 1, 1916-1955 inclusive
100,000 Park ..... 4½s due each April 1, 1916-1965 inclusive
30,000 Garbage ..... 4½s due each April 1, 1916-1930 inclusive
100,000 Grade Crossing ..... 4½s due February 1, 1935
600,000 Cuyahoga River Purification ..... 4½s due February 1, 1943

We offer the unsold balance of the above bonds, according to maturity, at prices ranging from

4.10% to 4.25%

Robert Winthrop & Co. 40 Wall St., New York
Colgate, Parker & Co. 2 Wall St., New York

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Two-Year 5% Secured Gold Notes

DUE MAY 1, 1915,

OF

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

The Officers and Directors of the Railway Company, in conference with holders of large amounts of the above Notes, have been considering plans for the readjustment of the Company's financial position in connection with the approaching maturity of the Notes, and the Directors have appointed a Committee of their number consisting of Messrs. Horace E. Andrews, Geo. W. Davison, Lewis B. Franklin, A. J. Miller, and Frank Trumbull to perfect without delay a plan for presentation to the Stockholders.

The present emergency is not due to lack of earning power, as the property is showing increases both in gross and net earnings and a surplus over all fixed charges, but is due to the maturing at an unfavorable time of this large amount of capital obligations. Any plan necessarily involves action by the Stockholders of the Company, in order to provide for the payment of the Notes and the consequent protection of their interest in the property. It has been impossible to work out a definite plan in time for submission to the Stockholders at their recent annual meeting, as a large proportion of the stock is held abroad and foreign holders could not be consulted in time.

The Committee is proceeding diligently and hopes to make an announcement at an early date. The plans under consideration contemplate an issue, to be offered to Stockholders, of securities carrying a contingent charge or of Preferred Stock, which latter has only become practicable through the enactment by the Kansas Legislature of an Act shortly to become effective authorizing such issues upon consent of the holders of three-fourths of the stock.

In the meantime, the Company, in the interest both of the Noteholders and Stockholders, is obliged to ask for an extension of the Notes and has therefore entered into an Agreement dated April 14, 1915, with Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee, providing for the extension for one year, viz., until May 1, 1916, of the Notes, **WITH INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 6% PER ANNUM, INSTEAD OF 5% PER ANNUM,** payable semi-annually, November 1 and May 1, the Extended Notes to be redeemable in whole or in part at 101 and accrued interest at any time upon thirty days' previous notice.

Noteholders may become parties to such Extension Agreement by depositing their Notes with the coupons due May 1, 1915, attached, with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, or any other Depositary designated by Central Trust Company of New York, as provided in the Extension Agreement.

The Depositary will issue temporary receipts for the deposited Notes without charge to Noteholders. On the Extension Agreement becoming effective, the Railway Company will pay to the holders of receipts on presentation thereof on or after May 1, 1915, at the office of the Depositary the instalment of interest payable on that date, such payment being noted on the receipts. Holders of receipts on surrender thereof to the Depositary, will be entitled to an equal amount of Extended Notes with additional coupons, when ready for delivery or, in the event that the Extension Agreement shall not become effective, to the return of Notes of equal face amount, with the coupon payable May 1, 1915, attached.

Noteholders should deposit their Notes on or before April 26, 1915, as provided in the Extension Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Company, that of Central Trust Company of New York, or of any Depositary designated as provided therein.

The Railway Company reserves the right to rescind the Extension Agreement if the Board of Directors shall determine that holders of a sufficient amount of Notes have not agreed to the extension.

Holders of more than a majority in amount of the outstanding Notes have already agreed to the extension.

New York, April 14, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANK TRUMBULL, Chairman.
C. E. SCHAFF, President.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.
First and General Mortgage Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on May 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York, at the office of the Treasurer, Room 675, 18 Cortlandt Street.
WALTER BROWN, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank.
New York, April 20, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20, 1915.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

This is the 100th consecutive dividend as a National Bank.
LEWIS L. CLARKE, President.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City, April 19th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of One-half Per Cent. upon the common stock of the May Department Stores Company, payable June 1st, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1915. Checks will be mailed.
DAVID MAY, President.

The Corn Exchange Bank.
New York, April 22, 1915.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, held April 14th, 1915, a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) was declared, payable May 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1915.
FRED'K T. MARTIN, Cashier.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable May 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record April 27th, 1915, at 3 P. M.
EDWARD A. CLAPP, Treasurer.
April 20th, 1915.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 86.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on May 1, 1915, to shareholders of record April 14, 1915.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

228—E. De Wolfe v. Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank.—Dismissed, without costs to either party.

235—Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company v. Railroad Commission of Wisconsin. Argument continued.

234, 235, 236 and 240—A. D. Daniels v. Frank Johnston.—Death of D. W. Dineen suggested, and appearance of Elizabeth Dineen, individually and as executrix of the last will of D. W. Dineen, deceased, as a party appellee in these cases, filed and entered on motion of Mr. H. G. Platt in behalf of counsel.

234 to 248—Same v. same.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for today: 234, (to 248, inclusive,) 632 252, 538, 713, 407, 791, 679, and 2 (original).

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Irving Plitt Mfg Co
Twinlock Co.
N Y C & H RR
Murphy.
Walcott Ferry Co.
Lee Dock
U S Qban Wah.
U S Lau Chu.
S Lee Chee.
Computing Scale Co
Toledo Co.
Eaton Conn Gen Life Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar. Case on—Kintner Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Maas Nathans.
Goidel Guild.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kiele Breitung.
U S One Pear-Shaped Diamond.
U S One Set Furs, Stole, and Muff.
U S One Pearl Necklace.
Beaman N Y N H & H RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty day calendar.

Fletcher Sylvan Bell.
Devlin Tug Henry N Duboise.
Livingston Tug Louis Rugge.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Hearst N Y Central, Buffalo Steel Co
Aetna Life Ins Co.
People Haynes.
Jessen Kesner Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Terpezone Co Knox Terpezone Co.
Saltsieder Saltsieder.
Doppstadt NYC & H R RR.
McNichol Flynn.
Toms Post & McCord.
Hanley Butler.
Eastman Bridge.
People Schock, (2.)

Locomobile Co of Am Nichols.
People Barclay.
Keil Kaufman.
Ginnsberg Reilly.
People Bright.
People Smith.
N Y C & H R RR Purdy.
Quinby Stallo.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Buckman Int R T.
Clark same.
Schwartz same.
Weeks same.
Gimbel Bros Young.
Edward Thompson Co Fox.
Letuchy Letuchy.
Goldfarb Folmsbee.
Cobre Gr Copper Co South Pac Co.
Cavanagh Sup Co of O Mut Reg Assn.
Berg Kinney.
Carrigan Carrigan.
Munn & Co Berch.
Brookfield Con Co N Y Edison Co.
Brooklyn Sav Bank Brewster.
Neilson Neilson.
J L Lasky Feat Play Co East Rod Co.
Hischoff Bischoff.
Hudson Nav Co Murray.
Flynn CNY.
People Archer De Villers.
Lehman Lehman.
Diaz Bldg Co Empire City Lumber Co.
Simon Rosenbaum Grain Co.
Devine Melton.
Union Bk of Bklyn Lyons.
Oppenheimer CNY.
Wolf McAbee.
Re Malea.
Walsh Walsh.
Levy Burwell.
West End Trust Co Mingle.
Am Pipe & Con Co Mingle.
Re Boffa.
Sinclair Pine.
Kresheim Con Gas Co.
Crawford Crater.
Mutual Life Ins Co Mcdall.
Re Rolognesi, (to Gilbert.)
R A Gushee Co Jensen.
Re Weiss.
Putterman Mann Nav
Re N Y, C & H RR
Palma Town of No Hempstead.
Hoffman same.
Mutual Life Ins Co Ilger.
Hollender Katz.
Great Sub Imp Co Scheenberg.
Con Ed Co Elbright Co of Am.
Hamilton Thoms.
Moss Moss.
CNY CNY Rys.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, Motions:
Hoffman Fleischmann Co.
Kaufman Reisman.
Hammond Hammond.
Kean Shope.
Smith Carey.
Bacon Schlesinger.
Marrin Marrin.
Buscemi Buscemi.
Preferred cause:
Cronsin Woolf.
General calendar:
Siegel Siegel.
Rothenberg Korovitz.
Straus McDonald.
Muss Muss.
Alterson & Rothman Ozdoba.
Alterson Alterson Rothman.
Robinson Robinson.
Von Drann Nathan.
Briner Briner.
Johanns Ficke.
Altman & Co Ornstein
Michaels Kures.
Dressler Peterson Film Co., (2.)
Blanchard Blanchard.
Deutsch Thompson.
La Croix CNY.
Frank Howe.
Frank Gruber.
Roth CNY.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Whitaker, Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VII.—Newburger, Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10:30 A. M.
II.—Shearn, J.—At

Brodbeck Herrlich.
Leitch Co Singer.
Rosen Salomon.

Dumaine Miller.
Goldmuntz Baumgold.
Clear.

PART III.—Goldstein, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Golightly N Y Rys.
Nolawaybe Tennessee Copper Co.

Sieber Erie RR.
Shanley Prickett.
Case on.

PART IV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
H N Allier & Co Post.
Fox CNY.
Carocolo Shultz Bread Co.
Middleton Whitridge.
Montana McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
A Miranda N Y Rys.
R Miranda same.
Rand McNally Co Owen.
Quill Sheffield Farms S.
D'Allesandro Bonn.
Persian same, (2.)

Eisler Miller.
Stand Comput Scale Co Hartigan.
Burns Walter.
Barrett Maynan.
Kellogg Schmitz.
Re Levine.
Chatham & Phenix N Bk Tank Mfg Co.
Same Herrick.
Same Cortelyou.
Same Belling.
Same Brown.
Re Wanninger.
City Nat Bk of B'port Singer.
Equitable Life Bryan.
Bryant Davis.
Re Gross, (Overland Cloak & Suit Co.)
Lichtenberg Lichtenberg.
Mandel Simon.
Re N Y Trans SS Co.
Gannett Gannett.
Emdin Fid & Gas Co.
Berk Brown.
Contl Contl.
Lyon US Chicle Ref Co. (2.)
Mullaily Mullaily.
Market L I RR.
Brighton Hoschke.
Ahearn Ahearn.
Sothman Rockefeller.
Standard Elec Co Bailey.
J N Leitch Co Singer.
Schmucker Bandler.
Alio Bengulat.
Re North Side Bk of NY.
Seronsky Crauss.
Re Wallack.
Young Torales.
Wickes Loeffler.
Duhig Duhig.
O'Dea Woods.
Cohen Neptune B Smyth.
Re Smo.

PART IV.—Erlanger, Motions:
Montgomery Bank Jones.
Bk of Luverne same.
Butler Co Bk same.
Rhoades Forest City S. &c. Co.
Dennis Gen Acci, &c, Corp.
D Shannon Co Blumenthal.
Frost Sup Council C M B A.
McGibbon Parker.
Butler Isman.
Low Penn Rubber Co.

Farley Schwarz.
Daly Harriman N Bk.
Cramp & Co Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Heal.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Montgomery Bank Jones.
Bk of Luverne same.
Butler Co Bk same.
Rhoades Forest City S. &c. Co.
Dennis Gen Acci, &c, Corp.
D Shannon Co Blumenthal.
Frost Sup Council C M B A.
McGibbon Parker.
Butler Isman.
Low Penn Rubber Co.

R & L Co Feuer & Co.
Mann Bros Jewelry, &c, Co Sheppard.
Murray Universal M T Co.
Papier Lowenthal Co.
Welch Baker.
Lyons Gillett.
Talcott Nicholls.
Hogan Regan.
Globe Stockinette Co Rosenberg.
Chaffee Holston Underwear Mills.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Content Robertson.
Case on—Sheffman Employers L A Corp.
No day calendar. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Sherman Natl Bk Bernstein.
Boedicker Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hall Williams.
Kirschner Smith.
Am Fid Co Stokes.
Sec Title, &c, Co Stewart.

PART VIII.—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weir Eulert.
Glocknar F & L Bldg.
Resinckoff Postal Trans Serv
Foley Thompson.
Lamanda Kann.
Stuhr NY Rys.
Campbell G A Fuller Co.
Jennings same.

Berliner Fur News Pub Co.
Horton Interboro Brew Co.
M. Dorry Petigor.
W. Dorry same.
Kopeznski NY C RR.
Nestler I. R. T.
Schneider Con Gas. Case on.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cox St Luke's Home.
Kratzman Ryan C Co.
Zinman N Y Rys.
Abbrescia Jacobs.

Rosenberg Moore.
McClelland Schanck. Case on.

PART X.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kopances Ocean SS Co Lewis Gt Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

Levy NY Rys. Case on.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Teicher Rongy. No day calendar.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Campbell Thomas & Holding Co.
Rehbein Ibert.
Re B 125th St (Byrnes)
Same (Rowe.)
Willett Keepsdry Cons Co.
Eisen Eisen.
Maughlin Bklyn Inst of A & S.
Adams Matthews.
Re Picker (Goldman.)
Spielberger Spielberger.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
Timony Hambler.
Fabian Boback Co.
Hofacker Astoria V Mills & D Co.
Van Breckle Bischoff.
Chaufetz Fine.
De Matteo Bortobn & G Contr Co.
Wallach Co Benedict.
Re Church Av (Springer.)
Burwell Campbell.
Nassau County Meadow Spring.
Pines Pitrizzo.
Moore F Co Taugher (3.)
Casacoppo Cohen.
Pipitone Brandi.
McAneny Holbrook, C & R Co.
Swan Swan.
Zenower Harding.
Re 64th St (Sinon.)
Re Jefferson St (Geldmacher.)
Brown Bergman (2.)

Sidransky Bklyn Heights RR.
Kobbe Am Art News
Finkelstein NY Cons RR.
Niles Riley.
L Lewis So Bklyn Ry.
S Lewis same.
Silverman So Bkln Ry Co.
Whalen Whalen.
Coutant Mason.
Damers Barker. Case on.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levy & Nathan Century Bank.
G Van Norden C Van Norden.
C Van Norden G Van Norden.
Smith Ubert.

Hall G E 39 St Co.
Sullivan Silverman.
Whalen Whalen.
Coutant Mason.
Damers Barker. Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Delmar Highland Knit Mills.
Gallo CNY.
Gray Am Surety Co.
Stone Burnham.

Farley Schwarz.
Daly Harriman N Bk.
Cramp & Co Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Heal.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Montgomery Bank Jones.
Bk of Luverne same.
Butler Co Bk same.
Rhoades Forest City S. &c. Co.
Dennis Gen Acci, &c, Corp.
D Shannon Co Blumenthal.
Frost Sup Council C M B A.
McGibbon Parker.
Butler Isman.
Low Penn Rubber Co.

R & L Co Feuer & Co.
Mann Bros Jewelry, &c, Co Sheppard.
Murray Universal M T Co.
Papier Lowenthal Co.
Welch Baker.
Lyons Gillett.
Talcott Nicholls.
Hogan Regan.
Globe Stockinette Co Rosenberg.
Chaffee Holston Underwear Mills.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Teicher Rongy. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Recess.

PART XIX.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Campbell Thomas & Holding Co.
Rehbein Ibert.
Re B 125th St (Byrnes)
Same (Rowe.)
Willett Keepsdry Cons Co.
Eisen Eisen.
Maughlin Bklyn Inst of A & S.
Adams Matthews.
Re Picker (Goldman.)
Spielberger Spielberger.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
Timony Hambler.
Fabian Boback Co.
Hofacker Astoria V Mills & D Co.
Van Breckle Bischoff.
Chaufetz Fine.
De Matteo Bortobn & G Contr Co.
Wallach Co Benedict.
Re Church Av (Springer.)
Burwell Campbell.
Nassau County Meadow Spring.
Pines Pitrizzo.
Moore F Co Taugher (3.)
Casacoppo Cohen.
Pipitone Brandi.
McAneny Holbrook, C & R Co.
Swan Swan.
Zenower Harding.
Re 64th St (Sinon.)
Re Jefferson St (Geldmacher.)
Brown Bergman (2.)

Homestead Bk Caplan Co.
Heckman Heckman.
Peo Phillipo.
Enterprise M B S Co Gately Furn Co.
Re W 8th St.
Re Evergreen Av.
Re Rutland Road.
Eyer Amer Drug Syn.
Frear Lewis.
Sammis Roscoe Co.
Horn Wendler.
Re Wilson.
Rabinowitz Cohen.
Lahn Lahn.
Masser Lavigne.
Rabinowitz Shetland.
Hunt Staples Transp.
Clark De Kalb Av, Inc.
Bell Bell.
Tax L Co Agnes R Co.
Keoskie Keoskie.
De Matteo Norton & G C Co.
Van Brekle Bischoff.
Chaufetz Fine.
Fabian Bohack Co.
Hofacker Astoria V M & D Co.
Re E 95th St (Raiser.)
Peo Greenfield.
Newline Forgo.
Rogers McLaughlin.
Peo Luban.
Re Simon Nager, Jr, Inc.
Levi Deitch.
Re Harris Av.
Beach Beach.
Menzer Chafetz.

PART XX.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Sheffman Employers L A Corp.
No day calendar. Case on.

PART XXI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Sherman Natl Bk Bernstein.
Boedicker Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hall Williams.
Kirschner Smith.
Am Fid Co Stokes.
Sec Title, &c, Co Stewart.

Rosenthal Paper Co Nat Folding, &c, Co.
Keiser Leibowitz.
Hephta Realty Co Murphy.
Barnett & Barse Co Hecht.

PART XXII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Content Robertson.
Case on—Sheffman Employers L A Corp.
No day calendar. Case on.

PART XXIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Sherman Natl Bk Bernstein.
Boedicker Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Hall Williams.
Kirschner Smith.
Am Fid Co Stokes.
Sec Title, &c, Co Stewart.

Hamilton Bank Geo Mertz Sons.
Bway Rty Co Lawyers Title Ins &c Co
Rubber Prod Co Miller.
Fried Lafari. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate.
Adele Duay.
Emma Josee.
Amelia N Montgomery

Hans J Graefe.
Mary E Rolfe.
Pauline M Hamburger
Robert Lee.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Cornelia R Van Steenberg.

Matthew J Keefe.
Estate of Harriet Quimby.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Katz Markel.
Taddei Little Falls Pipe Co.
Woodhouse Dart.
Goodhart Hartman Co Rickard.
Lauricella Am Brass.
Quatnick Lurie.
Gimbel Bros Young.
Houhman Friedenberg
Hirshberg Knick Ice.
Veronica Rty Corp US Rubber Co.
Steger Anapachem.
Vernice Ravitch Bros.
Greenwald Israelson.
Kaplan Teichman.
McGivern Shanley.
Horowitz Schapiro.
Dugan Albers.
Korenfeld Kohn.
Kilinitzki Greenfield.
Kaleschitz Chesebro-Whitman Co.
Simmonds Adams & Montant.
Hess Realty Co Brown
Goldman Lachman, Hirsch & Co.

Brandagee Cleary, Schmavitz Acker.
Bohleber Newark Ohio Furn Co.
Rosalind Rty Co West Ins Co.
Sam St Paul Fire, &c, Co.
Jos Stern & Sons Spring.
Bithenthal & Bickart Endres.
Cohen Haas.
Hess Realty Co Paine Schman Nat Automatic Type Co.
Same Hooven.
Levine Trivers.
Tompkins Gellis & Eatsch.
Same Gellis & Gellis.
Permut Solga Rity.
Hyde & Son Resnek.
Hutton Walker Co.
Acker, Merrall & Co Newberger.
Fishman Cohen.
Delmage & Co Tryon.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Herman Finkelstein, Inc Fried.
Hartman Goldstein.
Vaughan Jordan.
Lewis NY Rys.
Cohen Conn Cab Co, (2.)
Schrier NY Motion Picture Co.
Friedman NY Co.
Katz Lipschitz.
Musier Trick.
Berger Isaacs.
Cohn Nussbaum.
Neustadt Staffen Brew Co.
Catanzante C & S Skirt Co.
Hart Rosenberg.
Kaufman Weinberg.
Levy Ullman.
Lobue M J Adrian Co.
Weprinsky Erie R R.
Bukofzer Dahme.
Anteline Gen Elec Co.
Rosofsky Fidanza.
Gnagnulilla Kantrowitz.
Rosenfeld C R T Co.
Raffel N Y Rys.
Kaufman Con Gas Co.

Gilbert Trop Choo Co.
Lipschitz Greenberg.
Umansky Modlener.
Karp N Y Rys.
Hirsch Plain Rity Co.
Bratman Johnson.
Zommer Malgon.
Kyeldsen De Mott.
Hirschhorn Model Button Works.
Sapin Belt Line R R.
Weelman Nat Ben Franklin Ins Co.
Carella Westcott Exp Co.
Everart Hilands.
Borish Halper.
Chadwick Eaton Gellinger, Inc.
Gentionis Wells.
Mead CN Y Rys.
Goodman Erie R R.
Robins Int R T Co.
Schlesinger Merkin.
Ginzberg Reiley.
Harris Foster.
McKeown same.
McHale same.
Steven same.
Cusick Doctor.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Montgomery Bank Jones.
Bk of Luverne same.
Butler Co Bk same.
Rhoades Forest City S. &c. Co.
Dennis Gen Acci, &c, Corp.
D Shannon Co Blumenthal.
Frost Sup Council C M B A.
McGibbon Parker.
Butler Isman.
Low Penn Rubber Co.

R & L Co Feuer & Co.
Mann Bros Jewelry, &c, Co Sheppard.
Murray Universal M T Co.
Papier Lowenthal Co.
Welch Baker.
Lyons Gillett.
Talcott Nicholls.
Hogan Regan.
Globe Stockinette Co Rosenberg.
Chaffee Holston Underwear Mills.
Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Re Levy—Benno Lewinson. B'way Sav. Inst Nagle —J. Cotter Connell. Re Fischbach—Henry F. Miller. Excelsior Sav. Bk. Rosenthal—Lewis S. Burchard. Same Lippmann (2)—Russell H. Robbins. Same Same (1)—John C. Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—N. Y. Inv. Corp. Cohn—Algernon S. Norton. City R. E. Co Cohn—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Oravecy Phil. & Reading Co. (3 cases)—Wm. Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Schaefer Schaefer—Thomas G. Flaherty.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Getz Getz.
Gregg Shapiro.
Silverman Silverman.
Kniffin Roehrs.
Von Render Metallic Lathered Finish.
Schneider Schneider.

Farley Di Iorio.
Jordan Hyndman.
Second Nat Bk Reid.
Gambino Davis.
Greenbaum McKegney
Cooper Halpin.
Macri Macri.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Levy Harvey.
Ledeman Koch-Kellar Co.
Kaiser Hennessy.
Cardo Fox, (CNY.)
Rosenthal Rosenthal.
Torregiani Monaco Con Co.

Gregorio & Co Malcke Bldg Corp.
Blackwood Rlty Co Donohue.
Silverman Pitts Life & Trust Co.
Schector Schector.

Highest number reached in regular order, 268.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Masnick Kahn.
Lang Fried.
Goldberg Adler (2.)
Keckler King.
Brown Swartz.

Barken Gerken.
Twaite Thorn.
Rohner Pitter.
Berig Brook Av Rlty.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Furnald Katonah Con Co—John B Harrison. Same same—John B Harrison. Oppenheim Beekman Con Co—John J Hynes.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Rosenthal Int Rapid Tran Co—Joseph D Hennessey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. John Feehan Julius Bernstein—John W Stocker. Rondout Savings Bank Augusta Levy et al—John W Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions.

Meyer Bros Marshall.
N T Trust Co Slaughter.
Klenias Reardon (2.)
Rehbein Ibert.
Re B 125th St (Byrnes)
Same (Rowe.)
Willett Keepsdry Cons Co.
Eisen Eisen.
Maughlin Bklyn Inst of A & S.
Adams Matthews.
Re Picker (Goldman.)
Spielberger Spielberger.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
Timony Hambler.
Fabian Boback Co.
Hofacker Astoria V Mills & D Co.
Van Breckle Bischoff.
Chaufetz Fine.
De Matteo Bortobn & G Contr Co.
Wallach Co Benedict.
Re Church Av (Springer.)
Burwell Campbell.
Nassau County Meadow Spring.
Pines Pitrizzo.
Moore F Co Taugher (3.)
Casacoppo Cohen.
Pipitone Brandi.
McAneny Holbrook, C & R Co.
Swan Swan.
Zenower Harding.
Re 64th St (Sinon.)
Re Jefferson St (Geldmacher.)
Brown Bergman (2.)

Homestead Bk Caplan Co.
Heckman Heckman.
Peo Phillipo.
Enterprise M B S Co Gately Furn Co.
Re W 8th St.
Re Evergreen Av.
Re Rutland Road.
Eyer Amer Drug Syn.
Frear Lewis.
Sammis Roscoe Co.
Horn Wendler.
Re Wilson.
Rabinowitz Cohen.
Lahn Lahn.
Masser Lavigne.
Rabinowitz Shetland.
Hunt Staples Transp.
Clark De Kalb Av, Inc.
Bell Bell.
Tax L Co Agnes R Co.
Keoskie Keoskie.
De Matteo Norton & G C Co.
Van Brekle Bischoff.
Chaufetz Fine.
Fabian Boback Co.
Hofacker Astoria V M & D Co.
Re E 95th St (Raiser.)
Peo Greenfield.
Newline Forgo.
Rogers McLaughlin.
Peo Luban.
Re Simon Nager, Jr, Inc.
Levi Deitch.
Re Harris Av.
Beach Beach.
Menzer Chafetz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.

Miller Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Parascondola Parascondola.
Gordon Steinhardt.
Serentino Serentino.
Francis Francis.
Schmerkowitz Mayer.
Koster Weisheit.
Kennedy Kennedy.
Turman Turman.
Hand Highway Am.
Hochman's Sons Purdy Con Co.
Miller Mooney et al.
Shanin Order of Keser Torch.
Molloy McCarthy.
Doberstein Berlin et al. (2.)
Municipal Liens Co Scarlata.
Henry Henry.
Kandel Kandel et al.
Ryan McBride & C.
Galande Galande.
Petralia Petralia.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1967.

Ruart B'hood Loc Firemen.
Herrigan Herrigan.
People SNY Umberg.
Geraci De Carlo.
Smith Palatial Homes Bldg Co.
Ayers Willis.
Fenimore Fenimore.
Linderman Linderman.
Glassur Brandriss.
Hevenor Hevenor.
US Radiator Auer.
Weber Potts.
Albany Hts RR Tilden Con Co.
Kneeland Williams.
Schwartz Keil.
Springsteen Springsteen.
B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Callahan Escher.
Gruhn Epping.
Dumarest Dumarest.
Rotondo Olivieri.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lisena, as admx Stevenson Co.
Kopp Richey, B & D Inc.
Green I Elec Ry.
Roche et al CNY.
Bradley B H RR.
Hyatt same.
May, as admx F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
Koenig, an inf Sage Pound Homes Co.
Toth Grunbaum.
Masters Freid et al.

Abramowitz Zyttenfeld.
Casey C I & B RR.
Yuknewicsus Hoe & Co.
Wolfson N Y Cons R R.
Durando Drummond.
Dirla Powells.
Satchell C I & B RR.
O'Hara Gardner & L.
Hayes B H RR.
Stein C I & B RR.
Ulrich Dalliedouze, Donstein N Y Cons R R.
Mikalski Mollenhauer Sugar Co et al.
Kalkbrenner Mechanics' Bank.
Schaffner Nat Lead Co.
Donohue Kenny.
Held Sullivan et al.
Dow Ryan Const Co.
McWhorter B H R R.
Brand & ano Arit et al.
Zeis Lowenstein et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Schneider NY & Q Co Ry.
Lusch, as admr L I RR.
Seufert CNY.
Carpentère, an inf Franklins, Inc.
Pascasale Canavan Bros Co.
McCullough Consumers Brew Co.
Kies et al Otterbein.
Martenson, as admr Degnon Cont Co.
Fetz Jaffe et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day for a day on this call:
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Nainby Haupt & ano.
Farrell CNY.
Herzberg NY Rys.
McGinty Eclipse Light and Transp.
Miles Nichols Copper.
Healy Ruttan.
Lattanzo Barr et al.
Klitsch L I RR.
Castulovich Int R T.
Reilly B H RR.
L I RR Houghtaling et al.
Henning, an inf L I RR.
Wheelwright Excelsior Theatre Co.

Huebner, as admr Edwards, Clennetsen, an inf Welin Marine Eq.
Luft Kaminsky.
Steiner Ravenswood Paper Mill.
Sacco, as admr Ward Baking Co.
Moskoff NY Tel Co.
McIntyre B H RR.
Eyer Amer Drug Syn.
Seitz Brew Co et al Webster et al.
Becker, as admr Connors Burdman.

Highest number reached on the general calendar, 1185.

Halpin Wanda.
Arena Esposito et al.
Slaviz Hogan & Sons.
Roberts Heyman.
Jacobson Simonson.
Judice Auditore Co.
Schaefer B H R R.
Gillespie Caldwell.
Gillies Co Talmud Torah Beth Jacob.
Jenavsky B H R R.
Thompson Krellwitz.
Welsh Steeplechase Co.
Basil Fee.
Laburtelli Merolu.
Schaipiro Am Safety Razor Co.
Mitchell B, Q Co & S R R.
Eccleston N Y Consol R R.
Caramico B H R R.
Teahan same.
Rhode same.
Holahan Nas R R.
Hogan same.
Riccio B H R R.
Matthew Nas R R.
Goldberg B H R R.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Miller B H RR.
Lapolla A C Horn Co, Inc.
Killen B H RR.
Brown Halton.
Koster C I & B Ry.
Grimaldi French Print & Read Co.
Pedicini B, Q Co & S Ry.

Schweiger et al Brisol Meyers Co, Inc.
Scherer B H RR.
Nadler B, Q Co & S Ry.
Hoffman Vrabeck.
Brodie NY & Q E L & P.
Sweeney B H RR.

Remainder of calendar passed until April 23.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
McDonald, adm Barker.
Viliano Walrath.

Brown Brenner.
Carr, admr Gottschaldt

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MEYER FOX—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Fox and Joseph Barbalat, trading under the name of Meyer Fox, manufacturer of silk dresses, at 54 Bond Street.

NATHAN & DITTENHOEFER—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan & Dittenhoefer, wholesale dealers in silks and cotton goods, at 53 Worth Street, by Anna Gordon, a creditor for $690. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000. They made an assignment on Tuesday.

DANIEL HANLY, real estate agent, of 180 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,640 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Long Island Brewery, $2,407, and the people of the State of New York, $1,000 judgment as surety on a bond. The debts were contracted between 1899 and 1902, when he was a saloon keeper.

LOUIS KOFFLER of 462 West Fifty-second Street, formerly a dealer in shirts and handkerchiefs, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,705 and assets of $5,500, consisting of goods in storage, $1,500, and accounts, $4,000.

MICHAEL SOPHIAN, a physician, of 1,889 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,874 and assets of $340 in outstanding accounts. The estate of Michael Walsh obtained a judgment against him for $1,150.

MAX GOLDFADEN, a baker, of 73 Manhattan Street, formerly a partner in the firm of Goldfaden & Essenfeld, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,182 and assets of $4 cash in bank.

MEYER COHEN of 113 Elliott Avenue, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,386 and assets of $103, consisting of cash $3 and accounts $100. He owes $500 for an automobile.

JOHNSTON ELLIOTT & CO., INC., real estate and brokerage, of 45 William Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $107,166 and assets of $32,390 in accounts of the Western Commercial Company of New York City. Among the creditors are the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company, Dallas, Texas, $10,000, secured; R. R. Gilbert, Dallas, Texas, $9,000; B. L. Van Schaick, Philadelphia, $10,000, secured; American Cotton Products Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., $2,100; American Chicle Company, $1,800; Alexander & Co., $2,086; Batavia Rubber Company, $2,381; Goodyear Rubber Tire Company, $1,890; Lux Manufacturing Company, $3,300; Maplewood Mills, Fall River, $2,500; New York Lubricating Oil Company, $2,122; Union Petroleum Company, Philadelphia, $1,835; H. O. Wilter & Son, Philadelphia, $3,648; Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $4,500; East River National Bank, $2,250; Oliver Screens, $2,250; Wormser & Co., $4,500; Standard Trading Company, $2,250, and Murchison National Bank, Wilmington, N. C., $2,500. In the liabilities is a note of Lewis Nixon for $3,750 which was indorsed by Johnston Elliott & Co., Inc.

A. NESTLER, furniture dealer at 405 East Fourteenth Street and 126 First Avenue, filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,067, of which $6,500 is on unexpired leases, and assets of $3,326, consisting of stock $3,250, fixtures $50, and cash in bank $25. Any Nestler, one of the partners, has individual liabilities of $8,960 on leases and for loans.

JOHANNA NASANOWITZ, millinery at 6 East 125th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,140 and assets of $250 in stock sold by the receiver.

ROSLYN DRESS COMPANY, INC., of 136 West Twenty-second Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,535, nominal assets of $2,074, and actual assets of $938.

WOLF GOLDSTEIN, dealer in woolens and silks at 1,975 Second Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $993, nominal assets of $621, and actual assets of $410.

JENNIE COHEN, dealer in dry goods at 1,585 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,597 and assets of $1,893.

WILLIAM HEYER, grocer, at 276 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,667, nominal assets of $2,371, and actual assets of $1,469.

LOUIS SALZMAN.—Judge Hand has granted a motion to dismiss the petition in bankruptcy filed March 30 against Louis Salzman, cloak manufacturer at 14 Avenue B, on a report of Referee W. H. Willis recommending that the petition be dismissed.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUWATOSA, Wis.—The Spordeier Mfg. Co. voluntary petition; liabilities of $65,749.28 and assets of $61,807.11.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Otto E. Schmidt, a belt and rubber manufacturer, voluntary petition; liabilities of $13,718.83 and assets of $8,285.07.

RACINE, Wis.—William F. and Edward A. Eggert, hardware dealers, voluntary petition; liabilities of $8,274.90 and assets of $22,418.70.

BOSTON.—Frederick H. Putnam, a druggist, 284 Huntington Av., voluntary petition; liabilities of $116,798, of which $76,000 is secured among three creditors, $18,375 is unsecured among more than sixty, and $22,423 is owed on notes. The secured creditors are George E. McQuesten, Boston, $62,000; Frank B. McQuesten, Boston, $4,000, and Fred L. Carter, Boston, $10,000; Martha L. Putnam of Lexington and the Massachusetts Trust Company of Boston are the principal unsecured creditors. The petitioners' assets consist of insurance policies, valued at $10,000.

BOSTON.—Ward, Drouet & Foster, Inc., of Boston, jobbers in electrical supplies, voluntary liabilities $67,493, of which $4,900 is secured. The assets are valued at $58,500, of which $2,500 is represented in stock of trade. There are about 225 unsecured creditors. In an equity proceeding last November, Judge Dodge in the United States District Court appointed John B. Ward and Thomas Hunt receivers. The property of the bankrupt corporation is in their charge. Charles H. Buchanan of Boston, their manager at Cambridge and Bellows Falls, Vermont, has filed a voluntary petition. His liabilities are $9,635 and his assets $4,803.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Alexander N. Coldby, salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities $18,532, assets $286.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andriaccio, James G., and Anna Nicolini—G. Simonelli & Bro., $632.04.
Auto Directories Co.—J. F. Boh et al., $235.25.
Aronowitz, Morris—M. Marcuson, $182.01.
Ahrens, Grace—E. Smith, $196.90.
Agatstein,

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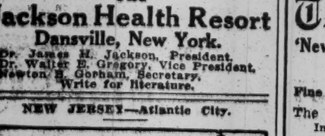

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Dr. James H. Jackson, President.
Dr. Walter E. Gregory, Vice President.
Newton C. Oldham, Secretary.
Write for literature.

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Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. "Alamac Grill." Open-air dancing garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

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Hotel Montclair
Montclair, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
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The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
AT GREENWICH, CONN.
Opens Saturday, May 29.
Fine auto run of 38 miles from town.
Booking Office at
The Vanderbilt, Park Ave. & 34th St.
In Charge of Mr. A. D. Cushing.
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GREENWICH INN
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water, 50 Min. from New York
A most desirable and accessible resort. Frequent trains. Golf—Tennis—Bathing—Boating. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra. Make early reservations.
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IN THE BERKSHIRES
RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
OPENS APRIL 24.
Good roads, fine golf, tennis, attractive drives, music. Allen T. Treadway, Prop.

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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, where you CAN catch Trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Garage, Golf, Saddle Horses. All Amusements. Booklet. Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

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Mount Pocono, Penna.
Trout Fishing. Private Baths.
Free Garage. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

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Includes stop-over privileges at
NEW ORLEANS
"The Paris of America"
The St. Charles
Finest all-year hotel in the South. Perfectly appointed and accommodating 1,000 guests.
Alfred S. Amer Co., Ltd., Props.
Bookings now being made for the Spring Season at
The Edgewood
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel," at Greenwich, Conn.
OPENING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.
Send for Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway. 264 5th Av.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BAUMANN.—In pursuance of an order of Monorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV BAUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Finney, Thayer & Van Slyke, No. 25 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1914. EMILY G. K. BAUMANN, Executrix. FINNEY, THAYER & VAN SLYKE, Attorneys for Executrix, 25 Nassau Street, New York City.

LOATH TO DISCLOSE ITS NEW HAVEN CASE

Government Argues Against Giving Bills of Particulars to Directors.

WANTS ORDER MODIFIED

Federal Contention Is That Alleged Conspiracy Was a Continuing One of Last Three Years.

The Government made a motion yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court for the modification of the order he made recently, granting bills of particulars to William Rockefeller and eleven other Directors, past and present, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, concerning the indictment found against them for violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker asked the court to disallow the request of the Directors for particulars on twenty-two points, and to modify it on others.

The order of Judge Hunt required the Government to furnish the Directors with information as to the acts which it intended to prove, that the defendants had done or were in the act of doing in the three years immediately before Feb. 26, 1915, the date of the indictment, in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy. In objecting to this Mr. Swacker said that, granted there were certain facts which the Government must prove in order to show the existence of a conspiracy, it did not follow that the Government must set forth the facts which connected each individual with that conspiracy. All that it had to do, said Mr. Swacker, was to show that any individual was a party to the conspiracy. The Government should not, at any rate, be compelled to disclose what evidence it had and should not be precluded from using any additional evidence it might acquire, he contended.

The Government also denied that it was obliged to show the means by which any defendant became a party to the conspiracy, for it could prove its case by showing that a defendant's conduct over a considerable period proved that he was a conspirator. Mr. Swacker then contended that the Government should not be required to give the names of the common carriers, which were not under the influence of the New Haven at the time that any particular Director joined the Board. Some of this information, he asserted, was not essential to the Government's case, and the Government had no intention of putting it in.

It appears that the Government intends to ask the court to find that the conspiracy into which the railroad company entered was a continuing one, and that each defendant was a party to it during the three-year period before the indictment was found. The truth of this contention would be for the jury to determine, and so Mr. Swacker argued it was not necessary for the Government to show precisely whether a particular contract to which exception had been taken was made before or after an individual Director entered the board.

So he contended the court should not require the Government to make allegations of that which it did not intend to prove.

Decision was reserved.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous, with quick price changes. Early in the day values declined 3⅝c for the May position, and ⅞c for the new crop months under liquidation, but active buying developed on the decline, and prices advanced rapidly, at one time showing net gains of ¾ to 2¼c from the previous close. Throughout the session there were numerous advances and declines, and prices seemed to be dominated more by the nature of orders than by usual factors. The foreign demand was distinctly less active, and there was more or less selling which was believed to be for foreign account. Exporters said that the recent demand had checked business, although late in the day it was estimated that probably 40 or 50 loads had been worked, and this resulted in a steadier close, final prices being ⅛ to 1¼c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.65 and No. 2 hard at $1.60; cost, insurance and freight, track, export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.62½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.62½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.....	.....	$1.63½	$1.63¼	$1.01½
July	.....	.....	1.41⅞	1.40½	96⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	.....	$1.70⅛	$1.69	1.69¾	1.69½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	.....	1.61⅛	1.57	1.61	1.60⅝
July	.....	1.36½	1.34⅛	1.35¾	1.35⅛
September		1.24¼	1.21	1.23	1.21⅞

CORN.

The market for corn showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, and final prices were ⅛@⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	78⅝	77¼	77¾	66¾
July	.....	80¾	79⅜	80⅛	67¾
September		81⅝	80¼	80⅝	64⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was stimulated to some extent by the advance in wheat and corn, but sentiment was against values and late in the day the market eased off, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62¾c; No. 4 white, 61¼c; fancy clipped white, 65¼c; ordinary clipped white, 64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.....	57⅝	56⅞	57¼	37⅝
July	.....	56⅞	56	56⅝	37⅞
September		48¾	47¼	48	36¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier during the forenoon under further selling by commission houses, prompted by lower hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha, 10,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
May	.....	10.12	10.12	10.12	10.17
July	.....	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.47
Ribs—					
May	.....	10.20	10.12	10.17	10.17
July	.....	10.52	10.45	10.52	10.50
Pork—					
May	.....	17.55	17.45	17.47	17.52
July	.....	18.10	17.97	18.02	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was only a small volume of business in the market for cottonseed oil, and price changes were narrow, closing 4 points lower for June and unchanged to 1 point net decline for the other positions.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	..	6.60@7.00	6.60
April	.....	..	6.70@7.00	6.65
May	.....	6.78	6.70	6.74@6.79	6.70
June	.....	6.88	6.88	6.85@6.89	6.89
July	.....	7.02	7.00	6.99@7.00	7.00
August	.....	7.12	7.11	7.10@7.12	7.11
September		7.21	7.21	7.20@7.22	7.21
October	.....	7.24	7.23	7.22@7.25	7.22
November	.....	..	..	6.80@7.05	6.90

COFFEE.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among leading coffee operators that the statistical position contains elements of strength which would undoubtedly be reflected in local prices if it were not for fears of further May liquidation and uncertainty regarding conditions in Europe. As May notice day approaches without especial pressure of liquidation in that position, there seems to be a feeling of confidence growing up in the market, and trading yesterday was more active, and prices were steady, closing 1 to 5 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 54,000 bags.

The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	..	..	6.11@6.12	6.09
May	.....	6.11	6.06	6.11@6.12	6.09
June	.....	..	..	6.18@6.19	6.16
July	.....	7.28	7.25	7.26@7.30	7.27
August	.....	..	..	7.37@7.38	7.35
September		7.46	7.40	7.46@7.47	7.42
October	.....	..	..	7.52@7.53	7.49
November		..	..	7.57@7.58	7.55
December		7.63	7.56	7.63@7.64	7.60
January	.....	..	..	7.68@7.70	7.65
February		..	..	7.73@7.74	7.70
March	.....	7.81	7.74	7.80@7.82	7.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,664 packages. The market developed further weakness on the leading grades of creamery at the opening of business yesterday. Asking prices were generally lower and buyers did not take hold actively. Fair demand for underpriced fresh creamery, however, and very moderate offerings under this. Held creamery steady. Renovated quiet. Ladles and packing stock dull and lower. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¾@29c; higher scoring, 29¼@30c; extra firsts, 28¼@28¾c; firsts, 26¾@27¼c; thirds, 25½@26c; creamery, held extras, 26¼@27c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State Dairy, finest, 27½c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22¼c; lower grades, 20¼@21¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 19@19¾c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 39,926 cases. Arrivals show a material increase this week, but much of the stock is going directly to the warehouses, and offerings on the open market are not sufficient to break prices down. High grades are fairly steady, and some lots of storage packed eggs have been sold up to 23½c which would not get an inspection above storage packed firsts, although to require rather exceptional quality to command that price. Regular packings are selling at unchanged prices, with outside quotations rather extreme. Dirties barely steady, and must be exceptionally prime to reach top quotation. Nearby white eggs moving fairly well, but must be exceptionally fancy to reach top quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@28½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 22¼@23¾c; packings, 21¾@22½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22@22¼c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and peewee, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 18@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@24½c; defective, 22½@23½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@24c; Western, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22½c; dark gray, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@26c; Baltimore, per dozen, 23@25c; Western, 21@23c; far Southern, 19@21c; goose eggs, per dozen, 40@50c.

GENERAL ELECTRIC REPORT.

Net Earnings for 1914 Showed a Drop of $2,200,000.

The General Electric Company's gross sales in 1914 were $90,467,691, as compared with $106,477,490 in the preceding year. Profits from manufacturing aggregated $8,970,963, against $10,260,605, while income from other sources brought the total net revenue up to $11,856,383, in contrast with $14,065,790 in 1913. After paying interest and dividends, the company carried to the surplus account $3,145,059, against $4,908,675 in the previous twelve months.

C. A. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, says in the pamphlet report that while there was a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the value of orders received the total number of transactions was practically equal to that of 1913. As a result of the business contraction the number of employes was reduced until at the close of the year the total on the payroll was 15,000 fewer than a year before.

Expenditures for additions and improvements to manufacturing plants aggregated $6,006,965, of which $4,370,792 was written off from earnings. The net book value of the company's plants on Dec. 31, 1914, was $31,063,331.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads		$3,165,707	+$185,499
Ten roads		5,047,952	— 989,330
Total (18 roads)		8,213,659	— 803,831

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$812,328	$978,867	$891,434
Net aft. tax	367,720	298,044	255,757
9 mos. gross	7,625,730	8,170,448	8,102,197
Net aft tax	2,315,553	2,649,647	2,748,556

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended March 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross rev	6,048,115	5,940,630	107,485
Expenses	3,640,752	3,581,182	59,570
Net	2,407,362	2,359,447	47,915
Taxes	429,125	436,714	*7,589
Net aft. taxes	1,978,237	1,922,733	55,504
Other income	135,789	107,661	*28,128
Total income	2,084,025	2,056,730	27,295
Charges	1,170,146	1,255,906	*85,760
Sur. aft. chgs.	913,878	800,824	113,056

Nine months ended March 31, 1915:

Gross	19,655,875	18,576,165	1,079,710
Expenses	11,162,686	10,301,282	861,404
Net	8,493,188	8,274,882	218,306
Taxes	1,280,053	1,360,837	*71,784
Net aft. taxes	7,204,136	6,914,045	290,091
Other income	327,474	344,638	*17,164
Total income	7,531,611	7,258,684	332,927
Charges	3,583,739	3,724,066	*48,327
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,010,871	3,534,617	476,255

*Decrease.

CASEIN CO. of AMERICA for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Divs rec'd	109,333	38,912	36,356
Exp. & depr.	42,062	21,835	36,306
Net profits	67,271	17,077	50
Dividends			40,000
Surplus	67,271	17,077	*39,500

*Deficit.

DETROIT EDISON CO., one of the subsidiaries of the North American Co., from all constituent companies as follows:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	655,657	546,741	108,916
Net	241,736	190,428	51,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	79,194	121,794	38,600
3 mos. gross	2,011,361	1,703,402	307,959
Net	797,883	633,462	164,421
Sur. aft. chgs	549,050	429,804	119,246

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 22: Lieuts. G. Schoeneich, D. B., to 68. 8 A. M., April 26; J. G. Ouchterloney, 22 to 278; J. A. Hamill, 39 to 22; A. F. Wood, 163 to 277; 4 P. M., April 22: Patrol. A. C. Schmitz, 10 to 62; L. Hyman, D. B., to 22; J. F. H. Von Weisenstein, D. B., to 27½.

Changes of Assignments: Patrol, T. O'Connell, B. B. St. Sq., from duty as messenger to duty in Bu. of Inf., 4 P. M., April 22; H. Norwood, B. B. H. Sq., from duty in office of Bor. Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, to duty in Bu. of Inf., 4 P. M., April 22; J. Mulvaney, B. B. H. Sq., from duty in office of First Deputy Com'r, to duty in office of Bor. Insp., B'klyn and Queens, 4 P. M., April 22.

Temporary assignments: Insp. J. Daly, 8 I. D., to assume the duties of the Bor. Insp., B'klyn and Queens, in addition to his own, 6 days, 10:30 A. M., Apr. 27; Lieut. W. J. Capper, 283, to command 4 P. M. Apr. 10, during absence of Capt. on sick report. Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 146, to B. B. H. Squad duty in office of Asst. Prop. Clerk, 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 22; Patrol. W. M. Miguilla, 28, and P. May, 31, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., April 24; G. J. Braendly, 40, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 23; M. Clare, 149, as stat. house attendant, 10 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 23; J. S. Thorpe, 290, to 4 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 24.

Det. Bu.: W. F. Bianch, 1, 5 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 20; J. R. Buckley, 15, 5 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 22; L. Halpern, 21, 6 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 21; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, and J. A. Kee, 169, 20 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 23; J. J. Wilson, 39, 7 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 19; J. J. Sweeney, 39, 5 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 21; G. F. Fiske, 40, 5 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 26; P. Bulger, 69, 5 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 16; C. A. Christensen, 145, 10 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 19; J. Godley, 292, 30 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 22.

For 20 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 21, precincts indicated: J. Leonard, 13; M. Murphy, 17; C. Wuestenhoefer, 43; T. Roeder, 45. For 20 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 22, precincts indicated: T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 46; J. Shields, 33; W. C. Niemand, 40; J. F. V. L. Patton, 66. For 20 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 24, precincts indicated: J. F. Shea, 5; F. A. D. Flynn, 7; A. J. Padrucco, 22; C. F. Kane, 25; M. S. Friedlander, 38; J. J. Wy, 39; L. Campbell, 45.

Matrons Ada McMahon, 26, to Det. Bu., 20 days, 6 P. M. Apr. 21; Margaret Gardner, 14, to 26 days, 12 P. M. Apr. 22.

Leaves with pay: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, B'klyn and Queens, 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Apr. 27, to be deducted from vacation; (without pay); Patrol. H. R. L. Keepers, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M. Apr. 20; C. H. Markhausen, 86, 1 day, 8 A. M. Apr. 20; J. J. Farrell, 158, 1 day, 8 P. M. Apr. 20; E. R. F. Ihnken, 161, 2 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 20; J. J. Decker, 288, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Apr. 22; M. P. Dowling, 292, 1 day, 8 A. M. Apr. 17.

Fully pay while sick: Patrol. S. J. Flanagan, 14, 3:15 P. M. Apr. 7 to noon, Apr. 9; R. J. Weltsch, 18, 7:45 P. M. Dec. 22, 1914, to noon, Jan. 26, and from 7:40 P. M. Feb. 10 to 12 P. M. Feb. 16.

Appointed Special Patrolman: R. J. Murphy, with the Seamen's Church Inst., 25 South St., Apr. 20.

Fire Department.

Dismissed: Clerk G. Murray, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., charge, absence without leave, 9 A. M., April 15.

Transfer: Clerk S. Aronowitz, Dept. of Fin., Bur. of Assess. and Arrs., Bronx, to Fire Department in same capacity at $600 a year, 9 A. M., April 16, assigned to the Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Rec.

Appointments renewed: Emergency appointments of C. J. Dempsey and T. E. McKinley as Insp. of Blast, in Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., at the rate of $1,200 a year, are renewed for an additional period of fifteen days, 9 A. M. April 10.

Additional leaves: Clerk Mary B. Starck, Bu. Rep. and Sup., Purchas'g Div., 2 weeks from 9 A. M., Apr. 8. Inspect. of Fire Pres. D. McNamee, Bu. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., B'klyn and Queens, 1 month from 9 A. M., Apr. 10.

Leaves with pay: Ass't Insp. of Combus. L. Lederman, Bu. Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., 10 days, Apr. 1, (illness); Insp. of Blasting J. C. Redmond, Bu. Fire Prev. Div. of Insp., 30 days, A. M., Apr. 15, (illness.)

Resigned: Plumber W. Murray, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., granted 8 months' leave of absence, without pay, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1, 1915, reassigned to duty in Bu. of Insp., 8 A. M., Apr. 20.

Leaves, without pay: Apr. 16 to 30, J. McCarty, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs; Apr. 10 to 30, Plumber W. H. Allen, Bu. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs.

Resignation accepted: Emergency Insp. of Comb. T. E. McKiniry, Bu. of Fire Prev., Div. of Comb., at the close of business Apr. 24.

Appointments: W. Mahon as an Inspector, Bu. of Fire Alarm Tel., for a probationary period of 3 months, 9 A. M., Apr. 21; T. A. Larkin and J. Parisi as Insp. of Fire Prev. in the Bu. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., for a probationary period of 3 months, 9 A. M., Apr. 19; all at the rate of $1,200 a year, the same to continue until the establishment of the grade of position at $1,140 per annum, when it shall be designated at the last-mentioned rate.

Reappointed temporary detail, 8 A. M., April 22: Fire. 3d Pr. W. Mortimer, 31, & L. 131, to new fire alarm telegraph station, at Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flushing Av., Bklyn., for watch duty, while sick.

Temporary detail, 8 A. M., Apr. 22: Fire. 1st Gr. A. Morgenstern, H. & L. 124, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Malbone and Washington Sts. and Flushing Av., Bklyn., for watch duty while sick.

The following companies will report at company school, 187-189 E. 67th St., at time and date specified: Apr. 26, 10 A. M., Engs. 76; 1 P. M., Eng. 246; Apr. 27, 10 A. M., Eng. 70; 1 P. M., Eng. 270; April 28, 10 A. M., Eng. 58; 1 P. M., Eng. 274; Apr. 29, 10 A. M., Eng. 65; 1 P. M., Eng. 282; Apr. 30, 10 A. M., H. & L. 42; 1 P. M., H. & L. 10; May 1, 10 A. M., H. & L. 55; 1 P. M., H. & L. 134.

Special leave, without pay: Fire. 1st Gr. 8?, 8. Shop. Eng. 236, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 22.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Pressure has risen generally east of the Mississippi River and in the far Northwest, and it is much below normal over the Plains States and the Southwest. This distribution has resulted in generally fair weather except in the Mississippi Valley and the western plateau region and California, where there were local showers, although at no point was the fall heavy.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, and the Rocky Mountain and western plateau regions. Warm weather continues over the Plains States.

In New England and the Middle Atlantic States generally fair and somewhat warmer weather Thursday will be followed by unsettled conditions on Friday, with some probability of showers in the Middle Atlantic States. Scattered showers are also probable in the great central valleys and the upper lake region.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will fall Thursday and Friday over the Northern and Middle Plains States and the middle Rocky Mountain region.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming fresh southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, except fresh easterly on the Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably becoming unsettled.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday unsettled, probably local showers.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	48	58	4 P. M.	52	61
6 A. M.	44	51	6 P. M.	50	56
9 A. M.	46	51	9 P. M.	47	48
12 M.	51	56	11 P. M.	48	47

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature 63 degrees at 4:10 P. M., minimum 47 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity 42 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:20—52 Broome St.; Max Aaron	Slight
5:38—3,560 3d Av.; David Mayer Brewing Co.	$10,000
7:00—290 8th Av.; mission	Slight
7:40—155 St. and 3d Av.; not given	Slight
9:45—Rear 3,927 White Plains Av.; Mary Dietrich	$10
9:40—121 St. Mark's Pl.; Pauline Lefko-witz	Slight
10:45—235 E. 34 St.; Joseph Conroy	Slight
11:10 Foot E. 30 St.; not given	Slight
11:35—Foot E. 80 St.; scow	Slight
P. M.	
1:20—152 W. 14 St.; M. Samuelson	Not given
1:20—200 Av. A.; not given	Slight
1:30—528 Timpson Pl.; Pauline Brown	Slight
2:00—132 St. and Lincoln Av.; N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.	Slight
2:15—176 St. and Undercliff Av.; Montgomery Estate	None
3:25—1,358 E. 114 St.; Max Solomon	Slight
4:20—121 W. 10 St.; George Witty	Slight
4:35—562 W. 52 St.; Richard Corcoran	Slight
4:35—2,420 8 Av.; Bernard Frankfeld	None
5:00—South & Jackson Sts.; William Campbell	Slight
6:00—506 W. 135 St.; L. McCoy	Slight
6:45—306 W. 21 St.; not given	Slight
7:30—517 W. 47 St.; Thomas Scott	Slight
7:10—472 E. 149 St.; Daniel Board	Slight
7:45—75 Nassau St.; Goldsmith Bros.	Slight
8:15—473 E. 138 St.; J. Helin	Slight
10:45—48 W. 18 St.; J. Prignane	Slight
10:45—Foot E. 9 St.; Chapman Wrecking Co.; tug Champion	$1,000

The police erroneously reported a fire as having occurred in the premises of Gordon Brothers, 179 Greene Street, on Tuesday. The fire was in another part of the building to that occupied by the firm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—First Lieut. A. L. Hall, F., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., about May 28 for duty.

First Lieut. F. J. Ostermann, 30th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

First Lieut. D. Whiting, 24th Inf., transferred to 30th Inf.

First Lieut. P. Gordon is assigned to 2d Cav.

Capt. K. W. Walker, Q. M. Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Quartermaster, 2d Div., Texas City, and will repair to this city and report to Q. M. General for duty in his office, relieving Capt. W. H. Noble, Q. M. Corps.

Capt. J. W. Hanner, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Letterman General Hospital, vice Major R. Brooks, Medical Corps, relieved.

First Lieut. C. L. Corbin, C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to the 53d Co., placed on unassigned list, and will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Southern New York for duty on his staff.

Capt. A. W. Maish, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty in office of the Chief of Ordnance, effective April 30, then proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for duty.

Orders of April 16 relating to First Lieut. Q. F. Patten, 18th Cav., revoked.

First Lieut. G. F. Fiske, 18th Cav., will proceed after July 1 to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, for assignment to duty with a troop for two months and seven days, then return to West Point and resume duties.

Orders of March 29, relieving First Lieut. A. H. Acher, Corps of Eng'rs, from duty under orders of the Governor of the Panama Canal and in Canal Zone, May 1, amended to relieve Lieut. Acher July 1.

Leaves: Lieut. Col. C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Eng'rs, four months.

The Navy.

Lieut. Comdrs.: R. S. Keyes, from connection fitting out the Oklahoma, to Atlantic reserve fleet, and to U. S. Naval Academy, Philadelphia Yard, April 30, to connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. F. Rorschach, to home, wait orders.

Junior Gr. Lieut. H. K. Ingram, the Alabama to Naval Academy.

Ensign G. B. Junkin, the Fulton, to the Tonopah.

Paymasters: A. Hovey-King, the Virginia, May 15, to Boston Yard, June 15; G. P. Auld, Boston Yard, July 1, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and J. F. Kutz, Mare Island Yard, to the Virginia, May 1.

Chief Boatswain C. Cavegnagher, Norfolk Training Station, to Portsmouth, N. H., yard.

Boatswains: L. P. Guy, the South Carolina, to Norfolk Yard, and A. Anderson, receiving ship, at Boston, to the South Carolina.

Chief Gunner T. M. Johnston, the Ohio, to the Alabama.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Leonidas, at Cristobal; Colorado and New Orleans, at La Paz; McDougal, off Quarantine; Lebanon, Yankton, and Culgoa, at Southern Drill Grounds.

Sailed: Eagle, Guantanamo, for Survey Grounds; Wheeling, Guantanamo, for Vera Cruz; Smith and Preston, San Juan, for Charleston; Benham, New York Yard for cruise; Castine, Charleston, for New Orleans; Standish, Annapolis, for Baltimore; Galveston, Nagasaki, for Shanghai; New Jersey, Philadelphia,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Henry Phipps Transfers Fifth Avenue Home to Wife—President Hemphill Buys Sixty-ninth Street Residence—Old Deed to W. K. Vanderbilt Recorded—West Side Deals—Doctors Lease Dimock House.

The Fifth Avenue residential district furnished several interesting features in the realty market yesterday. A deed was recorded in the Register's Office, by which Henry Phipps has transferred his fine residence on the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, to his wife, Annie C. Phipps. It covers a plot 100.8 by 175, and is one of the finest homes in the upper Fifth Avenue home quarter.

One of the largest private residence sales made in a long time was that of the Robert S. Minturn house at 13 East Sixty-ninth Street, which has been purchased by Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company. The house is one of the finest in the Fifth Avenue home centre, covering a plot 33 by 100.5. It is a five-story residence of the best structural type. It was acquired by the Minturn family about nine years ago, from William Colgate and others, and was put on the market a short time ago, at an asking price of $350,000. The price paid for the property now is said to have been a little over $200,000. Adjoining, is the home of Jefferson Seligman, at No. 11. Mr. Hemphill resides at present at 130 East Seventy-first Street.

Old Fifth Avenue Deed to W. K. Vanderbilt Recorded.

The filing of a deed yesterday in the Register's Office, given by the late William D. Sloane to William K. Vanderbilt on Sept. 6, 1904, shows that Mr. Vanderbilt has been the owner of the large residence at 647 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Street, since that time. The Union Club is on the Fifty-first Street corner. Robert Goelet now occupies the 647 Fifth Avenue house. William B. Osgood Field, son-in-law of the late Mr. Sloane, occupies the adjoining residence of 645 Fifth Avenue.

Operator Buys West Side Dwelling.

O. M. Bostwick sold to Daniel B. Freedman, 21 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5, located between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. L. J. Phillips & Co., negotiated the sale.

Increases West Side Holdings.

Charles H. Darmstadt has increased his holdings on West Forty-second Street by the purchase of 363, a five-story building on a lot 20 by 120.6, just east of Ninth Avenue. The buyer owns the property at 351 to 357 West Forty-second Street and 352 West Forty-third Street. Plans were prepared some time ago for the improvement of the combined site.

$83,000 For East Thirty-sixth Street Dwelling.

A client of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company paid $83,000 for the dwelling at 38 East Thirty-sixth Street, offered at public auction yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly for the estate of Anna Moore. The buyer is reported to be an adjoining owner.

St. Nicholas Ave., House in Trade.

The four-story residence at 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, on plot 20 by 118 and irregular, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs for Mary E. Reisig. It is on the west side between 148th and 149th Streets. The buyer gave in part payment a plot 100 by 200 on the corner of Boston Road and Place Street, Pelham Manor.

Builder Buys Dyckman Plot.

Isidor S. Becker has purchased from the Wood-Just Realty Company a plot 50 by 100 feet on the south side of Vermilyea Avenue 200 feet east of 204th Street. Five-story flat houses will be erected on the site by the buyer.

Buyers For Tenement.

Louis F. Sommer sold 944 Columbus Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, 25 by 100 feet, for the Michaels Estate.

A Recent Buyer.

William J. Carr is the buyer of the dwelling 305 West 104th Street, reported sold recently by Slawson & Hobbs for Joseph S. de Casanova.

Doctors Lease Dimock Residence.

Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge and Dr. Silas P. Beebe have leased for medical offices the five-story residence of Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock, on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, a plot 48 by 75.3. Pease & Elliman were the brokers. A few weeks ago they leased through the same brokers the old Calumet Club property at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, but owing to a cancellation clause which was exercised by the owners they were forced to seek other quarters. Mrs. Dimock has leased her home for several years at a rental of about $15,000 a year, being one of the highest private house rentals made in some time. The interior of the house was designed by the late Stanford White.

Bronx.

An investing client of H. L. Phelps has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company, 306 East 134th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100.

The five-story flat on the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 158th Street, on plot 50 by 114, has been sold by the 173d Street Improvement Company to an investor. Gettner, Simon & Asher represented the sellers as attorneys.

Brooklyn.

Joseph Metzger sold to L. Baroginsky for the Menken-Kraus Realty Company the six-story double tenement, occupying a plot 48 by 78.6 on the southeast corner of Bedford and South Third Streets.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Henry Stengel the two-story two-family brick house 1,615 Sixty-fifth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

John Pullman has sold the two-story brick dwelling at 646 Union Street, near the Fourth Avenue Subway, on plot 18 by 100, for Frederick Witzel to Thomas Alliege.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Messrs. Bowers & Sands the entire building at 331 Greenwich Street to George E. Cutler, the butter and egg merchant, now located at 22 Harrison Street.

Louis Cowan has leased for Dr. Albert Pittis, 51 East Nineteenth Street, store mezzanine and basement for a period of eight years. After extensive alterations A. L. Lusthaus will occupy same in connection with the restaurant at 238 Fourth Avenue, the abutting property.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased for Leo Schlesinger the store and basement at 639 Madison Avenue for a term of years to Ilia Borland.

Bleiman & Co. have leased for the Thirty-second-Thirty-third Street Corporation the store and basement of 2 West Thirty-third Street to Friedman & Distillator, importers of ribbons, silks, velvets, &c., now located at 652 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed for the Hubener-Escher Company a first mortgage of $27,000 at 5 per cent. on the six-story apartment, 50 by 62 by 75, known as 516 East 157th Street.

$4,455,884 for New Buildings.

Plans have been approved in Brooklyn on 365 new buildings, to cost $3,064,755, since April 1.

The Church of the Nativity, the Rev. John L. Belford, rector, has had approved the plans for a $145,000 brick church on Classon Avenue, between Madison and Putnam Avenues.

Wolfman & Lasberg are to build a twenty-family tenement in Newkirk Avenue, southwest corner of East Twenty-first Street, 123 feet by 84 feet, to cost $60,000.

Plans have been approved for 308 new buildings in the Borough of Queens since April 1, to cost $1,391,123. Among the more important plans are a new theatre, to be built by M. Dilnacek in Long Island City, on the west side of Steinway Avenue, fifty feet south of Jamaica Avenue, to cost $75,000.

Realty Notes.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will hold a meeting this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Corn Exchange Bank has let the general contract for the reconstruction, for banking purposes, of the lower part of the apartment house at 762 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Sixtieth Street, purchased recently from the Lexington Operating Company. H. T. Lindeberg is the architect.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have been requested by Mrs. Cyril P. W. F. R. Dugmore to state that she has not rented her Great Neck estate to Cornelius Vanderbilt, as recently reported. She will occupy it this season.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company, for many years at 95 Liberty Street, has rented a suite of offices on the twentieth floor of the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

36th St, 38 East, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 20x98.9, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Anna Moore, deceased; to the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, for a client, for $83,000.

11th St, 68 and 70 East, s s, 197.7 ft w of Broadway, 42.3x94.9, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale; knocked down at $50,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lenox Av, 170.8, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x88, eight-story Chester Court apartment and stores; Bank for Savings against Harris Pomerants et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; C. H. Murray, referee; due on judgment, $210,197.02; taxes, &c., $2,285.55; to the plaintiff for $175,000.

1st Av, 1,843, w s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x80, five-story tenement and stores; B. M. Johnson against Anchel Signalov et al.; Wells & Gray, attorneys; E. C. Carlton, referee; due on judgment, $11,224.45; taxes, &c., $576.90; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

1st Av, 127, w s, 52.4 ft s of 8th St, 24.6x50, five-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against Philip Wagner et al.; T. & M., attorneys; J. M. Wright, referee; due on judgment, $17,879.11; taxes, &c., $3,018.35; to the plaintiff for $21,800.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

173d St, 555 West, n w corner of Audubon Av, (100,) 100x100, six-story apartment house; Penrose Realty Co. against Fletcher Court Co. et al.; Gates Hamburger, attorney; J. C. Levi, referee; due on judgment, $6,538.01; taxes, &c., $5,237.75; subject to first mortgage, $150,000; to the Reed Realty Co., a party in interest, for $154,728.

By Henry Brady.

102d St, 209 East, n s, 55 ft e of 3d Av, 25.11x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; J. W. Newton against Davis Krilow et al.; C. E. Fiske, attorney; P. J. Walsh, referee; due on judgment, $17,101.35; taxes, &c., $608.35; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

90th St, 334 East, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100.8, six-story tenement and stores; L. T. Lehmeyer against Oscawana Park Co. et al.; M. S. Marden, attorney; Samuel Strassburger, referee; due on judgment, $28,256.02; taxes, &c., $127; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Ryer Av, 2,008, e s, 181.6 ft n of 180th St, 18.6x102.7, three-story tenement; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against R. W. Horne et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $7,129.46; taxes, &c., $108.98; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

188th St, 504 East, s s, 152 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x95, three-story tenement; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Mountain Construction Co. et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $8,284.50; taxes, &c., $157.60; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Decatur Av, 2,767, w s, 125.4 ft s of 198th St, 25x82.3x25.2x86.4, two-story dwelling; L. H. Cramer et al. against L. A. Reynolds et al.; Wrap & P., attorneys; W. H. Steinkamp, referee; due on judgment, $5,558.55; taxes, &c., $465.54; to the plaintiff for $6,200.

Herschel St, 103, w s, 302.9 ft s of Halsey Place, 39.6x112.7x27.1x105.8; J. M. Hicks against W. L. Shulman et al.; J. G. Quinn, Jr., attorney; J. T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,778.86; taxes, &c., $462.12; to the plaintiff for $3,200.

Herschel St, 106, w s, 227.10 ft s of Halsey Place, 20.4x97.10x17.1x97.10; J. M. Hicks against Norwood Heights Realty and Construction Co. et al.; J. G. Quinn, Jr., attorney; J. T. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $3,778.86; taxes, &c., $462.12; to the plaintiff for $3,200.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Washington Av, 1,443, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 65.3x100.5x70.10x100.7, five-story flat and stores; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against G. F. Murphy et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; Ely Neumann, referee; due on judgment, $68,100.67; taxes, &c., $851.50; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By George Price.

Park Av, 3,104, e s, 20.11 ft n of 158th St, 98.8x70.4x irr.x80.7, three-story tenement; B. D. Busing against A. M. Kunkely et al.; Louis Steckler, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due on judgment, $2,729.67; taxes, &c., $1,011.11; to Thomas Callanan for $4,650.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 109 West, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; L. A. Geiger against Charlotte Dahlgren et al.; Hill, L. & L., attorneys; Abr. Stern, referee; partition.

111th St, 253 West, n s, 92 ft e of 8th Av, 66x100.11, six-story apartment house; H. F. Schwartz against S. R. Greenblatt et al; Rounds, H. D. & D., attorneys; C. L. Greenhall, referee; due, $40,080.14; taxes, &c., $1,008.

New Chambers St, 15, n e corner of William St, 27,6x—x21.6, East River Savings Institution against A. S. Gilsey et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; G. C. Austin, referee; due, $8,578.63; taxes, &c., $124.60.

By Samuel Marx.

111th St, 122 West, s s, 218.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x100.11, four-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance Society against E. S. de Hierapolis et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; H. Rogers, referee; due, $10,225.79; taxes, &c., $120.70.

131st St, 222 to 226 West, s s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 45x99.11, three three-story dwellings; Brooklyn Trust Co. against Hester Bates et al.; Cullen & D., attorneys; H. B. Singer, referee; due, $22,057.19; taxes, &c., $987.10.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

137th St, 293 and 295 West, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 45x99.11x22.6x12.6x22.6x87.5, six-story flat; M. J. Kingsland against Bassy Block et al.; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $22,622.74; taxes, &c., $286.40.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Rutgers Place, 24, e s, 57.7 ft w of Clinton St, 25.5x75.3x25.7x71.10, five-story tenement and stores; E. M. Wheeler against J. A. Anger et al.; Mitchell & M., attorneys; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $2,007.50; taxes, &c., $2,405.75.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Cedar St, w s, 125 ft s of Chester Av, 25x100; Charlotte Recke against M. Kempf Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; Jerome Elsner, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $1,213.28; taxes, &c., $218.07; subject to first mortgage of $3,000.

Cedar St, w s, 150 ft s of Chester Av, 25x100; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $1,119.33; taxes, &c., $228.51; subject to first mtg $3,000.

Cedar St, w s, 175 ft s of Chester Av, 25x100; same against same; action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $1,250.40; taxes, &c., $231.41; subject to first mtg $3,000.

170th St, 580 East, s s, 90.7 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x—, two-story dwelling; 167th St, 841 East, n e corner of Stebbins Av, 25x62.6x10x61.2, three-story tenement and stores; Dorothea Taylor against C. J. Herbst et al.; Phillips, M. & W., attorneys; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $1,214.25; taxes, &c., $733.40.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 932 to 980, e s, 161.6 ft s of 164th St, 58.11x200, three two-story dwellings; Bowery Savings Bank against Workingmen's Educational Association et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; M. B. McHugh, referee; due, $10,984.71; taxes, &c., $550.

Cedar St, w s, 200 ft s of Chester Av, 25x100, Rebecca Fuhr against M. Kempf Realty Co. et al.; Jerome Elsner, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $1,000.54; taxes, &c., $240.03; subject to prior mtg $2,800.

By James J. Donovan.

Prospect Av, w s, 100 ft n of 180th St, 35.3x60.1, vacant; Nathan Kurtzke against Antonio Gallani et al.; Schwartzman & S., attorneys; L. J. Cudden, referee; due, $707.46; taxes, &c., $465.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, 110 to 114, for a four-story garage, 75.3x100; L. Richard, premises owner; Elliott Lynch, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

181st St, s s, 275 ft w of Fort Washington Av, for two six-story apartment houses, 125x86.1; Hudson View Construction Co., 189 Broadway, owner; H. L. Young, 1,204 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Webster Av, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x78 and 50x81; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., John M. Koester, 1,902 Marmion Av, President, owners; Tremont Architect Co., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $95,000.

Grand Concourse, e s, 97.02 ft n of 182d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x79.6; Alexander Wilson, on premises, owner; Tremont Architect Co., architect; cost, $40,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 1,108; Julius Levy against John D. Braue et al., (amended foreclosure of two mortgages); attorney, M. Cooper.

28TH ST, 226 West; Tenement House Dept. against Number Two Hundred and Twenty-Six West Twenty-eighth Street, (action to recover damages, &c.;) attorney, P. L. Polk.

85TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Louis Queen against Anna M. Wilkinson et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, S. Bitterman.

106TH ST, 211 East; Maiden Lane Savings Bank against Gertrude H. Mittleman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

135TH ST, n s, 366.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11; J. Lawrence Pool against Florence O. Houck et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 280 ft n of 187th St, 33.3x100; Samuel Friedmann against Clarence Realty & Construction Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. L. Levy.

LOTS 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, and 640. Map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King; City Real Estate Co. against Frederick W. Paas et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

VIETOR PLACE, s w corner of Heath Av, 25x100; William Nelson Cromwell et al., as executor, against Fordham Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. T. Bracket.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 100x112.8; Anna Matilda Nelson, as guardian, against Maria Zibelli et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TODAY
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.
At 14 Vesey St., at 12 noon.
NO. 67 WEST 108TH ST., 26x100.11.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
95 LIBERTY ST

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 10 minutes from Ave. J. No. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K. Brooklyn.

Flatbush—New Bungalow Type.
TWO FAMILY—Startlingly Attractive One part leased, $408 year. Pays all expenses. 11R, 2B, Choice Spot. South Midwood Section. 3 min. to Brighton L. $7,750. Want $1,500 cash. Builder, W. H. Goldey, at Av. H Sta. Bright. L

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE SOUND SHORE
In Westchester County
Thirty-five minutes from Grand Central. In restricted neighborhood. Large up-to-date House, built by owner for own use. Cottage, Large Garage. Five Acres of Lawn, Garden and Woods. Overlooks Country and Sound. Anchorage and Private Dock. A rare opportunity to buy a High Class Summer and Winter Residence at Great Reduction from Cost.
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An ideal home, 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, gas, electricity, plot 50x180; delightful all-year location; right near bathing and water activities; $60 per month.
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GREENACRES: Attractive dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths, every convenience; garage; high elevation; station 5 minutes' walk. Sale price low; rent, furnished, $200 a month.
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22 EAST 42D ST.

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Stucco house in Chester Hill, section of Mt. Vernon. Modern improvements. Nine rooms, 2 baths; spacious shaded yard; less than 5 minutes from station. Rent $60.00. Apply local agent, or 'phone Nixon, 4770 Bryant.

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For rent, furnished, my 9-room cottage; bath, all modern improvements; half acre; convenient to trolley; station 5 minutes' walk; rent for season $125 per month. Owner, Box 128, Times.

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$8,500 to $23,500, on Convenient Terms.
For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.
Convenient trains to Kew:—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—8:16, 9:06, 10:06, 11:05 A. M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only), 1:34, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:39 P. M. SUNDAYS—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M., 1:03, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cut this out
Time Table from Pennsylvania Station to
Kensington, Great Neck
26 Minutes by Express Trains.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS:	BEST SUNDAY TRAINS:
9:10; 10:15, 11:17, 12:22 A. M. and 1:22, 2:37, 3:39 and 4:39 P. M.	9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

Extra Saturday Trains—1:05 and 1:41 P. M.

Call at our city office and a representative will accompany you to property, or go direct to the Information Office at Great Neck Station, where automobiles will meet you.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Telephone 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EVERY LOT A WATER FRONT JAMAICA BAY
L. I. R. R. runs through the property. 30 minutes to Manhattan.
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from anything ever put on the market. Cannot be duplicated or imitated.
LOTS $375 to $500; $50 down, $10 monthly.
KEEP YOUR BOAT AT YOUR DOORSTEP.
HAMILTON-ON-THE-BAY
Room A, 11 John St., New York.

A Home in Beautiful Flushing.
5 cents to N. Y. C. Only 22 minutes from 34th St. Dandy 6-room, artistic semi-bungalow with large veranda and balcony leading from sleeping rooms. All modern improvements. On large plot of high ground overlooking N. Y. $500 cash; $25 monthly pays for it. Write or call, F. D. Yale, Room 903, 110 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME
All improvements, for family of moderate means; high elevation, overlooking Flushing Bay. Easy terms. "Exceptional," 72 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHORE FRONT—HUNTINGTON.
Three years' search for this small 3 acres, actual shore front property resulted in a find. Old fashioned country house, highly improved; fine apple orchard yielding abundantly. Offered for sale as owner has purchased larger acreage in same locality. No competition in or near Huntington, with this delightful property for one desiring home of this description. On the cool side of Huntington Harbor. Occupied by present owner four years. Apply Owner's Representative. DANIEL M. GERARD, 220 B'way, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
EDGEMERE "THE IDEAL SUMMER LOCATION."
Attractive house, 9 rooms, bath; bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, with all improvements; one block from station, 2 blocks from ocean, adjoining Far Rockaway Boulevard; prices are very reasonable on terms to suit. H. T. SIGELSCHIFFER, 19 East 117th St., N. Y.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT
80 foot frontage on Sound and harbor shores; sandy beach; shade trees; new ten-room bungalow; two baths; fireplace; sleeping porch; garage; $8500. Also new 7-room bungalow; bath; fireplace; garage; plot, 50x800, fronting on Sound; $4750.
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Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

KENSINGTON, GREAT NECK
Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park; part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

LYNBROOK RESIDENCE PRICE REDUCED
Big bargain for one desiring an elegant residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, outbuildings, abundant trees, one acre, 210 feet frontage; must be sold. Bargain, 100 Times Downtown.

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directly on Sound shore, 3 acres beautiful rolling land, sweeping views, fine beach; dwelling, 9 rooms; improvements; garage; commuting distance; price $12,000; terms. THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

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TWIN LAKES, CONN.
Foothills of the Berkshires.
Incomparable for location and beauty; 3 hours by rail, without change. Furnished bungalows fronting on lake. For sale or rent for season.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Modern poultry farm, 16 acres; attractive 7-room house; all improvements; barn, garage; established poultry business; $6,500.
Shore-front cottage, 7 rooms, improvements; private beach; garage; trolley to sta.; $3,500.
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NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

In the Berkshires FOR RENT FURNISHED.
Fine modern house; all improvements; good train service.
Will Sell at a Sacrifice.
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."
E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

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WRITE FOR OUR LIST.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J.

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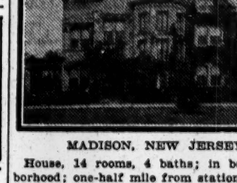
Beautiful All-Year Home
OVERLOOKING THE WATER
WITH LARGE GARAGE
PLOT 100 BY 200 FEET.
$42.50 MONTHLY
Pays All Carrying Charges.
Price $8,000. Easy Terms.
Very convenient to express station; 51 min. on Lackawanna R. R.
Fine views; near Country Club; best of outdoor recreations; boating, bathing, and fishing.

11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Beautiful living room 34 feet long, with open fireplace, is a feature of this house. A fine, unusually well-built house, with every convenience. This home is complete in every detail. In select neighborhood. For further particulars and photographs address
R. F. BARNES, 170 B'way, N. Y.
Tele. 1521 Cortlandt.

For Sale, Rent or Exchange



MADISON, NEW JERSEY.
House, 14 rooms, 4 baths; in best neighborhood; one-half mile from station; 50 minutes from Broadway; on D., L. & W.
29 Crescent Road, Madison, N. J.

BARGAIN
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is nearly new, is up-to-date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, &c. All the conveniences; sewer, water, gas, electricity; high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
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'Phone, 330—Greeley. Room 516.

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15 miles from Broadway; 120 trains daily; 600 feet elevation; pure air and water; social and athletic clubs; schools of admitted superiority; properties for sale, $5,000 upward; for rent, $40 upward; illustrated booklet B on request.
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$6000 Easy Terms. 10-Room
House, all improvements, steam heat, etc.; half acre ground; near express station on main line D., L. & W. R. R.; only 53 minutes from Broadway. Great Bargain. Will send photo and floor plans.
Address OWNER,
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70 ACRES.
Ocean front building site for hotel, balance suitable for a high-class cottage development. Further particulars, apply to
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FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "B. B."
RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY.

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We are in a position to rent or sell large tract of land with railroad and water facilities; low price; will build to suit tenant and have building containing 75,000 to 100,000 square feet complete in sixty days; act quickly. FEIST & FEIST, Factory Specialists, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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Country Home and Farm $100 Per Acre!
Within commuting distance and commanding a superb view, over 100 acres fine land, a substantial country house and attractive environment. The best farm bargain in Rockland County. Call or write.
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GRAMERCY PARK SECTION
111 EAST 19TH ST.
Four-story private dwelling; twelve rooms and three baths; all imp'ts; excellent order.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH.

157 EAST 65TH ST.
a three story and basement brownstone Dwelling to let; size 20x45x100; 12 rooms and bath; rent low.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath; elegantly decorated. Send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

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HIGHLANDS, N. J.
To rent for season, charming Webster Cottage, located at Highlands, on Shrewsbury River; reached by rail or the famous Sandy Hook boat route. magnificent view overlooking ocean; 12 rooms, 2 baths, all well furnished, electric light; extensive grounds, pure artesian well water. Rent $1,000. Apply owner, Mrs. Nellie McHenry Webster, on premises.

ALLENHURST, LONG BRANCH, SPRING LAKE.
FURNISHED HOMES FOR RENT.
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Light Offices
35 South William St.
Near Broad St.; also entrance on Stone St. Well located and adapted for Exporters & Importers
Excellent light; good elevator service. Possession now; reasonable rent. On premises or
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8TH FLOOR, 50x200
And Smaller Space to Let at
214-216 WILLIAM ST.
Through to 18-20 Rose St., fronting Brooklyn Bridge. Unsurpassed light; low insurance, sprinklers; 4 elevators; power day and night.
WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 Park Row

20 E. 42d St. between 5th & Madison Aves.
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Offices—Light & New. Rents, $10, $18, $25 and Up.
One Office, 50x22. Very Desirable. Inquire Superintendent, 2d Floor.

88 EIGHTH AVE.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Four story and basement.
Store and Living Apartments Above.
Possession Any Time. Rent Low.
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FACTORY TO LET—BROOKLYN

25,000 square feet, steam and electric power, easy terms.
P. J. MENAHAN, Owner
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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CHATILLION
94th St.
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A House of Superior Excellence.
7 extra large light rooms, elegantly decorated.
8 Every modern convenience; unexcelled view of the beautiful Hudson to Jordly Palisades; conveniently located to 96th St. Subway Express Station and All Surface Cars.
$1,300 to $1,800
Best Kept House on the Drive.
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205 WEST 57TH ST.
14 Room Apartment with
5 Master Bedrooms, having ideal servants' quarters.
To be rented furnished or unfurnished. Also
8 Room Apartment with
2 Baths. Extra servants' rooms.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
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For
Doctor or Dentist
Ground floor apartment.
130 West 57th Street
Two rooms, kitchenette, bath. Rent $1,200 a year.
Apply on premises.

IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

133-135 West 104th St.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Six and seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" station; all night telephone service; rent $680 up.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE RIVERCLIFF,
628 West 151st Street.
TO SUBLET.
4 AND 5 ROOMS. Very Moderate Rental House, just completed; adjoining Riverside Drive. Apply on premises or
KEMPE & CO.,
87th St. and Broadway. Tel., Schuyler—5810.

"IMPERIAL ARMS"
5 rooms, $50; 7 rooms, $70; now vacant.
RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 138TH ST.

BROCKTON 661 WEST 180TH ST. N. E. COR. B'WAY.
5 SPACIOUS FRONT ROOM APARTMENT. Hardwood Floors Thru-out. Near Subway. High-Class Elevator Apt. Rent $50.
Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 B'way. (181.)

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEM

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—16 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Have a corner plot of 10,480 sq. ft. which I will sacrifice for $375; located in town ¼ hour from city; near trolley, station, and school; improvements; will do better for all cash; C. Barshad, 171 Flatbush Av., B'klyn; call till 8 P. M.

SMALL FARM, fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city. Small Farm, Box 155 Times.

Old-fashioned farm house, 12 rooms, all improvements; three minutes' walk harbor; 5½ acres, fruit, garden; 1½ hours out, North Shore; $4,500; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all year house, 7 rooms, bath; electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley; 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

Chicken Farm, 45,000 sq. feet, full price, $350, $20 cash, balance $1 per week; one hour and a half from city. C. Edward, 246 West 34th St., N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N.Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

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Picturesque bungalow in the cedars on hill at Mountain View, overlooking river; elevation, 427 feet; glorious scenery; large, rustic porch; open fireplace; including plot, $175; terms; commutation, 35c.; short run Erie or Lackawanna. Room 324, World Building. Phone 4309 Beekman.

SUMMER HOMES.
ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.
CALVERT & SHUBERT,
222 Main St., Asbury Park, Opposite Depot.

Furnished cottage, Summer; longer if desired, large living room, library, paneled dining room, seven bedrooms, two baths, large verandas. Orange, Room 1,515, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional opportunity to build your own; sold direct to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 rooms, 2 baths, on most picturesque lake; near express trains to N. Y. City, on the Lackawanna R. R. Address M. Kelly, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1522 Cortlandt.

Beautiful corner house, 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; ¼ acre high ground, fruit and shade trees; $3,700; little cash; $25 monthly. Ida Hallberg, Bergenfield, N. J., opposite station.

OAKLAND, N. J., IN RAMAPO HILLS.
Furnished and unfurnished cottages, farms, acreage, and bungalow sites. Chas. H. Shefil, Oakland, N. J.

For Sale—A strip of the mountain and an ideal home site, Upper Montclair; a fair price and unusual terms; have moved West. Box Z 218 Times Annex.

For Rent.—Ten-room house, improvements; large porch, fruit, shade; three minutes from station; $65 per month. Phone 79 Hackensack, owner, River Edge, N. J.

Eight-room house, all improvements; hot water heating; half hour from Manhattan Subway. Address 3,750 Broadway, Apt. B.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Will rent $60 home, Ridgewood, N. J., $25 monthly if taken at once. Manager, 175 West 72d St., Telephone Columbus 3547.

A beautifully furnished nine, large room, corner apartment; three baths, two maids' rooms, all sunny; steam and hand laundry on roof; every up-to-date improvement; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent, 838 West End Av., corner 101st St.

Apartment, six rooms, two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, servants' room, two baths, for three or six months; $125 per month; highest references. 89th St., near West End. Riverside 2882.

97th, 209 West—Corner apartment.—Six outside rooms, southern, western exposure; coolest location in city; exceptional bargain. Allison.

7th Av., 830, (Near 54th St.)—4-room apartment, bath, furnished, sublet until Oct. 1; can be seen by appointment. Telephone 2712 Circle. Apt. 9A.

West End Av., 451, (Corner 82d St.)—Seven-room apartment; six outside rooms; lots of sunshine; ideal location; very reasonable rent to right party. Apply janitor.

For rent, furnished, from May 1 to Sept. 30, corner apartment of ten rooms, three baths, southwestern exposure; ask for De Fere, 131 Riverside Drive, Dorchester.

Will sublet apartment, three elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private entrance. Apply Harperly Hall, 64th and Central Park West.

GRANT COURT,
616 W. 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-room, beautifully furnished; high class. Fischer.

1294, 416 West.—Six large rooms and bath, facing Morningside Park; elevator; dining room in building; $65.

Furnished apartment 4 rooms and bath southern exposure; May 1 to Oct. 1; $60 a month. Inquire janitor, 507 W. 113th St.

Broadway, 94th-95th Sts., Hotel Newton.—Two front rooms and bath to sublet; meals optional; very attractive. Apt. 3A.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

24-passenger bus, pay-as-you-enter type; both chassis and body in excellent condition; price attractive; excellent proposition for livery service. General Motors Truck Company, 236 West 59th Street, New York City. Telephone 1001 Columbus.

Ford landaulette, 1914 model, just like new; has every equipment, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting systems; will sell cheap. Duiguid Bros., 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Pope Hartford 1912 model 7 passenger touring car, in fine condition throughout and fully equipped, $300. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

1914 Model 50 double drive Ohio Electric Coupe, $2,200; newly finished; condition guaranteed. I. M. Allen Co., 388 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1913 and 1914 touring cars, excellent in both condition and appearance, and guaranteed same as new. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Isotta Fraschini 1909, in first-class condition, landaulet, new shoes ready for use; price $400. 37th St. Garage, 236 East 37th St. 932 Murray Hill.

Marmon 32 Touring, 1912; new body, full equipment; electric lights; $600; no offers. Geo. Wise, 44 West 18th St.

Stoddard Dayton Touring, excellent condition; thoroughly overhauled; will demonstrate. E. D. Hill, 61 Broadway, Room 1306.

Reos, 1912, 1913, 1914, with and without self-starters. Reo Motor Car Co., 19 W. 62d St.

Reo touring, 1914, like new; bargain. Reo Motor Co., 19 W. 62d.

Cole, 7-passenger, fully equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 W. 62d St.

S. G. V. 1914 "35" Runabout, practically new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Columbus 9869.

Packard, 1913, six, 48 phaeton; perfect; fully equipped. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col.—9869.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

For Hire—Beautiful Packard landaulet, limousine Renault; private cars; latest models; by month; reasonable. E. Talot, 360 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 7720.

Elegant Renault Landaulet for rent to responsible parties; monthly or season; owner drives; best of references. Address, Zula, 234 E. 58th St., City.

Packards, 7 passengers, late models, landaulettes, and touring cars; hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable. Williams, phone Lenox 8282.

Beautiful Packard touring, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 8818.

Packard, monthly only; beautiful touring car, trustworthy chauffeur. Prucker, 500 Amsterdam Av.

Gentleman's private Packard, with excellent driver; few hours daily; reasonable. Telephone 4235 Schuyler.

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Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1589.

Automobiles Wanted.

Want to hire touring car by the month to July 1; will pay $800 per month; must be first-class outfit. M. S. Auerbach, 30 East 42d St.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in
WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and
Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920
302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

70th St., 236 West.—Completely furnished three-room kitchenette apartment; piano; new building.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; cool, quiet, S windows; phone, electricity.

521 WEST 112TH STREET.
Six large rooms, foyer, and bath; furnished, $75; unfurnished, $65. Apartment 23.

Attractive six room and two bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 220 West 80th St.

Beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, near Riverside. 616 West 116th St., Apartment 44.

11th, 117 West.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; furnished, unfurnished; electric lights.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

Convent Av., 470.—Exquisite 5 rooms; Oriental rugs, piano; Summer months; reasonable. Apt. 44.

80th, 225 West.—Attractively furnished four rooms, bath; all facing Broadway. Fanning.

Five unusual outside rooms; comfortably and completely furnished. Tripps, 206 West 52d.

Artist's studio; fine north light; furnished; bathroom optional. Z 223 Times Annex.

Bachelor suites, parlor, bedroom, and bath; complete service; moderate. 210 West 44th.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath, three flights up, $7.50; maid service.

Outside apartment, three rooms; piano, elevator, bath; references. Baxter, 58 W. 57th.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Chelsea, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished housekeeping apartment to sublet for Summer; cool and light; on 7th floor; 7 rooms and 2 baths; on 58th, between Park and Madison; $75 per month. L 32 Times.

157 East 81st.—Furnished, May, October; six rooms, bath. 7,202 Lenox Av. Crombie.

Beautiful large, fully furnished apartment; piano; vicinity Waldorf. S 132 Times.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young man wants small furnished apartment below 110th; permanent; $30. S 140 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

Party leaving city will sublet unfurnished, high-class apartment; big concession; seven large, airy rooms overlooking river. Apartment 804A, 500 West 136th Street. Phone 9400 River.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

92d St., 251 West.—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Beautiful five-room apartment to sublet, near Columbia University. S 138 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

East Side.

28TH ST., 20 EAST.—Beautiful apartment, 3 extra large, light rooms, bath and kitchenette; electricity, telephone; newly decorated; rent, $60.

APARTMENT TO LET, 1,142 Madison Av., near 85 St.—Seven rooms and bath; all light; elevator; rent $60. Inquire of janitor.

Very attractive two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; quiet; near Park Av. Telephone Plaza 558.

Madison Av., 924.—2, 3 rooms; high-class, light housekeeping; $40-$50.

Brooklyn.

1,045 Sterling Place, near Brooklyn Av.—5 rooms and bath; all conveniences; rent $44.

1,303 Dean St., near New York Av.—3 and 5 rooms; all conveniences; $30 and $45.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment 6, 7 rooms, first floor, 81st-110th St., west side; not over $40. S 147 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; select neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; superior home cooking; moderate rates.

12TH ST., 113 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class boarding house; well furnished rooms; parlor floor, ideal doctor, dentist; excellent home cooking.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park).—Double single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

86TH, 146 EAST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

47 5TH AVENUE,
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT; TABLE BOARD.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 302. (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4580 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites, private baths; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

72D, 261-263-265 WEST.—Double rooms; private bath; single room; exceptional accommodations.

72D, 261-263-265 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; single room; exceptional accommodations.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Gentleman may have congenial surroundings, pleasant family; suite, Wilkie.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references. write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Electricity, phone; attractive rooms, with good board; reasonable; references.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly homey atmosphere; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transient; table boarders.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; every convenience; refined people; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; park, "L"; telephone; board optional.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric lights; select house; Summer rates.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large corner rooms, adjoining bath, lavatory; excellent meals. Maslin.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive, large rooms; special attention to guests; reasonable.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent home cooking; table guests; Summer rates.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; use of kitchen; all conveniences; terms reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

REFINED, reliable gentleman may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Y 370 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath; shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming family hotel of highest order.
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE living alone in up-to-date house, electric lights, parquet floors, excellent table and service, will share home with couple or two gentlemen appreciating such a home; best location in Flatbush; 20 minutes to New York; nominal price; references. Z 217 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express.)—Apartment 94; Parlor, bedroom, tiled bath; piano, electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome fireproof building; bachelors; $30.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

27TH ST., (Cor. Madison Av.) — Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Big rooms and bath; elevator; electricity.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Front and back parlor; private bath; other rooms; telephone.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive room, with bath; valet service; breakfast; single room; reasonable; bachelor.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms; bright, modern; greatly reduced prices; French teachers' house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private baths; kitchenettes, telephones; $8, $9, $10.

DISTINCTIVE APARTMENTS, single or en suite for gentlemen; in private house, East 63d St., near Madison Av. Z 216 Times Annex.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PRIVATE FAMILY wants gentleman roomer; high-class apt. Phone Mad. Sq. 3602. Holcombe.

UNUSUAL opportunity; beautiful rooms; breakfast; vicinity Madison Av., 31st St. S 132 Times.

West Side.

13TH, 134 WEST.—Newly decorated room; hot water; private veranda; breakfasts optional.

20TH, 356 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, double; home table optional. 4554 Chelsea.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Serect, large, small rooms; telephone electricity; all conveniences.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; private bath; electricity; telephone; select.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 29 WEST.—A large, sunny room and bath in private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

57TH ST., 63 WEST.—Good single rooms, bath and toilet same floor; $3.50-$4; doctor's house; reference.

57TH, 361 West.—Medium rooms, suitable one or two; private house; telephone.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Superior accommodations in exclusive house; refined surroundings; references. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electric lights, telephone; excellent location.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, $4, $5, $7; perfectly kept house; references.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room; also large room with private bath; men only.
'Phone Columbus 8775.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Dentist or doctor; parquet floor; electricity; hot, cold water; alcove room; with, without service; good light.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.—Private family will accommodate gentleman or couple; breakfast.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large front and medium rooms; suitable couple; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, facing Broadway; private residence; smaller room.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Columbus 1894; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; elevated, Subway express; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, also large room with kitchenette; breakfast optional.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

78TH, 158 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; running water; private bath; modern.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, home-like, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms; with or without bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny, and small room; superior house; reasonable.

79TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; next bath.

79TH ST., 140 West.—Pleasant small room; all conveniences; subway, "L."

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; large and small rooms, suite or single; especially desirable, nervous and convalescent people; services of trained nurse, if desired. Telephone Schuyler 8800.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265, (West End.)—EXCEPTIONAL southern room; running water; electricity. Inquire elevator.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable for two; also single rooms; light housekeeping if desired. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room with bath; gentleman; exclusive apartment; private family.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor floor, single, en suite, bath; other desirable rooms.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special Summer rates.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Outside, large, single room; refined private family. Apartment 4.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, small room, adjoining bath; private home.

87TH ST., 312 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable two; medium-sized room; private shower bath; electricity; private house; reasonable; references.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally pleasant large, small rooms, single, suite; adjoining baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Cheerful room,, high-class private house, with every convenience; one or two gentlemen; reference. Sulzer.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms; single, en suite; kitchenette. 7E.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive suites; telephone; electricity; $7; desirable rooms, $3; housekeeping. McNamara.

102D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Private family offers large room, adjoining bath. Phone Riverside 4529.

105TH, 248, (Broadway,)—Unusually attractive, sunny front room; select elevator apartment. Philips.

106TH, 940 Amsterdam.—Exceptionally large, light, clean, modern apartment; $3. Simpson.

110TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room; private family. White.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable Summer, outside room; adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Mears.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Handsomely furnished light room; modern apartment; gentlemen. Apart 53.

113TH, 523 WEST.—All conveniences; single, $2, $3; beautiful front housekeeping, $7.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms; Subway. Apt. 52.

119TH ST., 400 WEST.—Neatly furnished, well-kept rooms; call mornings. Camp.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms. Apt. 52.

119TH, 420 WEST, Apartment 21.—Pleasant, sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath adjoining; couple or girls. 9E.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and drive, Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette, restaurant, roof garden. See Yetman.

121ST, (2,026 7th Av.)—Neat, airy rooms, $2-$5; light housekeeping. Phone 8248 Morningside, Apt. 6. Greany.

129TH, 4 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; housekeeping accommodations; kitchenettes; reasonable rates; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable, light, airy rooms; elevator; $4, up. Cooper.

123TH, 113 WEST.—Small room to let, with hot and cold water, electric lights, and all other conveniences; near Subway, surface car, and "L."

129TH, 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium and large rooms; $2.50 up; telephone.

136TH, 618 WEST, between Bway. and Riverside.—Large parlor and bedroom; completely furnished, bath adjoining; couple or gentlemen; very reasonable; call after 7:30 P. M. Buckley.

139TH ST., 601 (corner Broadway).—Exceptional front room overlooking Hudson elevator apartment; exclusive private family; gentleman. Apartment 61.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, en suite; southern exposure; all outside rooms; Summer rates.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $7 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $10 to $15 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,980, (112th.)—One or two large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Vosburgh. Tel. 3,903 Morningside.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Riverside Drive.)—Ideal furnished room, private family; latest improvements; light, airy; unusual opportunity for business man. Apartment 51. Phone Morningside 5400.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.) Washington Heights.—Large room; $4.50; private residence; telephone.

Doctor's 3-room furnished office suite, with surgery, $15 a month; consultant every convenience, service. 64 West 56th St.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Double, outside room, $3.50; single; $2.50.

HOTEL APTHORP, northeast corner of 94th and Broadway.—Sublet fine southern exposure room, with bath, for couple, or one; concession; seen all day. Apt. 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; with breakfast; private family. Phone Riverside 5368.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

87 ST. NICHOLAS AV., 386.—Large room, $2.50; small, $1.50. 130th St. "L."

WEST END AV, 782.—Beautiful room, private bath; no roomers. Riverside 6208. Blanchard.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94th, 32 West.—Large, modern room with alcove, one flight up; electricity, gas, phone; adjoining bath; $6. Riverside 1224.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes large room and bath, refined private family; Riverside Drive; state price and full particulars. Apartment 52, 610 Riverside Drive.

YOUNG LADY wants furnished room in elevator apartment with congenial person; home comforts; telephone; permanent; reasonable. S 189 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires room, private family, kitchen privileges. Particulars, L 36 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, by religious organization. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and experience. L 39 Times.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE EXPERT; must be trained in culinary art and capable for research work; employment part or all of time. Box L 35 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU, 170 Broadway.
Stenographer, good; tabulator; $18.
Stenographer, legal experience; start $18.
Stenographer, Spanish and English, $18.
File clerk, stenographer, high school; $12.
Multigraph operator, full charge; $12.15.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church St.

TYPIST, must be high school graduate and be rapid and accurate; salary $12.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, manager; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $15. S 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balance; controlling accounts; four years' experience; $10-$12. N 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; take charge; dictating, mail, &c.; $15 to $18. S 142 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; references; $10. N 335 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Experienced, capable cook, private family, where butler is employed or institution; country preferred. S 144 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Young gentlewoman desires position as useful companion or mother's helper. Capable, 128 Times, Harlem.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns in latest styles; artistic alterations; $2.50 daily. Phone 1366 Morningside.

FITTER, draper, designer; $3 day; remodelling; quick; references. Des, 896 8th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Young trained German nurse, governess, seeks position American family; good French; sewing. Betty, 319 West 26th St.

GOVERNESS, 3 years' city reference, wants re-engagement; English, German, some French; musical; cheerful disposition. Competent, 235 East 60th.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl, general housework; personal reference; sleep out. James, 14 East 132d St.

LADY'S ATTENDANT.—Swedish masseuse wishes position as lady's attendant; neat sewer; willing to travel. Address 71 Montague Place, Montclair, N. J.

MAID.—Experienced Alsatian ladies' maid, wishes position; best city references. 46 West 54th St.

NURSE.—American; hospital trained; care for invalid lady or delicate child by the day or as night nurse; doctors', patients' credentials. C. L., Times, Harlem.

NURSE.—Young English girl as child's nurse; first-class reference. Jeffrey, 152 West 100th St.

NURSE.—As nurse for child, girl, (16,) bright, willing; live in; $5.50; disengaged Friday; can call before. S 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, above ordinary, accustomed technical, rapid dictation, broad experience, thorough knowledge bookkeeping, seeks permanence where competency, intelligence are mandatory; $15. M 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable, painstaking; five years' experience law, real estate, insurance; capable of taking entire charge during employer's absence; salary, $10. Box N 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education, take dictation rapidly; neat, accurate typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Elsie Peterson, 221 West 41st St. Phone Bryant 1919.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, (Underwood,) office assistant; 3 years' experience; rapid, accurate; highly recommended; moderate salary. Miss F. Dellon. Phone E. 57 Y. 5492.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; capable taking charge all office details; exceptional references; $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' technical experience, (20,) familiar every office detail; good speller, accurate transcriptions; $12. N 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat beginner; graduate, full course; $8; no agency; good speller; plain penman; American. Miss N., 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Alice Krupp, 37 E. 58th St. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—1½ yrs.' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid; accurate; neat; $7. N 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; 6 years' experience; thoroughly capable; charge correspondence; $15. N 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional beginner; refined; $8. N 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced; quick, accurate, neat; $10. Box 105, 3,018 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and experience;d; capable of filling secretarial position. N 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Up-to-date American girl; competent, reliable. Thompson, N 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, conscientious; two years' experience; quick, accurate; $8. N 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; good appearance, neat, accurate; $10. N 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; reference former employer; $12. N 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; references; $8. N 325 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 1,415 Broadway, corner 39th St.; first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4575. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 315 West 59th. Phone 5029 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS.—German, Scotch, $20-$35; waitresses, $25; housework, $18-$25; laundresses, nurses, $30. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5082 Riverside.) 101 W. 96th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6016 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
NEW YORK
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SHOPPERS FOR THEIR
MAIL ORDER SECTION.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32nd Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of two high-class
MILLINERY DESIGNERS.
Yearly Positions. Highest Salaries.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED AWNING BINDER.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
WASH GOODS SECTION.
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY
AT THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32ND ST. SIDE.

LADIES can make good money in a genteel manner by handling our advertising coupon. This is the best proposition ever offered in the photographic business; big money made by bright women; commission basis. Apply Otto Sarony Studio, 1,177 Broadway.

MAID.—A better class maid as attendant in a physician's office; must speak good English. 16 West 85th.

NURSE wanted; white, for 3-year-old girl; must have personal city references. Apply before 10:

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE THE TRADING STAMP

Association, in Convention, Also Takes Up Evil of False Circulation Statements.

'REFORM' LAWS CRITICISED

H. L. Bridgman Deplores Increasing Newspaper Legislation—Associated Press Election.

Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at the opening session of their annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, took up some of the problems that have arisen in the last year to confront owners of the largest newspapers of the country. So great has been the number of the year's problems that there was time for discussion of only a small part of them.

Programs detributed among the members contained a list of fifty-six topics to be discussed, with the supplementary note that members could introduce others by submitting them to the Topics Committee. At the conclusion of the session seven topics had been discussed. Three of these had been laid over for further consideration this morning, and a resolution based on the four others had been passed.

The day of the opening of the publishers' convention was marked by the closing of The Associated Press Convention and the election of Associated Press officers. A brief session of the Associated Press was held at 10 o'clock in the morning for the announcement of the result of Tuesday's vote on the amendment to the by-laws altering the hours during which morning and evening newspapers might receive and publish Associated Press reports. The vote showed that the amendment had been adopted. The law which was abrogated set the time limit for the receipt and publication of Associated Press dispatches at 4 P. M. as the latest hour for afternoon papers to receive copy, to be published between 11 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night; 5 A. M. as the latest hour for morning papers to receive copy to be published between 11 o'clock at night and 11 o'clock in the morning. The provision also was made that the Board of Directors on extraordinary occasions might authorize the use of dispatches in extra editions or for bulletins outside of the regular hours.

Hours of Publication.

The amendment adopted provided that morning papers should receive news not later than 9 o'clock in the morning, and that they should not publish Associated Press news earlier than 9 o'clock at night except for editions to be circulated only outside of the city of publication, if these papers were to be distributed not earlier than the following morning, in which case the news might be published not earlier than 5 o'clock of the preceding evening. Sunday papers published in accordance with this by-law may be circulated in the city of publication after 8 P. M. Saturday. Afternoon papers are to receive not later than 6 o'clock at night and to publish not earlier than 9 o'clock in the morning, the afternoon papers service between 4 and 6 o'clock to be of bulletin character and the Board of Directors to be authorized to permit the publication of dispatches outside of the hours named on extraordinary occasions for extra editions.

The Associated Press Board of Directors' meeting to elect officers was held at the conclusion of the general meeting, and Benjamin H. Anthony of The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, was elected Second Vice President, the former incumbent in the office, Daniel D. Moore, of The New Orleans Times-Picayune being moved up by the election to the office of First Vice President to take the place of Charles H. Grasty who, after severing his connection with The Baltimore Sun, of which he was editor and controlling stockholder, became a war correspondent for The Associated Press.

All of the other officers were re-elected, as follows: Frank B. Noyes, President; Melville E. Stone, Secretary, and General Manager; Frederick Roy Martin, Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Manager; J. R. Youatt, Treasurer. The Executive Committee also was re-elected. It consists of: Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford (Conn.) Courant; Colonel Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News.

Mr. Bridgman's Address.

After The Associated Press meeting many of its members remained in the Astor Gallery for the meeting of the Publishers' Association, for the bodies have the same membership, to a large extent. The President of the association, Herbert L. Bridgman, publisher of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, delivered his annual address at the morning session. He made reference to the failure of postal authorities to investigate semi-annual sworn newspaper statements the accuracy of which was questioned, and, commenting on the increased legislation ostensibly designed to reform newspapers, said that outside restriction would be futile and destructive.

In part, Mr. Bridgman said:

"Outstanding incidents of the year are the conservatism, not to say indifference, of the postal officials at the termination of investigation of the sworn semi-annual reports of circulation. Formal correspondence on the subject in the abstract has been deliberately waived, but personal interviews leave no reasonable doubt. The department says that it bases its attitude upon the expense of investigation of each report, but that complaints in good faith, backed by prima facie evidence, will be investigated.

"It is suggested that as a new Congress with new committees is in sight it may be well to take steps looking to a recasting of the statute to the mutual satisfaction of the Government and newspapers. The American Bankers' Association announces publicly that it will take no steps officially to test the constitutionality of the Federal Reserve act or any part of it.

"Recent facts indicate that resumption of work by the Paper Committee, in only nominal existence during the year, may be wise. Overtures in the Fall of 1914 from the President of the International Committee have not taken definite form.

"Execution of the Panama-Pacific mandates of the last convention has been difficult in consequence of uncertainties and hesitation arising from European conditions. Representatives from California newspapers will supply members with abundance of latest and most persuasive information.

Increase of Legislation.

"Legislation ostensibly designed to reform and correct newspapers, in most cases to restrict and embarrass them, is constantly increasing. Discussion of its merits, if it has any, and motives are beyond the province of these remarks. Newspapers have never yet failed to protect their rights when seriously threatened, nor is it likely that the public, dependent today more than ever on them, will suffer their usefulness to be impaired or independence to be curtailed.

"All other vocations, forgetting their own defects and all that newspapers have done to overlook and cure them, seem to believe that they have a special mission to regulate the press. No one familiar with every needs to be told that the newspapers have amply demonstrated their ability to improve their service, enhance their value and power. Overhead, outside restriction and repression will not only be futile and disappointing, but destructive and intolerable."

At the afternoon session topics came up for general discussion. The resolution which was passed as a result of one of these discussions was considered of grave importance to newspapers and manufacturers generally. It was based on the four topics, which read:

12. What has been the experience of members regarding the advertising of trading stamps, security vouchers, and similar trade devices? Have the labor unions objected to such advertisements, and has it led to any complications with advertisers?

13. What is the status of legislation in the different States regarding trading stamps? Has any law been passed to stand the test of the Supreme Court? What is the attitude of the home merchants and newspapers?

14. In what manner have members dealt with the new form of the trading stamp idea revived on the Pacific Coast and the West, which is included railroad mileage, theatre tickets, and merchandise coupons?

15. What has been the final result of the litigation in Salt Lake City to force newspapers to accept trading stamp advertising?

The resolution which was adopted was introduced by James Keeley of The Chicago Herald. It read:

Whereas, The alleged profit distributing coupon plan and similar schemes, having attained such growth and having, in the judgment of merchants, become a menace to legitimate business that legislation prohibiting the same is pending in various State Legislatures, and

Whereas, In the opinion of close students of economics, the same are believed to be fundamentally opposed to the growth of trade and the expansion of legitimate business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association hereby expresses its belief that the best interests, not only of the newspapers of the country, but of all business enterprises, are not served by such methods of exploitation.

Advertising Bureau Indorsed.

Based on the report of the Advertising Bureau of the association, which has been in existence for two years and has been considered in the nature of an experiment, a resolution was passed indorsing its work, declaring it to be now on a firm and efficient basis, and giving it the standing of a regular committee of the association, with authority to keep separate funds and to open its doors to any paper in the United States or Canada. The members were urged to lend their hearty support to the bureau.

The report of the committee on the John Norris Memorial Fund was read and the members voted to devote a fund to removing the mortgage from the home of the late Mr. Norris. Mr. Norris was a well-known and greatly admired figure in the newspaper world for many years. It was he who led the association's fight to have the tariff removed from news print paper, which ended after years of effort when President Wilson signed the Underwood Tariff Bill in 1913. Mr. Norris died at his home, 906 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on March 21, 1914. He was at one time the business manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Two of the topics of discussion which occupied a long time at the afternoon session were:

39. Should not the American Newspaper Publishers' Association urge and secure the passage of an amendment to the present law, compelling semi-annual statements of sworn net paid circulations of newspapers, that the Government shall investigate these statements, and shall prosecute criminally for perjury publishers who utter false statements?

40. That the association rescind its action of last year in supporting the iniquitous Federal law requiring daily newspapers to give circulation and debts.

The discussion took up an hour and a half. Then the topics were laid over. During the discussion the solemnity of the meeting was temporarily disturbed by the sad tale of a publisher of a paper in a small city. The members were convulsed with laughter as he told how the publisher of a rival paper in the town made a sworn circulation statement the size of which opened the eyes of the speaker, and also aroused his suspicions. He described some of his efforts to ascertain the real circulation of the rival paper. Finally, its circulation books were audited and it was shown that its real circulation was just about one-third of its sworn circulation. Some of the speakers told of having written to the postal authorities that rival papers were publishing exaggerated statements. They were told to furnish proofs, they said, and when this was done they heard nothing further from the authorities.

Topics for Today.

The labor problem will be the first discussed at this morning's session, after which topics left over will be taken up, together with new topics. One of the new topics concerns a suggestion that newspapers combine in the establishment and support of an experimental laboratory which shall seek all methods now in use in connection with each mechanical step, and then, by careful scientific tests, select and improve the best method and publish the results for the information of subscribers to the plan.

Prominent men in the advertising field spoke at a luncheon of the Advertising Bureau at 12:30 o'clock, and each of the speakers in turn advocated cleaning newspaper advertising columns of unreliable advertisements.

William Woodhead, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, said that he believed there was not a publisher in the country who would not welcome the day when he could say that he could recommend the articles advertised in his newspaper columns.

"You must make your advertisements believable," he said, "and the way to make them believable is to drive out quacks and fakes."

Lafayette Young, Jr., publisher of the Des Moines Capital, declared that the wave of cleanness in newspaper advertising, prompted by publishers' demands, was sweeping over the country and was priceless to the public. Harry Tipper, President of the Association of National Advertisers, speaking from the side of the man who advertises, said newspapers did not sufficiently realize their own value as advertising mediums and that co-operation was necessary for the wise placement of advertising to be distributed over the country or a certain section. John F. Mackay, business manager of The Toronto Globe and Chairman of the committee in charge of the Advertising Bureau, outlined the work of the bureau and appealed for wider support.

Other speakers were M. P. Gould, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of New York Advertising Agents; William M. Thompson, director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Advertising Bureau, and R. H. Waldo. Henry C. Brown, advertising manager for the Victor Talking Machine Company, a guest at the luncheon, advocated the passage of the Stevens bill to permit manufacturers to set the prices at which their goods should retail.

One of the exhibits on the convention floor which has attracted great attention since the opening session is an electric machine, in the main corridor, for displaying news bulletins in newspaper office windows. This machine is similar to the one in THE TIMES window at Broadway and Forty-third Street, and during the convention it is printing THE TIMES bulletins, by which the members are keeping in touch with the news as it develops here and in Europe during the day. In Room 113 is another exhibit, which is attracting considerable attention, the exhibit of THE TIMES Index. Most of the newspaper men who pass the room, however, are already familiar with it as a reference book.

The association's annual dinner will be held tonight in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

CONSTITUTION MADE BY STANDPATTERS

New History Describes It as a Victory for the Reactionaries of Its Day.

HIGH PRAISE OF JEFFERSON

He Is Portrayed as a Radical and Idealist, Washington as a Conservative.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A new sort of history of the United States has been written by a group of scholars working under the editorship of Professor William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago.

The Constitution loses much of its halo in this new narrative of the nation, according to those who have seen proofs of the work. Instead of a piece of inspired writing Professor Allen Johnson of Yale University describes the great document as a victory for the reactionaries of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The American Revolution was the radical's triumph, according to Professor Johnson. The Constitution was the crystallization of the ideas of the powerful property-holding interests.

Not even Washington himself escapes the blasting effects of the historic criticism. Although Professor Johnson does not paint the first President as the tax-dodger that some historians have called him, he classes him as a business conservative in contrast to the progressive Jefferson.

Jefferson, however, comes to his own in this new history. It is asserted that he represented the idealism and the radicalism which came back with the nineteenth century, after the reaction of the Constitution-making days.

Professor Dodd portrays the small farmers of Illinois and the adjoining States as the saviors of the nation in the great struggle for the possession of the Government, which occurred between 1830 and the civil war. President Polk, too, has received unusual laurels at the hands of the editor. Lincoln is made the successor of Jefferson in the democratic leadership of the American people.

Battles and wars are minimized in the history. The writers declare that social and economic forces are more powerful even than wars; for, they say, wars are merely the expressions of these powerful influences. Great figures, however, are brought out and emphasized to an unusual degree. Charles Sumner, according to Professor Dodd, was himself a social force when he said that no war was honorable and no peace dishonorable. At that time the people were eager for war with Mexico and not averse to a conflict with England.

The new history is that of the people rather than of the Government. Pictures of social customs are given in detail, and the American age of miracles is described. The effect upon Europe of the great radical movement in the United States is traced.

The story of the country from the civil war to the last Winter is told by Professor Frederick L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Paxson writes of "big business" and of its struggles for the control of Government. He has chapters on Bryan, Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson, and a discussion of the Tariff bill and of the other great measures of the present Administration.

The history will be published in four volumes by Houghton Mifflin Company. The authors are Professor Carl Lotus Becker of the University of Kansas, Professor Allen Johnson of Yale University, Professor William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, and Professor Frederick L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin.

Gratz Nathan Dead.

Gratz Nathan, Assistant Corporation Counsel from 1867 until 1872, died yesterday at his home, 206 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was graduated from Columbia College in 1861, being admitted to the Bar in 1864. Mr. Nathan had practiced law in this city since that time, and was a member of the New York Law Institute, the New York Geological and Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Columbia College Alumni Association, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was also a Director of the Hebrew Relief Society and a member of the National Democratic Club.

PLAY PROTESTER EJECTED.

Man Talked During German Patriot's Speech in "The Hyphen."

During the performance of Justus Miles Forman's new play, "The Hyphen," in the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, a member of the audience, seated in the front row, took exception to one of the speeches so audibly that he was requested to leave the theatre by the management. The play presents a protest against unnatural activities on the part of German-Americans, and in the first act William H. Thompson, in the character of an old German who is loyal to his adopted country, delivers a speech in which he pleads with his countrymen here for less meddling.

It was during this speech that the man in the front row began talking, whereupon Mr. Thompson directed his words to him. Hisses and words from other parts of the audience followed, and as the offender was escorted down the aisle he was still talking.

DINNER FOR D. C. JACKLING.

John D. Ryan Gives a Feast at Shurry's.

John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company and a Director in many other important copper, railroad and banking corporations, gave a dinner at Sherry's last night complimentary to D. C. Jackling, of the Utah Copper Company, and seventy-five friends, most of whom are engaged in the copper business. There were several speeches, for the most part complimentary to the guest of honor and the host.

Among those present were Daniel Guggenheim, George W. Perkins, Morgan J. O'Brien, Simon Baruch, ex-Senator William A. Clark, ex-Senator Simon Guggenheim, Charles H. Sabin, James M. Beck, Charles B. Penrose, Charles Hayden, R. L. Agassiz, and William H. Moore.

Ex-Premier Thomas Playford Dead.

LONDON, April 21.—Thomas Playford, former Premier of South Australia, is dead. He was born in London in 1837 and went to Australia in 1863. From 1887 until 1889 and again from 1890 until 1892 Mr. Playford was Premier and Treasurer, and in 1892 became Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands. During 1893-4 he was Treasurer of South Australia, and from 1894 until 1898 was Agent General. Besides holding these offices, Mr. Playford was President of the Executive Council during 1903-4 and Minister of Defense during 1905-7. His home was at Norton Summit, South Australia.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Seats Selling Up to Sat., May 29.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S
ALL ★ CAST
in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, FLORENCE REED, ROBERT WARWICK, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.
PRICES: $2, $1.50, $1, 75c and 50c. SAT. NIGHT, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1 & 75c.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"AN EXCELLENT SPRING TONIC. MISS ANGLIN DELIGHTFUL."—Eagle.
MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"AMERICA FIRST."
"Held Audience Spellbound."—Telegram.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
A PLAY OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM,
THE HYPHEN
By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE.

LIBERTY 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05.
D. W. Griffith's
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Gigantic Spectacle.
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
Symphony orch. of 40.
Auspices Mutual Film Corp. H. E. Aitken, Pres.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Today Mat. 2:15; Tonight at 8:15 & Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Eves. 8:15 & Thursday Matinee 2:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles and The Lion
Every Wed. & Fri. Eve. 8, & Wed. Mat. 2.
BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma
Sat. 2, Last Time Midsummer Night's Dream.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8.10. Mat. Sat. 2.10. Phone Greeley 4460.
ARNOLD DALY in BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY,
YOU NEVER CAN TELL

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Dly 2:30 & 8:30. Mat. 25c & 50c. Ev. 25c to $1
THE ETERNAL CITY
The Superb Photo-Spectacle,
with PAULINE FREDERICK.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20. Next MATINEE SATURDAY 2.20.
500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.
ON TRIAL

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Next MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30.
INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Sat. 25-50-75c.
Dramatic Sensation of the year. "KICK-IN." Next Week, MARIE DRESSLER in "A Mix Up."

BROADWAY 41ST STREET.
Continuous 11:30 to 11:30. 10-15-25.
FRITZI SCHEFF "PRETTY MRS. SMITH"
Wonderful South American Scenics.

81 St. Theatre on B'way. NOW and a Chas. Chaplin Picture. Mon., Tues. & Wed. Valli Valli in "The High Road." Best Vaudeville. 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10c, 15c, 25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. Lady of the Lighthouse; other Pictures. 2:30 & 8:20.
Beg. Sun., The Girl Who Might Have Been.

STRAND DUSTIN FARNUM, "CAPT. COURTESY," SALISBURY'S WILD LIFE PICTURES.
B'way, 47 St., noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-50c. Strand Orch. and Soloists.

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Low enough in front to be comfortable
High enough in back to be correct in style.

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EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

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Why buy clothing ready made at even more money when for $20 you can select exactly the material that suits your fancy, and have every detail of style exactly to your liking?

The largest and most efficient organization in the world alone makes possible such remarkable values as we are showing.

Samples and portfolio of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

POSTMASTER STRIKES ON CARRYING MAIL

Dunn of Leonardo Refuses to Take the Sacks from Railroad Station.

PROTEST FROM CITIZENS

Twelve Sacks of Mail Piled Up and Accumulation Will Be Unwieldy.

KEANSBURG, N. J., April 21.—A refusal of Postmaster Peter F. Dunn of Leonardo, a suburb of Atlantic Highlands, to carry the mail to and from the Central Railroad station or engage some one to carry it tied up the entire postal service there today and aroused the entire populace. A petition has been been put in circulation calling on the United States postal authorities to act without delay. The petition is not friendly to Dunn and involves his incumbency as Postmaster.

Postmaster Dunn maintains that under the postal regulations governing the handling of mail, the agent of a railroad or his representative is required to deliver it to any Post Office within 800 yards of a station. For four weeks he carried the mail back and forth from the Leonardo station. Last Friday, he claims, he notified the Government authorities at Washington that he would not, after three days, which brought the time up to Monday, do any more carrying of mail. His letter to Washington, he claims, was referred to the railroad company, but no action followed. He claims he is living strictly up to the letter of the law.

In consequence of the mail tie-up, twelve sacks of it are piled up at the railroad station. Leonardo has six mails daily and the accumulation will soon be extensive. Postmaster Dunn is accepting mail posted at his office, but notifying patrons that it will not go forth until the mixup is settled.

DUNSTAN BUYER OF BURNS'S

Proprietor of Jack's Gets House Where He Once Worked.

John Dunstan, proprietor of Jack's Restaurant, Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, is the purchaser of the old Burns restaurant property, in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, sold Tuesday. Mr. Dunstan said last night he was going to erect a loft building on the site, and that work would be started in the Fall. The property, which has been in the Burns family for nearly half a century, consists of two old buildings, 783 and 785 Sixth Avenue, having a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100. It was held by its owner, Mrs. Susie E. Fitchette of Highland Falls, N. Y., at $300,000.

The purchaser of the property was once employed by Burns, when the latter's establishment was patronized by some of the best-known people in the city. Subsequently Mr. Dunstan opened an oyster house and bar of his own, which he later enlarged and turned into his present restaurant. Friends of the restaurateur say his latest acquisition brings his real estate holdings in the neighborhood of Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue close to $750,000.

Alice Flammer Weds J. D. Hass.

The marriage of Miss Alice J. Flammer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Flammer of 247 West 102d Street, to John D. Hass of Stockbridge, Mass., took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception.

The bride wore a white taffeta gown trimmed with pearls. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Olive Flammer, was maid of honor in a gown of pink taffeta and carried an arm bouquet of pink roses. Arthur Donnelly of Daytona, Fla., was the best man.

The couple left later for the West, where they will spend their honeymoon.

LAST 3 DAYS
FINAL PERFORMANCE NEXT SAT. NIGHT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Twice Daily, 2:15 and 8:15. Open Hour Earlier.
BARNUM & BAILEY
and THE NEW SPECTACULAR PAGEANT LALLA ROOKH
THE BIGGEST AND BEST CIRCUS EVER EXHIBITED
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c 75c., $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10, half price to afternoon performances.

LAST 4 DAYS
FREE EXHIBITION
NATIONAL ACADEMY of DESIGN
FINE ARTS GALLERIES
215 W. 57th St.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Sundays 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.

LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
ALL SEATS $2. 27th WEEK.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
UnderCover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c. 50c.
"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"
Next Week—Robert Hilliard, "Argyle Case."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c.
Lydia Lopokova & The Morgan Dancers, David Bispham, Victor Moore & Emma Littlefield, etc.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
Mme. Bertha Kalich, Barnes & Crawford, Claire Rochester, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Her Revue & 8 Big Acts

Hotel Astor Princeton Triangle Club in "FIE! FIE! FI-FI"
Saturday, April 24, 2:15 and 8:15.
Tickets $2, at Hotel Astor.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone 9590 Circle.
TONIGHT & FRIDAY NIGHT
Emanuel Reicher as JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN
UNANIMOUS PRESS APPROVAL.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. | WATSON SISTERS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Last Week of Grand Opera Season.
Tonight at 8:15, Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. 8 (75c to $3.) Boris Godunow. Ober, Delannois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
OEDIPUS
with Augustin Duncan and Margaret Wycherly & BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY with ISADORA
DUNCAN
Will be repeated TONIGHT and every Eve. at 8:30 sharp, and Sat. Mat. at 3.
CHORUS & SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 75
Seats 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, $2, $3.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK, LECTURE, illustrated by ISADORA DUNCAN'S pupils. ALL SEATS FREE.

LAST BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE, GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL Biltmor
To-morrow (Friday) at 11:30
Costume Recital
LUCREZIA Bori
ANDREAS DE Segurola
ROSINA Galli (Premiere Danseuse)
Of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Res. Seats now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sun. Night at 8:15
Season's Farewell Concert—JOHN McCORMACK
"Special Request" Programme.
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS, 78 West 55 St., 3:30. Phone 714 Plaza. April 25—Pelleas and Melisande.

ADDRESS of Thomas Mott OSBORNE Warden of Sing Sing Prison. Aeolian Hall. TONIGHT AT 8:15. Auspices of Civic Forum. Tickets $1.50 to 25c. at Box Office. Tel. 4897 Bryant.

PUNCH & JUDY Thes., W. 49th. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30
LAST WEEK
THE CLEVER ONES
Evs. at 100th Perf. Sat. Eve., April 24.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Tonight, "Die Spanische Fliege." Fri., "Immer Feste Druff." Sat. Mat., "Lumpacivagabundus."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—21 ACTS—Blossom Seely, Clara Gallagher, Bert Goldberg, Red Cross Mary, Muller & Stanley and 16 Other Acts.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX Admis'n To All 25c Every Day MUSEE

YOU HAVE NOT SEEN NEW YORK UNTIL YOU HAVE DINED AT THE QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
Janssen wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS
BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE DINNER IN TOWN $1.00
Private Banquet Rooms for Beefsteak and Dinner Parties

Fourteen East Sixtieth St.
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and 5th Av. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, rented, furnished or unfurnished, for long or short periods. EAGER & BABCOCK.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS, $5.
Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ Hours Dancing, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 5:30 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The McKINLEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
919 8th Av. (at 54th St.)
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Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

MODERN DANCES
Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances.
Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6321.
Write for information Teachers' Normal Course.
TERMS REASONABLE.

MODERN DANCES 30 East 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.
ST. JOHN STUDIO.
Waltz Canter, Fox Trot, Opera Tango. Lady and Gentleman Instructors.

The A ALBERT SAATO Academies of Dancing.
B'way, 86th to 87th St. Phone 6435 Schuyler.
THE DANCES OF TODAY.
Taught Privately or in Class. Booklet Sent.

MISS BOBBY BURNS 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6345.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION

MISS LEWIS DANCES OF TODAY. 45 E. 30th St. 7340 Madison.

Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4874. Latest dances taught. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

THE MISSES 315 W. 42d St.—All dances Wohlgemuth taught; 6 strictly private lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 58TH ST. Murray Hill 2622
Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners.

Miss Carlo—Modern dances taught; terms moderate. 225 W. 57th, nr. B'way. Col. 4733.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
BROOKLYN.

Have You Thought of the Coolest Hotel in New York for the Summer?
Standish Arms Hotel
A-TOP OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
20 MINUTES TO TIMES SQUARE.
QUOTING EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE RATES UNTIL OCTOBER.
UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF CHARLES A. CARRIGAN
109 Columbia Heights. Tel. Main 4290.

HOTELS—OUT OF THE CITY.
Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square via Pennsylvania R. R. Station.
FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

In Throngs They Enter

Such are its features of superiority that Churchill's has won a position of distinction never before enjoyed by a New York restaurant.

Aside from its atmosphere and appointments, two reasons for the favor in which Churchill's is held are its matchless cuisine in a la carte service and its delightful

Special Dinner $1.25
Six to Nine.

Naturally contributing to Churchill's pre-eminent popularity is its unequalled entertainment—

Cabaret Unique
Twenty Acts—Every Evening
Seven to One.

Just as for Dinner so is Churchill's distinctly popular for Supper—with Dancing, in main restaurant.

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